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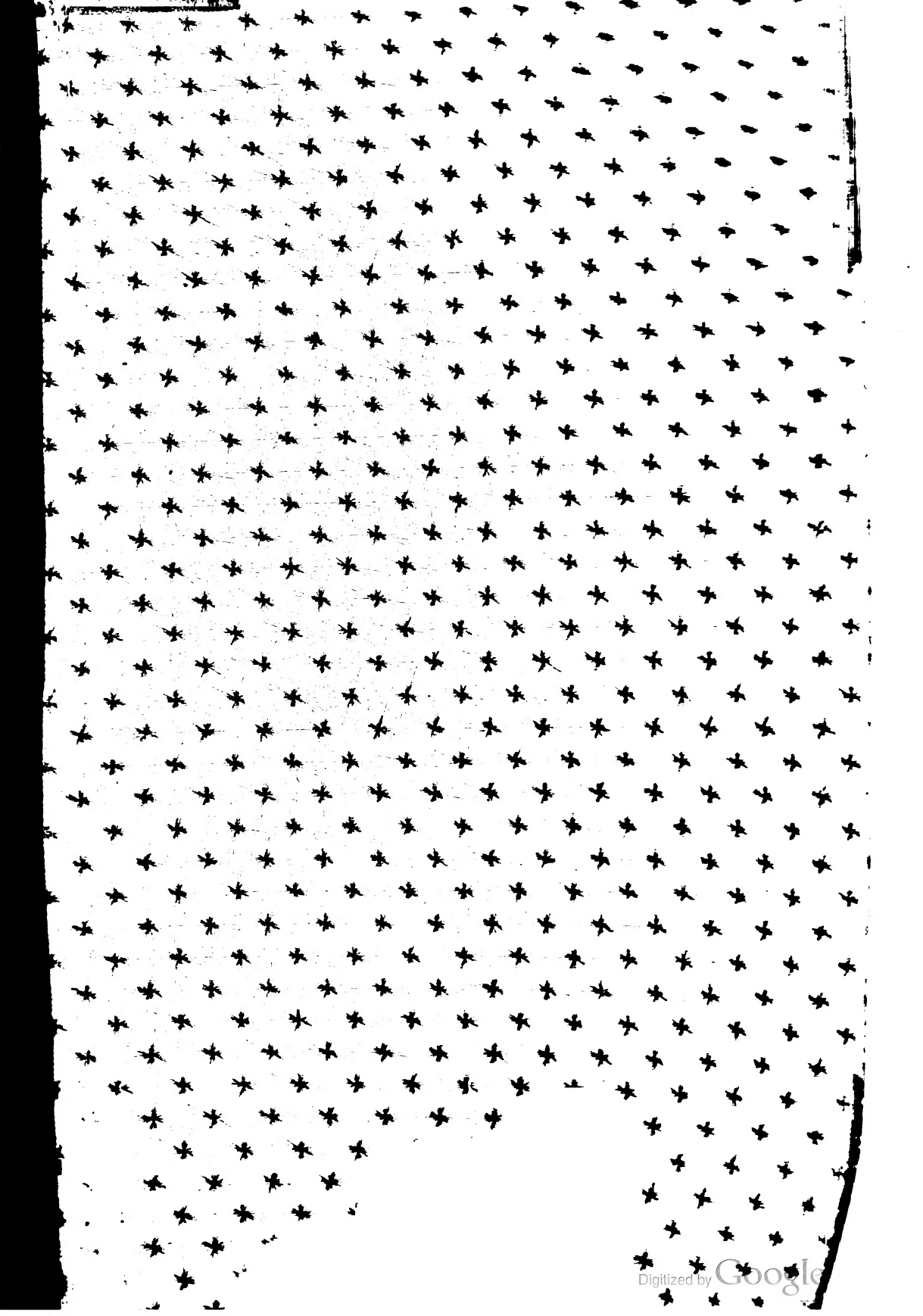
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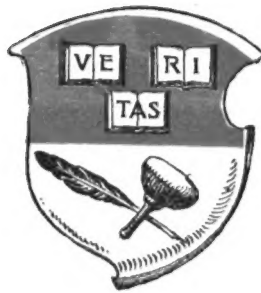
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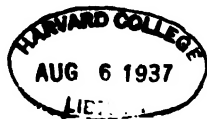
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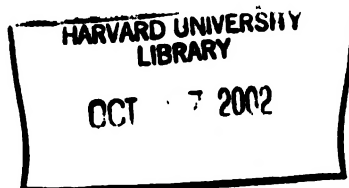
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CONTENTS.

ARTICLES.

Academic Year, 1892-93, <i>F. Bolles</i> , LL. B., '82	100	Brunn, Address to Professor, <i>G. M.</i> <i>Lane</i> , '46.....	606
Address of Welcome, <i>H. L. Higgin-</i> <i>son</i> , '55	359	Bussey Institution	132
Alumni Association.....	633	Candidates for Overseers.....	633
Alumni Dinner.....	97	Chapel, The.....	111, 273
America Prefigured, <i>Justin Win-</i> <i>son</i> , '53.....	234	Chemical Laboratory.....	125, 289, 448
Anecdote and Reminiscence:		Class Day Notice.....	636
First Pudding Play, <i>L. Hay-</i> <i>ward</i> , '45.....	399	College in Early Days, <i>A. McF. Da-</i> <i>vis</i> , S. B., '54.....	363
Lafayette at Harvard, <i>A. P. Pea-</i> <i>body</i> , '26.....	397	Commencement, 1892.....	91
Old College Diaries, <i>T. W. Higgin-</i> <i>son</i> , '41.....	243	Committee on Athletics, <i>J. W.</i> <i>White</i> , Ph. D., '77.....	209
Appointments	256, 581	Communications:	
Arnold Arboretum.....	123	Hooper Mining School.....	309
Astronomical Observatory	120, 287, 595	Harvard in the West.....	616
Athletic Expenses, 1891-92.....	475	Harvard Men in Minnesota.....	465
Athletics: Autumn's Sports, 1892..	316	Foreign Students at Montpellier..	465
Boating Season, 1892.....	134	Suspicious Query, A.....	616
Baseball, 1893.....	621	Coöperative Society, <i>J. M. Stone</i> , '85	560
Baseball Record, 1892.....	137	Corporation Appointments.....	256, 581
Class Races.....	627	Democratic Club.....	303
Football Season, 1892.....	312	Dental Association	87, 634
Football with Pennsylvania.....	628	Dental School.....	131, 301, 453
Freshman Race	137	Departments:	
Graduate Athletic Manager.....	475	Classics	276
Gymnasium Exercise.....	473	Economics	116, 590
Mott Haven Games	619	Education and Instruction.....	282
Notes	476, 628	Engineering	284
Princeton and Harvard.....	310	English	115, 279
Spring Athletics	618	Fine Arts.....	118
Tennis	621	French.....	447, 591
Undergraduate Rule.....	470	Geology	286
University Crew	626	German.....	592
Yale Diplomacy.....	624	History.....	117
Blaschka Glass Flowers, <i>G. L. Good-</i> <i>ale</i> , M. D., '63.....	602	Mathematics.....	119, 284, 593
Botany	291, 449, 596	Modern Languages.....	281
Bowditch, Henry L., <i>C. F. Fol-</i> <i>som</i> , '62.....	38	Philosophy	115
Brief for the Negative, <i>A. L. Low-</i> <i>ell</i> , '77.....	270	Political Science	593
		Semitic	114, 275, 446, 588
		Divinity School	128, 297, 599
		Divinity School Association	86, 634
		Education in Preparatory Schools:	
		<i>C. F. Adams</i> , '56.....	177
		<i>W. W. Goodwin</i> , '50.....	189

Electoral Methods, <i>A. M. Howe</i> , '69	542	Lafayette at Harvard, <i>A. P. Peabody</i> , '26	397
Embryological Laboratory, <i>C. S. Minot</i> , S. D., '78	452	Law School	129, 298, 597
English, Report on	258	Law School Association	69, 272, 634
First Pudding Play, <i>L. Hayward</i> , '45	399	Lawrence Scientific School	595
Franchise, Extension of	71, 266, 582	Lawrence Scientific School, Place of, <i>N. S. Shaler</i> , S. B., '62	528
Glass Flower Collection, <i>G. L. Goodale</i> , M. D., '63	602	Library, The	112, 274, 445, 588
Graduate School	454	Literary Notes	173, 331, 498, 649
Graduates as Hired Coaches, <i>L. W. Clark</i> , '75	402	<i>Magazine, The, W. K. Blodgett</i> , '78	66
Harvard and Yale in the West, <i>C. F. Thwing</i> , '76	194	Marriages	334, 502, 653
Harvard Clubs:		Medical School	130, 299, 452, 601
Chicago	139, 318, 476	Medical School Association	71, 483, 634
Cincinnati	140, 629	Medical School Exhibit, <i>H. P. Bowditch</i> , '61	517
Cleveland	140	Meetings: Alumni	68
Detroit	478	Dental	87
Fall River	141	Divinity	86
Fitchburg	141	Graduates' Magazine	67
Indiana	478	Law	69
Kentucky (Louisville)	141, 478, 630	Medical	71
Maine	478	Mineralogical Museum	127, 296
Maryland	142, 479	Museum of Comparative Zoology	294
Milwaukee	142, 479	Necrology	175, 335, 503, 654
Minnesota	143, 318, 630	New Movement in Humanity, <i>W. J. Tucker</i>	17
New York City	143, 319, 490	New Psychology, <i>H. Münsterberg</i>	201
Northwest	148, 481, 631	News from the Classes	152, 319, 483, 636
Omaha	148	Non-Academic Members	328, 496, 647
Philadelphia	148, 631	Observatory	120, 287, 595
Plymouth	149	Old College Diaries, <i>T. W. Higginson</i> , '41	243
Rhode Island	149, 631	Open Scholarships	444
Rocky Mountain	481, 631	Opening of Academic Year, <i>F. Bolles</i> , LL. B., '82	246
Rome	632	Overseers: Report on English	258
St. Louis	632	Extension of Franchise	266, 582
San Francisco	482	Open Scholarships	444
Seattle	150, 319	Women in Divinity School	587
Southwest	151	Peabody, A. P., <i>R. S. Rantoul</i> , '53	505
Washington, D. C.	151, 482	Peabody Museum	454
W. New York	151, 483	Perkins Hall, <i>W. R. Thayer</i> , '81	613
Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association	67, 634	Phillips Brooks, <i>C. C. Everett</i> , Div., '59	337
Harvard Men in Politics, <i>T. Roosevelt</i> , '80	4	Phillips Brooks House Fund	467
Harvard Men in the Public Service, <i>C. P. Ware</i> , '62	232, 404, 564	Physical Laboratory	126, 288
Harvard's Loss of Athletic Prestige, <i>F. W. Thayer</i> , '78	31	Physiological Laboratory	293
Harvard's Political Preferences since 1860, <i>F. G. Caffey</i> , '91	407	President's Annual Report	427
Harvard Stroke, <i>H. M. Burdett</i> , '74	535	Progress of the Year, <i>F. Bolles</i> , LL. B., '82	416, 571
Headmasters on Secondary Education	376	Reading Room Fund	446
Herbarium	122, 450	Recipients of Honorary Degrees	92
Honorary Degrees, Recipients of	92	Republican Club	305
Jefferson Physical Laboratory	126, 288	Schools' Examination Board, <i>C. W. Eliot</i> , '53	8

Contents.

v

Senior Alumnus.....	152	Natural History Society.....	308
Serious Question, A., <i>C. J. Bonaparte</i> , '71.....	350	New Dining Hall.....	463
Shattuck, Geo. C., <i>J. H. Morison</i> , '31.....	637	Notes.....	309, 464, 611
Sources of Harvard's Population, <i>M. Starr</i> , '81.....	523	Political Clubs.....	303
Special Students, <i>W. M. Davis</i> , S. B., '69.....	536	Prospect Union.....	461
Student Life:		Senior Class Election.....	306
Boylston Chemical Club.....	610	Yale-Harvard Debates.....	462, 610
Camera Club.....	609	Study of the Fine Arts, <i>C. H. Moore</i>	354
Cercle Français.....	611	Summer School.....	132, 455
Christian Association.....	608	Treasurer's Statement.....	442
Classical Club.....	307	Undergraduate Life Sixty Years Ago, <i>T. Cushing</i> , '34.....	547 ✓
Deutscher Verein.....	306	University Notes.....	171, 329, 497, 648
Graduate Club.....	460	University since 1886, <i>W. C. Lane</i> , '81.....	43 ✓
Harvard Union.....	463	Veterinary School.....	131
		Worth of a University Education, <i>A. P. Peabody</i> , '26.....	1

LIST OF WRITERS.

Abercrombie, D. W., Secondary Education.....	376	Clark, L. W., Graduates as Hired Coaches.....	402
Adams, C. F., The Classics and Written English.....	177	Collins, W. S., Harvard in the West.....	616
Report on English.....	258	T. Cushing, Undergraduate Life Sixty Years Ago.....	547
Ahlens, L. A. E., Deutscher Verein.....	308	Davenport, C. B., Graduate Club... ..	460
Almy, F., Western New York H. Club.....	151, 483	Daves, E. G., Maryland H. Club....	479
Ames, J. B., Law School.....	298	Davidge, W. D., Washington H. Club.....	151, 482
Princeton and Harvard.....	310	Davis, A. McF., The College in Early Days.....	363
Baker, C. W., Cleveland H. Club... ..	140	Davis, W. M., Hooper Mining School.....	309
Bancroft, C. F. P., Secondary Education.....	379	Special Students.....	536
Bell, J. S., Louisville H. Club.....	141, 473, 630	DeWindt, H. A., Chicago H. Club.....	139, 318
Blodgett, W. K., <i>The Magazine</i>	66	Dodge, J. L., H. Republican Club..	306
Bolles, F., Academic Year 1891-92..	100	Elliot, C. W., Schools' Examination Board.....	8
Opening of the Year.....	246	Annual Report.....	427
Progress of the Year.....	416, 571	Emerton, E., Divinity School.....	123, 297, 599
Bonaparte, C. J., A Serious Question.....	360	Everett, C. C., Phillips Brooks.....	337
Report on Franchise.....	582	Farlow, W. G., Foreign Students at Montpellier.....	465
Bowditch, H. P., Medical School Exhibit.....	517	Faxon, C. E., Arnold Arboretum... ..	123
Brandeis, L. D., Petition of Law School Association.....	272	Fish, C. E., Secondary Education... ..	381
Brown, H. F., Chemical Laboratory.....	125	Fitz, G. W., Physiological Laboratory.....	293
Brown, W. G., H. Democratic Club.....	303	Fletcher, J. B., English Dept.....	115, 279
Burdett, H. M., Harvard Stroke... ..	535	Folsom, C. F., Henry Ingersoll Bowditch.....	38
Burr, W. H., Engineering Dept.....	284	Frænke, K., German Dept.....	592
Caffey, F. G., Political Preferences.....	407	Frost, E. W., Milwaukee H. Club..	142
Carpenter, G. A., Chicago H. Club..	476	Frothingham, F. E., Camera Club..	609
Chadwick, J. R., Suspicious Query... ..	616	Garrison, W. P., The Alumnus and his Son.....	13
Clark, H. L., Philadelphia H. Club.....	631		

Godkin, E. L., Report on English..	258	Münsterberg, H., The New Psychology.....	201
Goodale, G. L., Botany.....	291, 449	Nash, H. P., Boylston Chemical Club	610
Blaschka Glass Flowers	602	Norton, C. E., Fine Arts Dept.	118
Goodwin, W. W., Root of the Evil..	189	Osgood, W. F., Mathematics Dept	119, 284, 583
Hall, J. N., Rocky Mountain H. Club	631	Parkman, H., Alumni Association.	68, 633
Hallowell, F. W., Class Day Notice.	636	Peabody, A. P., Worth of a University Education.....	1
Hansen, O. R., Milwaukee H. Club.	479	Lafayette at Harvard	397
Hanus, P., Education and Instruction	282	Peabody, F. G., The Chapel	273
Harris, W. F., Classical Club.....	307	Peirce, J. M., Graduate School.....	454
Hart, A. B., History Dept.....	117	Perkins, T. N., Boating Season.....	134
Political Science	593	Pickering, E. C., Astronomical Observatory.....	120, 287, 595
Hayward, L., First Pudding Play...	399	Poppleton, W. S., Omaha H. Club..	148
Higginson, H. L., Address of Welcome	359	Potter, W. H., Dental School.....	301
Higginson, T. W., Old College Diaries	243	Preston, G. H., Seattle H. Club..	150, 319
Hooper, E. W., Treasurer's Statement	442	Quincy, J., Report on English	258
Hooper, W., Athletic Treasurer's Report	475	Rantoul, R. S., Andrew Preston Peabody	505
Hopkinson, J. P., Secondary Education.....	383	Richards, T. W., Chemical Laboratory	289
Howe, A. M., Electoral Methods...	542	Robinson, B. L., Herbarium	122, 450
Huntington, O. W., Mineralogical Museum	127, 296	Roosevelt, T., Harvard Men in Politics.....	4
Jackson, C. L., Laboratory of Organic Chemistry.....	448	Royce, J., Philosophy Dept.....	115
Jennings, E. B., Fall River H. Club	141	Sewall, T. L., Indiana H. Club	478
Knight, S. H., Detroit H. Club.....	478	Seward, J. L., Divinity School Association	86, 634
Ladd, W. H., Secondary Education.	385	Shaler, N. S., Summer School....	132, 455
Lane, G. M., Greeting to Prof. Brunn	606	Geology Dept.....	286
Lane, W. C., University during last Five Years.....	43	Lawrence Scientific School	528, 595
Library	112, 274	Shattuck, G. O., Report on Franchise	266
Lee, J. P., Football Season.....	312	Sherwood, J. D., Northwest H. Club.....	148, 481, 631
Lovett, R. M., Prospect Union.....	461	Starr, M., Sources of Population....	523
Lovett, R. W., Medical School Association	483	Steedman, G. F., St. Louis H. Club.	632
Lowell, A. L., A Brief for the Negative	270	Stone, A. P., Baseball	621
Lyman, A. T., Admission of Women	587	Stone, J. M., Coöperative Society...	560
Lyon, D. G., The Chapel.....	111	Sumichrast, F. C. de, French Dept.	447, 571
Semitic Dept	114, 275, 446, 588	Taft, C. H., Dental Association.....	87
McAllister, H., San Francisco H. Club.....	482	Taussig, F. W., Economics Dept..	116, 590
MacKaye, H. G., Rhode Island H. Club.....	149, 631	Tebbets, T. C., Rome H. Club.....	632
Mark, E. L., Zoölogical Dept.....	294	Thayer, F. W., Loss of Prestige in Athletics.....	31
Marsh, A. R., Modern Language Dept.....	281	Thayer, W. R., Death of J. G. Owens	454
May, H. F., Rocky Mountain H. Club	481	Perkins Hall.....	613
Merrill, M., Secondary Education...	388	Thompson, W. G., Harvard Graduates' Mag. Assoc.....	634
Minot, C. S., Medical School.....	452	Thomsen, H. I., Maryland H. Club	142
Morison, J. H., G. C. Shattuck.....	637	Thurber, J. D., Plymouth H. Club..	149
Moore, C. H., Study of the Fine Arts	364	Thwing, C. F., Harvard and Yale in the West.....	194
Morse, L. K., Christian Association.	608		

Tillinghast, W. H., Senior Alumnus. 125	Wenzell, H. B., Harvard Men in Min- nesota..... 465
Neurology.....175, 335, 503, 654	Minnesota H. Club.....143, 318, 630
Trowbridge, J., Physical Labora- tory.....126, 288	Wetmore, E., Report on Franchise.. 266
Tucker, W. J., New Movement in Hu- manity..... 17	Weyase, A. W., Natural History So- ciety..... 308
Upham, H. L., Dental Association.. 634	White, H. H., Spring Athletics..... 618
Villard, O. G., Athletics..... 470	White, J. S., Secondary Education.. 393
University Crew..... 626	White, J. W., Committee on Athlet- ics..... 209
Wade, W. H., Law School Associa- tion.....69, 634	Wilby, C. B., Cincinnati H. Club. 140, 629
Wallace, H. L., Fitchburg H. Club. 141	Williams, M., Reading-Room Fund. 446
Ward, H. C., Southwest H. Club... 151	Winsor, J., America Prefigured.... 234
Ware, C. P., Harvard Men in Public Service.....232, 404, 564	Winstor, O., Philadelphia H. Club.... 148
Ware, H., Autumn's Sports..... 316	Worcester, C. P., Medical School. 299, 601
Wendell, E. J., New York H. Club.....143, 319, 480	Wright, J. H., Classics Dept..... 276

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THE
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THE WORTH OF A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

THE division of labor, essential to industrial thrift and prosperity, has always been regarded as tending to minimize the manhood of the operator. As Adam Smith says, the man who makes the tenth part of a pin is much less of a man than he who makes the whole pin. For good or evil, this system is now carried, and will be more thoroughly carried, into the liberal professions and into most of the departments of life that require generous culture and well-trained art or skill. Specialization is or will be the prevailing rule and habit wherever it is practicable. If I want a lawyer to look up a title, to make my will, to take care of a trust-fund, or to prosecute a trespasser, I shall not go, as I should formerly have gone, to the same man, but to a different man for each of these purposes. My family physician no longer has charge, as he would have had fifty years ago, of my teeth, my eyes, my ears, or even of my lungs, if they are seriously diseased. An ever larger proportion of the foremost men in every calling are becoming specialists, and it is the professions in which this is impossible that are the least progressive.

To this trend of the world's life the university must conform, or else fall behind the age. Young men will no longer tread a curriculum beaten by every foot; but in the vast range of possible studies they will prefer those which look most directly to their destined positions or vocations. The elective system has thus become a necessity.

Specialization has its perils, no less for the lawyer and the scientist than for the pinmaker. The mere specialist dwindles as a man, even though he become more skilled in insight or in hand-

craft. Still more, even in his own department, if he improves as a manipulator, he degenerates as a knower and a thinker. There is no specialty which has not extended and multiplying relations with other branches of science, literature, or knowledge. The man who would grow and hold a high position in his own department, and would at the same time maintain his place as a respected and influential member of society, must have an intelligent cognizance of many subjects that seem outside, and even remote from, his specialty. This, always desirable, is now rendered absolutely necessary by the tendency toward the unification of all science and knowledge, of which evolutionism is at once the outcome and the type.

Now a young man who begins very early his professional or technical training is confined to a single class of subjects, and to the society of those whose limitations are like his own; and the more thoroughly he does his required work from day to day, the less does he see, and learn, and know beyond it.

The university student is or ought to be independent of these narrowing influences. In the first place, his preparatory course lays for him a foundation of such knowledge as he needs in each and all of the higher walks of life, — a foundation perhaps not so deep as in earlier time, but — what is of far greater importance — very much broader, and destined before long virtually to include what used to be the studies of the Freshman year. In the next place, the faithful student, while chiefly occupied with but few of the large range of electives open to him, in part purposely, in still greater part unconsciously, becomes more or less conversant with many other topics within that range, through intercourse with fellow-students, by university lectures which often draw large audiences, and from the atmosphere of the place, which is laden with the blended aroma of divers and unlike cultures, and with which he breathes in knowledge without knowing whence or how. Such acquisitions are, indeed, "a little knowledge," which, however, is not "a dangerous thing," but eminently desirable when one is aware that it is little, hopes to make it more, and has eye, ear, and mind ever open to the opportunities of increasing it.

Then, too, the methods of the university teach a student how and where to look for the information that he needs, which is often of immeasurably more importance than a large yet circum-

scribed amount of exact knowledge which cannot be increased at will.

A university man has the added advantage of adequate means for a due self-estimate. He can know, if he will, his comparative standing with those of his own profession and with educated men in general. One who gains superior culture in less direct ways is liable, on the one hand, to undue self-conceit and self-glorification, and on the other hand, fully as often, to an injuriously low appreciation of his own attainments, merits, and claims.

The chief objection to university education is that it brings men too late into active life. The true way of meeting this objection is to shorten the period of the preparatory course. School-life is more than half wasted. Vacations and holidays take up a full third of it, while not play, but the serious business that is made of play usurps a large proportion of the remaining two thirds. Fifty years ago, when three years, often shortened to two, sufficed to fit a boy for college, the amount of close, hard study — whether to the best purpose or not — was very much greater than is now spread over six years. There was enough of play then, too ; but it was play, not work ; mere recreation, not an organized system of inter-school contests, involving in its management fully as much of thought and labor as is required in the schoolroom. Breaking down from overwork was then seldom heard of, — very much less frequent than severe, sometimes lifelong, and even fatal injury from baseball or football. Not only the interests of the university, but the permanent well-being and well-doing of those who are to perform for society its most arduous and precious work, demand that the acquisition of knowledge, and still more of scholarly habits, become again, as it has almost ceased to be, the foremost occupation of the schoolboy.

Andrew P. Peabody, '26.

HARVARD MEN IN POLITICS.

A FAIR proportion of the men who have graduated from Harvard during the last twenty years or so have gone into public life. In a certain sense it is of course the duty of every Harvard man to do this. He is false to the traditions and spirit of Americanism if he does not conscientiously and faithfully perform his political duties ; I do not mean merely vote, but take an active interest in politics and do his part in controlling the political organization to which he belongs ; or, if he belongs to none, do his part, in company with others who feel as he does, in helping as far as may be the political movements or the political candidates in which he is interested. He can accomplish a certain amount by criticism if his criticism is intelligent and honest, but he can of course accomplish infinitely more by action ; and possibly it may be of interest to Harvard graduates to point out the kind of work that is done in politics by those of their number who are men of action.

Massachusetts usually leads in any good movement, and so it is not surprising that we have to turn first to Massachusetts when we think of Harvard graduates in public life. There are at this moment many who deserve well of their Alma Mater ; and these are among both parties, and are to be found in the public service of both the nation and the State, — men like Governor Russell and Congressmen Andrew and Hoar, or like Assistant Secretary of State Wharton, Congressman Lodge, and ex-Congressman Greenhalge, not to mention the many Harvard men who are at the present moment members of the Massachusetts state or of the Boston municipal legislatures. Speaking only of that with which I am most familiar, I wish to point out some of the ways in which Harvard men have been able to do peculiarly good work in the national Congress during the past few years.

Often much of the best service that is rendered in Congress must be done without any hope of approbation or reward. The measures that attract most attention are frequently not those of most lasting importance ; and even where they are of such importance that attention is fixed upon them, the interested public may not appreciate the difference between the man who merely records his vote for a bill and the other who throws his whole strength

into the contest to secure its passage. A man must have in him a strong and earnest sense of duty and the desire to accomplish good for the commonwealth, without regard to the effect upon himself, to be useful in Congress in the way that men like Lodge, Greenhalge, Andrew, Hoar, or George Adams of Chicago are useful.

Take the work that these men have done on subjects like the Copyright Bill, the building of the navy, legislation in the interest of scientific bodies, such as the Smithsonian Institution, and various bills affecting Civil Service Reform. There is great popular interest in certain quarters about the navy; but I am sorry to say that I do not think that this interest is always sufficiently keen to make the public intelligent in backing up the men who strive to make our naval policy consistent and steady. There is no kind of legislation more intimately connected with the national honor than that affecting the navy; yet during this very session of Congress we have not only seen narrow-minded Congressmen from interior districts strenuously opposing the building of the navy, but also at least a passive help extended to them by certain representatives from districts which are intelligently interested in our maritime supremacy. It would be difficult to overestimate the amount of good work done, without any hope of recognition therefor, by the men who have taken the chief part in preparing and pushing through the naval legislation, first on the naval committees of the two Houses, and then through the legislative bodies themselves; and this is peculiarly a work unselfish and patriotic, and which Harvard College ought to be most anxious to foster and most prompt to recognize when done by her graduates.

So it is with the Copyright Bill. Every reading man, every man interested in the growth of American literature, and finally, every man who cares for the honor of the American name and is keenly desirous that no reproach shall be rightly cast upon it, must rejoice that we have the present Copyright Law. It was won in the teeth of a violent and ignorant opposition, and in spite of the fact that many who had been supposed to be its friends turned against it at the last moment, on the shallow pretense that it did not go as far as they desired. It certainly should be a matter of congratulation for Harvard that her representatives were among the leaders in the fight on its behalf.

In the copyright struggle, as in all other Congressional con-

tests, there were many different kinds of difficulties to be encountered. In the first place, there was undoubtedly a kernel of dishonest opposition to the bill, due to the presence of an active lobby, subsidized by certain third-rate newspaper and book concerns. In the next place, there was a mass of inert indifference to be overcome. Thirdly, the friends of the bill had to meet the bitter opposition of perfectly honest and very able, though, as we believe, entirely misguided, opponents of the measure, — men like Roger Q. Mills, for instance, whose character and capacity rightly gave them great weight in Congress. Finally, there was the need of guarding against the crankiness of certain friends of the measure, which actually threatened to defeat the whole bill merely because it contained some features to propitiate the printers, — features which were absolutely essential to its passage, and which were entirely non-essential when viewed from the standpoint either of abstract right or of expediency. The Senate passed the bill in one form; the House passed it in another, after having first rejected it in yet a third. Then in the very last hours of the session a most strenuous effort had to be made, after having persuaded the conference committees of the two Houses to agree upon a common measure, to persuade the Houses themselves to pass the conference report. No one who was not himself present in the Capitol during these final, vital hours of the fight can appreciate the tact, resolution, energy, and downright hard work of the men who were prominent in passing the bill. This had to be done with absolute disinterestedness. No man did anything for the Copyright Bill from selfish motives. It was pressed by a body of men without political influence, and it was passed solely as a measure of justice, and from the highest motives. The men who were instrumental in passing it deserve to receive the credit always attaching to effective and disinterested work for a worthy ideal.

In no respect has our government done better work than in its scientific departments. The different government publications on scientific subjects rank very high, and it is through these that many of the most eminent American scientists have been able to render their most distinguished services. No work that has been done by us as a nation has been more creditably performed, and the scientific bureaux are peculiarly worthy of being well sustained by both the Congressional and the Executive branches.

The work they do, however, is of a kind which can appeal only to the higher intellectual faculties, and both the demagogue and the honest ignorant man always select these bureaux as peculiarly vulnerable objects of attack. There is not any very widely extended public interest in them; the newspapers devote but small space to them, and there are no districts where there are any bodies of voters whose interests are in any way bound up with theirs. In consequence, they must rely for support upon the wholly unselfish, and usually unappreciated, efforts of a number of men in both branches of Congress, who do recognize the importance of the work that is being done, and are willing to take great trouble that it may not be stopped. A Harvard graduate who has been bred and trained to the knowledge of the usefulness of public scientific and artistic institutions can with difficulty realize the enormous number of people to whom such institutions, when supported by the public money, are objects of positive dislike. It would be a revelation to the readers of this paper if they would turn to the *Congressional Record* and read some of the speeches made against the Smithsonian and kindred institutions in the last session. These speeches were so effective, and the forces to whose feelings they gave utterance so powerful, that at one time it looked as though all our scientific work would have to be stopped. The calamity was averted only by the strenuous endeavor of several of the Congressional leaders, who took not only an active and intelligent but a very resolute part on behalf of the menaced institutions. Among these men, I am happy to say, one or two of the most prominent were Harvard graduates. Yet I doubt if the mass of our graduates even understood that there had been a struggle, far less that they felt any particular gratitude towards the men who had staved off Congressional action which would have amounted to a national disgrace.

So it is in the unending fight over Civil Service Reform, — a fight waged equally against the active and interested opposition of the great army of political place-hunters and against the indifference of that numerous class which is incapable of high ideals or of sensitiveness to any cause that does not at the moment appeal to their pockets. The best work for Civil Service Reform that has been done in Congress of recent years must be put to the credit of Harvard graduates; who at the same time, be it remem-

bered, were also taking prominent part in the conflicts waged over those questions in which the whole public are interested, such as the tariff and the currency.

These are but samples of the unrewarded and yet all important tasks which every Harvard man who goes into public life will find ready to his hand ; and if he is worthy of his college, — as those men whose names I have given above, and scores of others like them, most assuredly are, — he will not shrink from these tasks, but will rather choose them gladly, because of the very fact that most public men will be glad to leave them to him, and because by doing them he will render most honorable and useful service to the State and nation.

Theodore Roosevelt, '80.

THE SCHOOLS' EXAMINATION BOARD OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE Faculty of Arts and Sciences decided last June to enter upon a new undertaking. They determined to offer to any secondary school of a grade to prepare boys for Harvard College or the Lawrence Scientific School a thorough examination of its regular work of instruction, — an examination to be conducted by experts in the several branches of instruction, and to be made the basis of a confidential report to the Master or Principal of the school examined. There are several peculiar features about this undertaking.

In the first place, since the University has no authoritative relation to any secondary school, these examinations are to be held only on invitation from the Master of a public school, with the approval of the Superintendent of Schools ; from the Master or Principal of an endowed school or academy, with the approval of some appropriate officer of the Board of Trustees ; or from the Master of a private school.

In the next place, there is to be no public judgment or verdict on the school examined, — the University merely offers to do a friendly service to the school by making a thorough inquiry into its organization, methods, and condition, and then giving to the

head of the school the best suggestions which experts can offer for its improvement. No report or record is to be made concerning the merits or demerits of individual teachers, or the attainments of individual pupils. It seems at first sight as if any criticism of a department of a school would necessarily imply an unfavorable opinion of the teacher in that department, — it seems as if the University must inevitably become involved in questions of the competency of the teachers whose work the University examines. To some extent this will undoubtedly be the case; but in many instances a teacher gets poor results because, though ambitious and well-disposed, he is ignorant of the right method of teaching, or because he does not select the best topics in his subject, or because the school programme allots to his subject an insufficient amount of time or badly distributed time, or because he is not provided with the needed appliances or apparatus. Such defects when pointed out can often be remedied without any change of teacher; indeed, the teacher in the unsuccessful department may be the person most served and helped by the suggestions of a competent critic.

It is the regular instruction in any school which the University offers to examine. The examiners must see teachers and pupils at their regular work; although they may also apply some tests of their own. The time of the examination may be in any part of the year when the school is under full headway, and may or may not be known beforehand to teachers and pupils. The examination may cover all the departments of a school, or only one department, just as the Master wishes.

To manage these examinations, select examiners, and prepare the confidential report to be made to each school examined, the Faculty has organized a Schools' Examination Board of Harvard University, which consists of the President, four professors, and two principals of schools or academies. The members of this Board will not, as a rule, act as examiners, — they will select the examiners for each school, revise their reports, make up the report to be sent to each school examined, and once a year make a report of their own work to the Faculty. This Board is constituted as follows: President Eliot; Professor Charles F. Dunbar, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; Professor Ephraim Emerton; Mr. William C. Collar, Head-Master of the Roxbury Latin School;

Mr. Frank A. Hill, Principal of the Cambridge High School ; and Assistant Professor Paul H. Hanus.

It might be imagined that the Board would be overwhelmed with applications from schools wishing to be examined ; but there are two checks which will prevent a too rapid development of the labors of the Board. In the first place, the school examined must pay the expenses of the examination, and these expenses will be somewhat serious for schools at a distance. Secondly, no direct inducement to invite these examinations is offered to the schools, — such as the admission on certificate of pupils from approved schools, or a right of presenting candidates for scholarships or other aids in the Freshman year. It is believed that these restricting considerations will prove sufficient. The Faculty was not willing to limit this work to New England, or to the States east of the Mississippi, or indeed by any other geographical line. They desired to do a work of national scope for the benefit of secondary schools ; but the cost of the examinations will necessarily limit their number during the earlier years of the undertaking. It is supposed that to make a complete examination of a large school with a comprehensive programme of studies, at least six examiners will ordinarily be required, and that some of these examiners will need assistants. It is a thorough examination which is proposed, and not a brief visit or casual inspection. The time of the examiners and their assistants is to be paid for by the school, and their traveling expenses besides.

It will be perceived that this enterprise is very different from the visitation of schools which a few universities conduct as a means of determining from what secondary schools they will accept certificates in lieu of an admission examination. The universities which make such visits to secondary schools state publicly in their annual catalogues that they accept the pupils of certain approved schools without any examination for admission. This is a public verdict on the condition of the schools examined, and the acceptance by the university of the pupils of approved schools is supposed to be an advantage or privilege for these schools. Harvard University offers no such supposed privilege or advantage. Some members of the Faculty thought that the proposed examinations would tend towards the adoption by the University of a certificate or diploma method of admission ; other members of the Faculty

were of the opposite opinion. No consideration whatever is offered to the schools which may invite examination, unless the publication in each successive annual Catalogue of a list of all the schools examined, with the dates of the examinations and the departments in which they were examined, can be held to be such a consideration. This publication will convey no information in respect to the results of the examinations; but it will give to each school examined such credit as may justly belong to it for seeking the aid of the University in improving its programme, its instruction, and its appliances for teaching.

The step taken by the Faculty in instituting the Schools' Examination Board is an interesting one, because it expresses the conviction of the Faculty that the University ought to be able and willing to render some direct service to the institutions which train for four years, or thereabouts, all the boys and girls in the country whose education is prolonged beyond the "grades." The traditions of the Harvard Faculty are those of an extreme independence. The idea of coöperation with the secondary schools is to them relatively a new one. They have now taken a step which will before long bring the Faculty into intimate and friendly relations with a considerable number of the best secondary schools, and at the same time will give the Faculty in the course of eight or ten years an intimate knowledge of the condition of secondary education in the United States. It is very probable that this knowledge can be utilized for the public advantage; for the development of collegiate and university education within the past twenty years has been both more rapid and more successful than the development of primary and secondary education.

The graduates and friends of the University may reasonably inquire whether this new function will not interfere with the proper discharge of the primary duty of the University — that of teaching; and this point is the one which gave the Faculty the most anxiety during the discussion of the new measure. Three reasons had weight with the Faculty in deciding to take this risk. Although the persons employed to conduct the examinations of the schools must all be experts in teaching the subjects in which they conduct examinations, it will not be necessary that they should all be persons whose time and strength are mainly devoted to teaching in Harvard University. If the business of examining

the schools should develop rapidly, and require the employment of a considerable number of expert examiners from the 1st of November till the 1st of June, the University can engage persons chiefly for this service whose teaching duties at the University shall be light. Again, the Graduate School has contained for several years past men who have already had a considerable experience in teaching, and who come to Cambridge to increase their knowledge of some specialty which attracts them. From this class of persons the Examination Board can select examiners for the schools, or assistants to examiners, or temporary substitutes for College teachers who have gone on an examining expedition. Finally, the Faculty thought it possible that the teaching of the University itself might in the end be favorably affected by the comparative study of teaching which the examination of numerous schools would enable a good many members of the Faculty to make. Beyond these three arguments lies the broad fundamental consideration, that whatever strengthens and uplifts the secondary schools throughout the country, or even over large portions of the country, must enable every university which enjoys a national resort of students to raise its own standards and improve its own instruction.

It will be observed that the schools to be examined are limited to those which are of a grade to prepare boys for Harvard College or for the Lawrence Scientific School. This provision limits the schools to be examined to those ordinarily called secondary, namely, to high schools, academies, and private schools above the grammar school grade. The requirements for admission to the Lawrence Scientific School include neither Latin nor Greek ; but they do include the History of the United States and of England, Algebra, Plane Geometry and Plane Trigonometry, Physical Science, English, French, and German. At present these subjects can only be pursued at high schools and academies to the extent prescribed by the requirements for admission ; and it is not every high school or academy which includes in its programme all of these subjects to the required amount. The Examination Board has already received some applications which indicate that the limitations of their work have not been as yet perfectly apprehended,— for example, an application to examine all the schools of a town from top to bottom, and an application to examine model schools which do not reach the ordinary high school grade.

If this undertaking succeeds, it will have an influence on education in the United States which will quite transcend the interests of colleges and universities. It is a very small proportion of the pupils in high schools and academies that ever go to a college or university; but the service the University can render to these secondary schools will affect the whole mass of their pupils, and not those only who aspire to the higher education. This thought encouraged the Faculty to take some risk in instituting the Schools' Examination Board of Harvard University.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

THE ALUMNUS AND HIS SON.

ONE function of this magazine, its well-wishers must hope, will be to furnish a medium for friendly criticism of the state of the College. Hostile criticism will always find a thousand channels of expression. The undergraduate press cannot be expected to print freely or discuss candidly complaints which attack time-honored abuses; nor is its circulation sufficiently wide to provide a means of reaching and affecting the opinion of the great body of the alumni. At Harvard, as at Yale, certain topics are tabooed by the college editors. Whether or not the "open letter" which last year initiated the agitation against the "Dickey" might have found a place in the *Crimson*, the *Advocate*, or the *Monthly*, if first offered to them, the negative must be assumed, for these papers practically ignored the controversy. The writer, nevertheless, was the father of one of the undergraduates, and could not be suspected of any unfriendliness to the College. Hereafter, a reformer may of course decide in favor of an appeal to public opinion rather than to that of the alumni; but he ought not to be able to allege the alternative of an open letter or silence.

That the moral aspects of the College, as well as the material, will come within the purview of this publication, I for one cannot doubt. Let the magazine foster as much as it will the sentimental attachment of graduates, and stimulate their generosity to Alma Mater; but let it also enable parents to form a just idea of the nature of student life, the distractions, temptations, and

dissipations against which a father would like to know how to guard his son on sending him to the hereditary seat of learning. These differ notoriously from generation to generation as does the student slang. "Dig" has, in my time, given way to "grind," and so has the hazing "football game" on the Delta been succeeded by "Bloody Monday." The expelled Greek-letter societies have returned in force, and one of them, like Munchausen's wolf, has eaten its way into the harness of the Institute of 1770. Which of us, living at a distance, and therefore ignorant of this transubstantiation, would not have rejoiced to learn of his son's election to the Institute —

"Où le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant" —

till enlightened as to the society's having become a mere tender to the "Dickey"? In our ante-bellum days, apart from boating, athletics cannot be said to have existed at Harvard. What remote-dwelling graduate of that period could imagine the part they now play in college life and manners, in the cost of maintaining a boy, in the dangers to life and limb? In these thirty years, again, the size of classes has more than trebled; the elective system, from being in its infancy, has taken on an enormous development. What effect, a rustic of the fifties may inquire, have these changes had on class feeling as a moral check, and on the opportunities for leisure and the misuse of leisure?

Some light on questions like the foregoing may occasionally be obtained from the annual report of the President, and it is not to be supposed that this magazine will attempt any *formal* exhibition of life at Harvard. It need only welcome to its pages articles and correspondence pertaining to this important subject. It is, as I have elsewhere written, the clear duty of the College authorities to enlist the aid of parents in suppressing evils difficult to cope with; giving counsel as to allowances, and as to the kind of societies to join or abstain from, the customs it is desired to extirpate, etc. Under the heads of Societies, Gymnasium, Sports, Celebrations, Institutions, Hazing, etc., the organized recreations and ebullitions could be briefly set forth in a way to be of the utmost service to parents. A circular thus made up ought to be regularly placed in their hands, with every new Freshman class. In return, the Faculty might receive useful sugges-

tions as to their own power and policy in the moral discipline. They might, for example, be urged to prohibit wine, as at Commencement dinners, so in all the college buildings on Class Day and Commencement, and if possible at all the class dinners of the undergraduates, as would be the case if a suitable hall for that express purpose were founded in connection with the College. Or, again, the Faculty might have brought home to them their responsibility for any increase of gambling and drinking caused by intercollegiate athletic contests away from Cambridge.

These precautions will probably be viewed with repugnance by many, to whom they will seem like childish treatment of grown men. Nevertheless, no error is more harmful than that of mistaking children for men. There is really no break between school and college in the essential particular that the code of morals prevailing in both is different from that of the adult world. It is a remnant of the savage code that shame belongs not to the commission of the offense, but to the being found out, and that mob law is good law. The restraints put upon the schoolboy by domestic surveillance are wanting to the collegian, and this merely renders the latter more childish—in a little world, too, where the love of applause has a wider range of gratification. The smearing of college buildings, the painting of John Harvard's statue, are pranks as distinctively of a childish order as the smashing of a lamp-shade by a street Arab. They have, happily, encountered the indignant condemnation of the majority, though "honor" has been successfully invoked to shield the perpetrators from detection. But how many of these virtuous men would be shocked (to take a common illustration) on seeing in a classmate's room a street-sign taken from its place, or be free to denounce such proceedings as downright stealing? Here the childish mind supplies a fallacious distinction between robbery for personal use—as of a watch or a pocket-book—and for fun; and again between plundering the public and plundering an individual.

We often hear it said that it is not college that corrupts; that if parents did their duty, the youth would come fortified to college. A sad experience teaches otherwise. In every respectable household the rule of honesty is enforced; lying and stealing are held up as wrong and disgraceful. It is in the *application* of general moral principles that we discover the immaturity of the child.

"Thou shalt not steal." "Certainly, but what has that to do with transferring a street-sign to my room, where it will testify to my smartness? or with carrying off to Cambridge a section of the Yale fence as a trophy?" No parent feels it incumbent on him to warn his children against lifting signs and fences, any more than against stealing a meeting-house.

The Harvard undergraduate is no more *ipso facto* a man than the Harvard graduate is *ipso facto* a gentleman (as I have heard it affirmed in Commencement and Harvard Club oratory). Existing conditions, not at Harvard alone by any means, seem to me to prolong unreasonably and disastrously the childish age and the childish way of looking at things, beginning with the true object of a university. We may see a reflection of this in the fact that boys do often actually select their college for its athletic reputation; that undergraduates generally regard their college as discredited by defeat in a given contest or by inferiority in a certain branch of sport; that they give way to unmanly feelings of despondency when the contest is decided against them; that they hold in more or less open contempt the fellow-student who prefers study to exercise; that they have no adequate conception of the superiority of intellectual triumphs to those of muscle, and seldom make a comparison between colleges except on the score of muscle. Against these notions it should be the duty of every cultivated and thoughtful man to strive incessantly; and in this magazine, as a medium, I believe he should find the best possible instrumentality. Nor is it provincial to reflect that in purifying and elevating student life at Harvard, we shall be setting a contagious example to her sister colleges.

Wendell P. Garrison, '61.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN HUMANITY—FROM
LIBERTY TO UNITY.ORATION DELIVERED BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY, IN SANDERS
THEATRE, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1892.

I FIND the sufficient motive for speaking to you to-day in the consciousness, which I assume is as clear in your minds as in my own, that we are in the midst of one of those greater movements in humanity which I can best characterize, according to my sense of it, by saying that it is a movement from liberty to unity. It is the result largely, I believe, of the intellectual advance of the last generation, bringing in new principles and methods and another ruling idea. Without dwelling, however, at very much length upon the causes which are producing the change, I desire to attempt an estimate of its practical meaning and value, noting especially the effect of it upon some of those interests with which we have most to do, and upon which the effect is now beginning to be appreciable.

Virtually this movement from liberty to unity has already brought us into the presence of a new humanity. The effect of such an inward movement is like that of the old migration of races. Change of thought produces new characteristics in a race, like change of place. That which makes a new humanity is another conception of it, great enough to change its aspect, and to modify, in some respects at least, its condition. Humanity is at any given time what the ruling conception of it is. Not that the fact ever corresponds exactly to the idea, but that the fact is always other than it would be if the idea had not come, or had come in a different form. The monotony of human existence, the living and dying of the generations, is thus broken at long intervals by the incoming of ideas directed toward and laying hold upon the developed mind of the race, reopening it may be the questions of origin and destiny, and changing the measurements and valuations of human life. I speak of the thought which lays immediate hold upon the mind of the race, affecting the estimate of itself, for the first direction of intellectual movements is quite as often away from as toward humanity. Other objects control

the imagination or conscience, something pertaining to God or to the outer universe. True, there is always an attendant and reflex influence from thought upon these subjects, with the after result, as I hope soon to illustrate, of a positive enlargement and enrichment of all human interests; but it is of the direct and intentioned and applied thought as related to these interests of which I am now speaking, and in which I find peculiar value.

The return of the intellectual life to humanity as the object of its thought, after its searchings after God, or its wanderings in the outer universe, is always hailed with an enthusiasm which cannot be misunderstood. The absence of the intellect at any time on other business, leaving human affairs to the sense of obligation or to the play of the sympathies, creates a veritable homesickness in many minds. Here and there a solitary thinker seems to find supreme repose and content at the farthest remove from all that is human, freedom from its limitation, relief from its transitoriness; but the mood of most thinkers finds expression, does it not? in the pathetic words of one of your own number, who wrote in the preface to a volume through which he committed himself to the remembrance of his fellow-men: "To me the firelight on the hearthstone of home is more attractive than the brightest star in the far-off heavens."

Now there is, as I believe (the assumption is the premise of my argument), there is a return to-day of the intellectual life to humanity as one of the chief objects of its interest; and not only this, but in the return it has brought with it a new working conception of humanity. The growing sign of the social bond is not sentiment, hardly sympathy, but intellectual concern. It could not well have been otherwise. Our inheritance from the immediate past is not passion, but method, mental processes, the habit of critical and speculative thought. There have been epochs of passion which have made history, but it cannot be said that the epoch from which we are emerging has been, in any large sense, an epoch of passion. It has, indeed, held the great wars for national unity, the unity of Italy and Germany, and the reunification of America, but no one, I think, would find in these wars the depths of that passion which raged in the French Revolution, or which exulted in the American and English Revolutions. These burned into their age, and illumined it with the flame of liberty.

No, our direct inheritance is of a different sort, and necessarily determines our approach to the human questions which are beginning to vex and alarm us.

The great business of our immediate predecessors, that which will mark their time in history, was not to arouse sentiment or passion to high uses, but rather to stimulate investigation, to increase knowledge, to invent hypotheses, to get at the method of the universe. Of no period, compared with that which has just gone before us, can the claim be made of such careful or varied research, or of such resolute and courageous reasoning. What age ever invaded to a like extent the known realms of nature, or challenged with a like audacity the mystery of existence? By the logic of events, therefore, we are committed to the intellectual, rather than to the emotional or even to the purely sympathetic method of accomplishing the tasks which have fallen to us. Our predecessors have been trying to think out the problems of the physical world; they have left to us the endeavor to think out the problems of the human world. The stream of the intellectual life along which we are borne has broken, — part flowing through worn channels into the physical world, part making new channels through which it may enter into all the regions of the human world. There can be no inconsistency between the parts, but rather a constant interchange of methods and principles.

And the fact which I now wish to emphasize is this: that the great constructive force which we are taking over from the results of physical science, and which we are trying to apply to the current problems of humanity, is the *sense of the organic*, which, as we transfer it to things human, becomes the *consciousness of a vital unity*. Man has found a new place for himself in the physical world, with new partnerships, alliances, affinities. By the same method and under the same impulse he is now beginning to discover and realize new relationships to himself, each man to every other man, the individual to the whole. It is this sense of the organic, the inheritance of the last results of thought, and now permeating all our thinking, which is giving us the new conception of humanity, which, as I have said, is virtually giving us a new humanity. It marks the movement from liberty to unity.

Let me then go on to note, according to my purpose, some of the effects of this conception or sense of the organic, that we may get an estimate of its value, as we are beginning to act under the motive of it in matters of human interest and concern.

Naturally our first inquiry is in regard to its educational effect. What is its value in the development of personality? Personality, as we are accustomed to work for its higher developments, seems to us to be almost entirely the outgrowth of individual freedom. Possibly we overlook the moral effect of that earlier stage of authority and discipline which, in contrast with the free and mobile conditions of the present, we call status; but allowing that personal development has been coincident and coextensive with individual freedom, the question can no longer be delayed, How much more has the individual to gain from a continued and protracted individualism? I do not ask whether individualism is a spent force. There are no spent forces of this vital sort. Positive and constructive forces change places, overlap one another, act and react by antagonisms, but never seek to destroy one another. Subordination, not annihilation, is the law of their mutual action. So they coöperate.

When, therefore, I ask how much more the individual may hope to gain from a continued and protracted individualism, I am really asking whether individualism may rightly project itself, according to the scope of its traditions, into the new domain of thought and action. As against its ancient foe, — despotism of every kind, intellectual, political, religious, — individualism holds good for all time. But if it is attempted to maintain in its behalf a supremacy based upon these conquests, serious inquiry must be made into the nature of the new antagonisms which it is sure to arouse. And if it shall be found that the rigid insistence upon this principle of personal development brings it now into conflict, not with that which is arbitrary and artificial, but with that which is vital and organic, not with that superimposed upon, but with that at work within society, it will at once be seen that the contention is unseemly and wasteful. It must be carried on at the expense of the individual. I must continue to resist with all my nature the forces from without which are seeking to enslave me, be they many, be they great, be they of men, or institutions, or philosophies and beliefs; but the personal forces which are seeking to

enter in and become a part of my being, entering through inheritance, through friendship, through the mutual toil and struggle and mystery and faith, through the thousand ways in which I am open to the common humanity, these I must learn to recognize and understand, to treat with a wise discrimination and with a generous hospitality, else I shall certainly be less than I might be: my liberty will bring me only the narrowness of my own self; my individualism will end in isolation.

I confess to you that I anticipate with a profound faith the advantage to character from the larger education of the individual in his relations to others, provided these relations are taught according to the reality and breadth of the underlying fact. The training of the schools in this direction has already begun. The number of text-books inculcating the social duty, issued within the past years, is surprising, some of them of very great merit. Indeed it may be said that we are beginning to work toward the social, in distinction from the individualistic ideal. As a careful observer has recently remarked, "The individualistic ideal is still the one which is actually dominant; but it can scarcely be doubted that it has ceased to be that which governs the thought of those who are under five-and-twenty; and there is some danger now that we may begin to forget the element of truth which was contained in it. Enthusiasm is on the other side."

We cannot forget the truth which lies at the heart of individualism, any more than we can forget the joy of liberty, but we may fail to reach the full truth which lies at the other pole. The understanding of the organic in humanity is far more than the knowledge of social rights and duties. In a very true sense it lies below the ethical. It is the apprehension of the fact from which the ethical is an inference. As St. Paul says in enforcing the organic element in Christianity, "We are members one of another," — that is the new Christian fact, — "*wherefore* putting away falsehood, speak ye truth, each one with his neighbor. Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have whereof to give to him that hath need. Let no corrupt speech proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good for edifying, that it may give grace to them that hear," and so on, step by step, rising from the fact inference by inference, till he reaches the sub-

lime duty of forgiveness. In like manner we need to go down in all our social teachings to the broad underlying fact of the organic in humanity, to uncover, expound, illustrate, vivify the fact. So shall we get strength and vitality for every legitimate inference in the way of a duty which can be drawn from it. We shall give to our general social duties something of the imperativeness and urgency of nature, qualities which have as yet been developed and honored only in the life of the family.

Of course there is a danger, which any one may emphasize, to the development of personality on this side, from the present stimulus of the social want. It is hard to generalize in the presence of the concrete, hard to think to any purpose about poverty when the beggar is knocking at your door. We are apt to take refuge in hasty and ill-advised action, and get the sure result of it in an enfeebled social character. Sympathy which acts without reference to principles makes it more difficult to establish principles. The philanthropy which is content to relieve the sufferer from wrong social conditions postpones the philanthropy which is determined at any cost to right those conditions. Let us not, however, bewail overmuch our circumstances, nor ignore the advantage of them. Mere contact with the world may tend to superficiality, but we can, if we will, go deeper into the world. Men may distract us with their hurrying to and fro, but there is always a point of equilibrium somewhere in the mass. Our social environment has its use in the development of personality, as it has its necessity. Say what we will of the desert and wilderness, whence came of old the voice of the prophet, we are in and of the city, and our only way to escape men is to get nearer to them, to press through the outer confusion to the common and inner life, which understood, all else becomes intelligible.

And I may add that here, too, lies the only way of escaping the commonplace. The charge is frequently made that if we subordinate the individualistic ideal, the commonplace is our ultimate goal. Two exceptions to this sweeping charge are evident. Genius knows no ideals, nor, as far as we can discover, conditions. As we have not been able to produce it, it is not likely that we shall be able to prevent it. And the heroic belongs in like degree to the unexpected and incalculable. When you open your morning paper you do not know from what source the tidings of the unself-

ish act will come to you, which will help you to keep faith in your kind and in yourself. But these aside, is it not true — true not only now, but permanently — that the ascending path to individual greatness lies through the thick of humanity rather than along the outskirts of it? We allow that the average man profits by the general experience. Is it not more evident that the exceptional man profits by that experience? Does he not become exceptional by the very power to interpret and incorporate, to lay hold, as Mr. Emerson says, of the “unsearched might of man”? Certainly the scholar who is now able to read with a new intelligence the volume of humanity may hope to outgrow himself, and gradually learn to live in the vaster regions of his being.

I turn from the question of the educational value of the new conception or sense of the organic in humanity to ask about its influence upon the social order, to see what is the strength of its impulse towards the social unity. We are just beginning to speak in a popular way of the social order. Until of late the dominant order has been the political, with its doctrine of natural rights. History gives us no example of an idea put to more effective uses than this doctrine of natural rights. We cannot conceive how the battles of modern liberty could have been fought without it. The “glittering generalities” of the Declaration of Independence were no rhetorical device to the men of the eighteenth century, but a principle to which they “pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.” And as long as the political order remained in the ascendant, as long, that is, as the essential need was personal liberty, the appeal to this principle never failed to carry a popular assembly.

Possibly some of you may have been reminded recently, as I have been, possibly some of you may recall the last serious and effective appeal made to the doctrine of natural rights. At the convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, Joshua R. Giddings endeavored to amend the reported platform of the Republican party by “solemnly reasserting” the words of the Declaration, that “all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” The mood of the convention was conservative. It wanted above all things to take advantage of the division of the Democratic party, and to conciliate and harmonize its own

constituency. Mr. Giddings' amendment was rejected. At this juncture George William Curtis arose, and in a speech of splendid directness and courage challenged the men of the convention, if they dared, to put themselves on record against the men of 1776, "to vote down the Declaration of Independence." The challenge was well made. No political assembly could afford to justify that imputation. The motion to reject was reconsidered, the amendment adopted, and the words of the Declaration, as was fitting a party born to the struggle with slavery, inserted in its platform.

Nothing shows in so striking a way the rapid changes which have since taken place in social conditions and necessities, as the fact that there is hardly a conceivable situation in this country in which such an appeal would have to-day any considerable force. Practically we have exhausted the power of liberty to win any further legitimate rights, or to gain for us a larger happiness. To whom amongst us would more liberty be a greater good? What conditions of present sufferings or distress would it satisfy? Who could arise in the midst of our social confusion and get a hearing by invoking the name of liberty? The real worth of liberty, its inestimable value, is in danger of being underestimated. Our attention has been called by publicists, like Emile De Laveleye and James Bryce, to the growing dissatisfaction and discontent over the final results of its work, as if it had not made good its promises, as if it had not kept faith with men who had trusted to it with all their heart. No one can mistake the feeling of disappointment and sadness on the part of some of our own better citizens, that liberty is taking no safer care of the republic.

On the other hand, many amongst us whose traditions do not reach back into the old contests for freedom, and some whose traditions do reach back into these contests are making no more mention of liberty, but are raising another watchword. The new cry is equality. Let us stop and interpret it. It is not to be assumed that classes, any more than individuals, say what they mean or mean what they say. Equality is not the thing we want, for, in the nature of things, we cannot have it. We want the possible and real. What we mean when we say equality is unity. That is necessary and that is possible. Equality is a vain, unmeaning cry. You cannot analyze it and apply it to the affairs of men. It has no practical synonyms. But unity shapes itself

to a thousand ends, and covers the wide vocabulary of practical and vital means. Coöperation, partnership, sympathy, fellowship, are terms which merely indicate the working of the principle as it seeks to adjust industrial relations, and to ennoble social relations. And the principle is working. Its workings are evident from the very antagonisms which it is creating in the industrial world. Capital and labor are coming together through combinations and trades unions, through lockouts and strikes, as well as through profit-sharing and partnerships. The principle is entering upon its first stage of victory. It requires organized resistance to thwart it.

Its workings are equally evident in the increased sensitiveness of society to contrasts in condition. Outwardly the extremes are pushing farther and farther apart, but really and personally they are nearer than ever before. The subtle consciousness of suffering is becoming pervasive. The rich man knows that Lazarus is without among the dogs. We take life as a whole more seriously because we see more clearly the diverse ingredients of which it is composed. We have no longer any eye for the picturesque under the garb of poverty. The artistic gives way to the sympathetic. The under side of social life does not appeal to our sense of humor. We do not caricature our social contrasts. The typical tenement-house with its dense, monotonous population has nothing whatever to contribute to the relief of society, but only additional friction, irritation, and social despair.

And this increased sensitiveness is not merely a matter of feeling. There is beginning to be a genuine movement toward fellowship. The old idea of working for men is being modified by the larger principle of identification with them. The college settlement will not supersede the mission, but it will put beside it the broader conception of social unity. As far as it is religious in its aim it will include all which Christianity, as we know it and enjoy it, has to offer. It will make service mean, not what we are able to do for others, but what we are willing to share with others.

And all this which I have been saying shows us how far away we are from the old doctrine of natural rights. I do not stop now to question its truth. It is enough to say that it is no longer at the front and in service. The deepest consciousness of men is not of inborn and inalienable rights, but of a common inheritance,

common interests, and a common destiny. Their deepest cravings are not for independence, but for oneness, for a social order which shall correspond in some measure to the organic unity of the race.

It remains to consider the effect of the new conception of humanity upon religion. Is it in any sense antagonistic to the Christian idea, or has it here also a timely value? What is the worth of the movement from liberty to unity to Christianity?

Christianity, when it came into the world, struck the note of universality. There was no restriction upon its message. It was the "good tidings of great joy to all the people." But the history of Christianity has proved to be one long struggle, more frequently unsuccessful than successful, to maintain its original scope. It has seemed impossible to protect Christianity from falling into bondage to some form of partialism. Now it has been the partialism of doctrine wrought out in the exclusive creed; now the partialism of administration embodied in the exclusive organization. But in one way and another the Christian church has been continually losing its connection with the universal. And the significance of every recovery of Christianity is that it has been the recovery of this connection, as when Luther restored it to the individual by giving him immediate contact with God.

Let no one think that I have forgotten those apparent forms of partialism which in their times were identified with religious liberty. I do not forget, as I speak, the names which are to some of us among the most precious of our inheritance, — Protestant, Separatist, Independent. But I deny that they stood for partialism. They represented really the revolt against it. They were paths, some of them, I grant, obscure, but which surely led back into the great highway of universality. And to-day the Christian church, with one accord, is more inclined than ever before, in some of its parts more anxious than ever before, to walk that way. It is really our historic past which stands between us and unity. But even that does not prevent the growing spirit, the growing yearning, the growing consciousness. There are also signs, which no one I think can fail to see, of the coming fact, the fact of a real and substantial unity, if not of a prescribed uniformity. Let me delay long enough to enumerate them: —

One sign is the struggle going on in almost every separate part of the church to make its doctrines correspond with the faith of

Christendom. Divisive and separating dogmas are being eliminated. One large body of Christian believers in the midst of us is now convulsed with the endeavor to cast out of its creed the demon of partialism and bring itself back into the universal faith.

Another sign is the present power of resistance to further division, and that, too, under great provocation. Questions are arising in our time, and passing into heated discussion, of the most fundamental and vital kind, which in other times would have split the most compact body, but thus far they have not divided a single communion. The one ecclesiastical sin of our age is schism. Of that alone we are intolerant.

Another sign is the comparative ease of coöperation throughout the church. Coöperation has not become easy, but things are being done, large public ends are being reached by united action, which would not have been attempted under other conditions.

And still another sign, perhaps the most significant of all, is the discontent of each and every body in itself; every one, no matter how large it may be, seeking, like Russia in the political world, to get an outlet. The real interest of the sects to-day is not in themselves, but in Christianity.. The great questions which engage and agitate their councils are not how to administer their own affairs, but how to administer the common inheritance of which they have been put in trust. It really seems at times as if we were working our way back into the original fellowship. I have been reminded of late, over and over again, of the words of a far-sighted teacher, which impressed themselves upon my youth: "I teach," he said, "that Independency is a transient form of Puritanism, that Puritanism is a transient form of Protestantism, that Protestantism is a transient form of Christianity."

And now if the question be asked, whence comes this fresh and wide impulse toward religious unity, I answer, partly from the historic forces within Christianity which are always working toward it, but also from the incoming into the religious consciousness of our time of the sense of the organic in humanity. Nothing, as it seems to me, has ever come into Christianity from without, bringing with it such support and reinforcement to the Christian idea. If it were right to speak of the indebtedness of religion to science, if, that is, one could properly conceive of one part of God's revelation and providence as owing anything to another

part, I should certainly say that this conception was the most positive contribution which science had yet made to religion, at least to the Christian religion. I grant that the process through which the result was reached was such as to awaken the doubts and fears of religious men. No one would deny that. Without question, the first results of modern physical science were materialistic. They not only contributed to the argument for materialism, they gave tone and spirit to its advocates. But as the process went on, spiritual elements began to assert themselves, chiefly through the idea of force, for force must be spirit; the method was seen to be of general ethical application and service; and principles were set forth which gave a new meaning and dignity to religious faith. The principle which I have been emphasizing was remarkable in its religious bearings, for its timeliness. It had a providential value. Wrought out under suspicion, if not under open antagonism, it came to the help of Christianity, as Christian men were beginning to feel the seriousness of their contention for unity and universality. And for one, acknowledging its aid in the providence of God, I am ready to accord it an honorable and rightful place in the larger Christianity of the future.

And I am also convinced that as this sense of the organic in humanity becomes more real it will bring back to religion something of that deeper solemnity — the awe, the fear — which seems for the time to have escaped it, but which is a necessary part of all true religion. It shows us the tremendous cost of the universe, of that part at least of which we can take cognizance. It uncovers "the whole creation groaning and travailing together in pain until now." It opens unread chapters in the history of the race, chapters of struggle and suffering and sin. And then, as if in compensation for the terrible vision, it gives us a glimpse of the sacrificial element which works at the heart of nature, and which must work eternally in the heart of God.

I have thus taken the opportunity which your generous invitation afforded me, to remind you in some ways of suggestion and possibly of stimulus, of the meaning and value of that present movement in humanity which none of us can fully realize, but to which none of us can be indifferent. Opinions may vary as to the relative place to be assigned to causes which are producing it,

whether it is chiefly the outcome in natural succession of the ordinary historic forces, or whether, as I have intimated, it has been hastened and intensified by the intellectual development of the last generation. But of the movement itself and its direction there can be no question between us. Manifestly, consciously, it is a movement from liberty to unity. The great heroic forces which gave us freedom are now passing with us, or by us, into the broad, constructive, unifying work of the future.

At such a time as this who can overestimate the joy, not only of the active, but also of the reflective life? To live consciously, intelligently, expectantly, with the seeing eye, the open heart, the loyal faith, — this is life indeed. We are not

“Wandering between two worlds, one dead,
The other powerless to be born.”

The world we are leaving behind us is still vital with the divine impulse. The world which lies about us is beginning to reveal and execute the larger plans of God. No, we are not “wandering,” nor simply under directed motion. The significance of our time is that in and through it there is a change of movement. It is as if one could now see the workings of the unseen power shifting the forces that make history, that shape the destiny of men and nations. Such, in part, is the advantage of the intellectual life in an age of transition.

But deeper than the knowledge we may gain at such a time of the transfer or exchange of ruling principles and ideas, is the satisfaction of watching the application of the new ideas to the new needs of the world. We are apt to place too much dependence upon men in times of need. We say that the emergency calls for the man, and must wait his coming. Not so. It is the sufficient idea which delivers and saves. It is great working ideas which make great men possible, which may make them unnecessary. What man is the equivalent of the new conception of humanity which is now at work reconstructing society, governments, the church?

And as one extends his view, watching the application of new ideas to the needs of the world, he may see the somewhat singular phenomenon of the old serving under the new. We have been speaking of the transfer of working power from liberty to unity. But the change is after all local, confined as yet to the few ad-

vanced peoples. There are those for whom liberty has not yet wrought her necessary work. How shall this be done? As it has been done? Not at all. No other nation can repeat the experience of the Republic. The days of solitary struggle for liberty are over. The nation which fights to-day for freedom fights in the fellowship of the nations which are free. The spirit of unity is abroad, everywhere supporting, guiding, cheering the belated spirit of liberty.

But why should one at such a time content himself, in the joy of the intellectual life, with the reflective, observant, expectant attitude? In this movement from liberty to unity, who would not surrender himself to it, and become a part of it? The appeal of liberty was to men of action. The appeal of unity is to men of thought. The figure of the scholar on the field of battle was always inspiring, but he was seldom a leader there. In the new fields of service the scholar leads the way. The spirit of unity cannot be served as the spirit of liberty was served, except in regard to a like consecration. The new kingdom of heaven may not suffer violence; the violent will not take it by force. The social unity must come through patient study, wise invention, identification with men, sympathy, and sacrifice; force will have no part in its accomplishment.

The immediate future in the service of humanity belongs to those who are best able to discern its real wants, who feel most its deepest yearnings, and who, above all, believe sublimely in that conception of humanity which can alone satisfy and help. The path of human progress is marked by the succession of saving principles and ideas, and each generation treads that path with certain step, as it hails its own idea, then summons its chosen ones, and bids them guard and serve it in loyalty and faith.

William Jewett Tucker.

HARVARD'S LOSS OF ATHLETIC PRESTIGE.

HARVARD'S almost unbroken series of defeats during the past twelve years in Rowing, Baseball, and Football contests with her old rival Yale have caused her loyal alumni the deepest chagrin. Without for one moment questioning the fact that Harvard's want of success has been as keenly felt by those who have been graduated during the period from 1880 to 1892, the almost complete loss of prestige in athletics gained by Harvard over Yale from 1868 to 1879 makes it all the more difficult for those whose four years in Cambridge fell within the earlier period to understand what has brought about this change. Although an annual boat-race between the two Universities was inaugurated in 1852, and kept up spasmodically until 1864, when the annual race became an athletic fixture, it was not until 1868, when Baseball was added, that general interest was aroused. In the fall of 1875 Football was put on the list, and in 1879 Harvard and Yale first met in Track Athletics. In other words, athletic contests between Harvard and Yale, in more than one form, cover a period of a quarter of a century.

Taking, then, 1868 as a starting-point, we find that up to 1871 — there was no race that year — Harvard and Yale tried conclusions on the water without admitting crews from other colleges, and Harvard was successful each year. In 1872 the Intercollegiate Rowing Association was formed, and in spite of the great disadvantages shown by this experiment, the lesson was not well enough learned, or perhaps it had been forgotten, for Harvard later on became a member of similar associations formed in Baseball and Football. The climax of the Rowing Association was reached in 1875, when thirteen college crews contested at Saratoga. It is on record that Yale took one first place, Harvard second twice; but, with one exception, Harvard secured a place ahead of her rival Yale in the four contests during the existence of this Association. In 1876 a radical change from six to eight-oared crews was adopted. Harvard and Yale rowed by themselves, and up to the present time the departures then made have been adhered to.

The year 1876 also brought into prominence the most conspicu-

ous figure in Yale's boating history, and saw in the Harvard shell one member of her crew who, beginning with the following year, proved himself as fine a stroke and as efficient a captain as Harvard ever had, and one who, besides, later, as coach, turned out successful crews. From 1877 to 1884 inclusive, Mr. Cook, for Yale, had pitted against him Messrs. Bancroft and Watson, for Harvard, in perfecting the respective crews for the annual race. In taking into account the result of the races during this period, 1876-84, it should be borne in mind, in fairness to Mr. Cook, that in the year 1882-83 the undergraduates at Yale thought they could dispense with his services, and experimented with a professional coach and the stroke advocated by him. The first nine contests (1876-84) stood, Harvard, victories, 5 ; Yale, 4. The unfortunate breach in 1884 between Harvard's coaches, in which the head of the University was induced to use his authority, deprived Harvard of Mr. Bancroft's services as coach. In 1885, apparently without taking to heart the object lesson given by Yale in 1882-83, in experimenting with a professional stroke and coach, Harvard enlisted the services of Faulkner, a professional oarsman. The victory of 1885 was the dearest Harvard ever won: five defeats by Yale during that number of years following is proof enough of this.

In the fall of 1890 it was conceded that the condition of our rowing affairs required heroic treatment. The captain of the '91 crew called together the graduates most interested in the matter, and laid before them a proposition by which the services of Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Cook's successful rival from 1877 to 1884, could be secured for three consecutive years, and not only the 'Varsity, but the Freshman crews were to be under his coaching. Seven out of nine past crew captains heartily approved of the idea. All the undergraduates and ninety-five out of every hundred graduates favored it. The decision was left to the Committee on Athletics. This committee was composed of three members of the Faculty, three graduate members, and three undergraduates. When the question came to a vote, the three undergraduates voted "for," as did one graduate. One graduate member of the Committee who was known to represent the minority, the third graduate member "who didn't care," and three faculty members voted "against." So the project was defeated.

In the successful years 1868-75, so far as Harvard's position over Yale was concerned, the handing down of the stroke then rowed from one crew to another, no interference from the College authorities, and the harmony due to success, between graduates and undergraduates, each had a share in the result attained. From 1876 to 1884, in spite of the manifest advantage given to Yale by Mr. Cook's advice and coaching, Harvard, while under the leadership and coaching of Messrs. Bancroft and Watson, was able to gain the odd race in the nine contests. Since 1884 Harvard has been aimlessly trying one experiment after another, and magnificent material has gone to New London and been sacrificed for want of proper moulding. During this time Yale has continued to pursue a settled policy, and has kept the services of Mr. Cook. It is a noteworthy fact that while many fine oars were taught and have mastered the stroke set by Mr. Bancroft, not one of these men has been willing or could give the time to act in the capacity of coach for Harvard crews. On the other hand, Mr. Cook has graduated half a dozen men from his various crews who are not only capable, but appear to have the time to give when called upon. Yale has recognized the value of Mr. Cook's services: graduates, undergraduates, and the College authorities have worked together. Harvard in 1884, by the combination of an unfortunate disagreement between the graduate coaches at that time and the interference of the University authorities, lost the services of the best coach she ever had. Subsequently, Mr. Adams has received the highest praise for his faithful work, and Mr. Keyes's services have been most satisfactory so far as they have gone: would either be able or willing to give *all* his time for the next few years?

The history of our Baseball affairs is this. Beginning in 1868 to play an annual game with Yale, Harvard won each year up to 1874. In 1874-75, Yale won. The next four years, 1876-79, Yale lost every series. Since and including 1880, and the present year, Harvard has lost to Yale every series save in 1885 and in 1891, when no games were played between the two Universities, and the present year which ended in a tie. In the twelve years 1868-79, Harvard won 10 and lost 2 series. In the twelve series played from 1880 to 1892 (no games in 1891), Yale won 10, lost 1, and one was tied. The season of 1893 will open with the record standing:—

Yale: 12 won, 11 lost, 1 tie.

Harvard: 11 won, 12 lost, 1 tie.

It is only fair to allow that every now and then one University or the other has an exceptionally strong nine, when her rival, that same year, may have material below the average in strength. Perhaps this might account for defeat one year in four. It will be noticed that Harvard's successful period came at a time when every other adjunct of victory would seem to have been in favor of the nines meeting Yale during the last twelve years. Since the earlier period referred to, 1868-79, the undergraduate classes have more than doubled in number, and the professional schools have increased greatly, thus giving far more material to choose from. The ill-ventilated octagon box used for exercise up to 1879 has given place to the magnificently appointed Hemenway Gymnasium, and within a year or two the Carey building has also been added. In place of the narrow strip of Jarvis Field, and the still more restricted diamond laid out behind the Scientific School and used while Jarvis was being leveled, or even Cambridge Common for practice, as was the situation during the seventies, the games and practice to-day are on the well-appointed Holmes Field, with the new Soldiers' Field almost ready as additional territory.

While the management of Baseball affairs prospered in the hands of the undergraduates, there seemed little need of asking graduate advice. The first step in the wrong direction was taken in the early eighties, when Harvard became a member of the Inter-collegiate Baseball Association. Then would have been the time to have consulted with the graduates. The contests invariably narrowed down to Harvard and Yale, or sometimes to Princeton, Harvard, and Yale. These last three members of the Association played practically a series by themselves, of the best three in five games. The smaller colleges, in order to create any interest in the games with their more formidable rivals, resorted to expedients to obtain players, which to-day, now that all pretense is thrown aside, are seen to be, in many cases, undisputed professionalism. From 1880 to 1885 Harvard undoubtedly suffered for want of good generalship. From 1886 to 1889 was a period of demoralization, lax discipline, and far from conscientious training. The shifting policy of the Faculty in regulating this branch of athletics had its share, no doubt, in making all attempts at a settled policy futile. A de-

cided step in the right direction was taken in 1890 by the coming together of graduates and undergraduates interested in the success of Baseball, and a harmonious working for better results. This new departure has now been in operation three years. In 1890 it required a fifth game to decide the series. In 1891 no games were played. The result—a tie—of this year's two games is fresh in every one's mind.

Undoubtedly the affairs of the nine are started in the right direction. The one thing lacking is the constant attendance and entire services of some efficient coach, a graduate of the University. His services should command a salary if they cannot be had in any other way. The series with Yale should consist of four games, and a fifth in case of a tie. An agreement covering a fixed period of years should be made, and the dates settled on which the games should be played. A best two in three series leaves too much to chance. Fixing the time and place for a stated period will do away with the annual amusing efforts in diplomacy, and will make an end of any repetition of what occurred in 1891, as well as foil any future Napoleon at Yale who wants to play the tie game first, as in 1892.

Harvard's reverses in Football are a tender subject to any loyal alumnus. The first game played with Yale took place in New Haven in the fall of 1875. The teams were composed of fifteen men each. Harvard won, Yale failing to score. The following year, 1876, the game again took place in New Haven, and was brought to a most unsatisfactory ending by the pulling down of the goal post by the Yale crowd, just as Harvard had the ball in front of the bar for a try at goal. There was no game in 1877, as the place could not be agreed upon, and in 1878 a dispute as to the number of men to compose the teams (Harvard wanting to play 15, Yale, 11) ended without the teams coming together. The year 1880 graduated for Yale Mr. Camp, a Football expert, to whom Harvard can attribute the loss of so many games the past twelve years. To acknowledge that Yale's prestige in Football is the direct result of Mr. Camp's wonderful knowledge of the game, combined with his rare ability to instil his ideas and to make finished players out of raw material, is only to give that gentleman the credit he deserves. Harvard has undoubtedly had some very brilliant individual players, but, from some cause or other,

no *all-round* players, with thorough knowledge of the game and ability to compete successfully with Mr. Camp in coaching. When the graduates were asked to take a hand in 1889, the best advice and coaching were given. Those who had done the best possible were blamed for the defeat of that year. In 1890 a change in direction and coaches was made, and Harvard was successful for the first time since 1875. Last fall, under the same management, against which, in victory, no adverse criticism had been heard, Harvard lost the game. Abuse from all sides was poured in upon the gentlemen who had given all their time, thought, and attention for many weeks. Harvard graduates and undergraduates can with profit to themselves take a needed lesson from Yale in their method of accepting defeat. Certainly, Harvard undergraduates will find few graduates willing to devote their time to coaching, at the risk of being roundly abused in case of defeat.

We need, first of all, the services of a coach thoroughly up in all the points of the game, and skilful in imparting this knowledge and in developing material. Such a man, once secured, should be kept for a series of years, and, if necessary, paid a salary. Harvard's want of men to call upon to fill such a position is in marked contrast to Yale's. Those graduates who have come forward and offered their services have been thoroughly up in the position they played on the team, and could do most excellent work in coaching candidates for this particular place; but Harvard has not been able, so far, to call on a dozen men who could give the time to coaching as many different positions on the team, and she has no head corresponding to Mr. Camp who, with the assistance of these various sub-coaches, is able to develop perfect team work, and more important, perhaps, to block the various combinations worked out by their opponents. With the completion of the Soldiers' Field there should be no longer any excuse for not having the Yale-Harvard game every other year in Cambridge. The undergraduates are entitled to this privilege. Lack of suitable accommodations has been the excuse hitherto; Soldiers' Field will do away with this objection. Yale could have the choice of New Haven, Springfield, or New York every alternate year.

Harvard's success in Track Athletics is as remarkable as Yale's has been in Football, and only tends to bring into sharper contrast

our want of success in other branches ; it strikes the keynote of our success on the one hand, and strikes at the root of the cause of our defeats on the other. In Mr. Lathrop, Harvard has secured a most skilful coach, a man of excellent judgment, who has the art of turning out finished athletes from raw material. Under Mr. Lathrop's guidance, pursuing a settled policy, instead of changing or shifting after a defeat, Harvard has kept in the front, with three exceptions, since the formation of the Intercollegiate Association in 1879. Yale, under Mr. Camp's management, has been equally successful in Football. Certainly, Mr. Cook's record with Yale crews since 1886, as well as Harvard's victories under Messrs. Bancroft and Watson from 1876 to 1884, only make the argument stronger for securing the best coaches, and, when once secured, of keeping them at any cost. A very significant item appeared in the last statement of Yale's Football Treasurer: over \$2,500 was paid for coaching services last fall. The ideal way would undoubtedly be not to pay for such services in college Athletics, but the great growth in athletic sports and the keen rivalry to win first places have together made the trainer's duties extend over a much longer period of preparation ; and, as they require more constant attention, they cause a loss of time which few men can afford without compensation. When Harvard graduates an expert oarsman, Baseball or Football player, who has at the same time the skill requisite in a coach, let his services be secured at a salary tempting enough to keep him in the position at least five years. Then we shall have in Rowing, Baseball, and Football a record such as Mr. Lathrop has given us in Track Athletics. It is not unreasonable, with all our advantages in numbers, accessibility of grounds, etc., that in our contests with Yale, in the four principal sports mentioned, Harvard should win three times out of five. In short, Yale's success has been in the sports properly coached. So has Harvard's success been due to that important factor in times past in all the branches, lately in Track Athletics only. What is Harvard's greatest need to-day ? Coaches.

Frederick W. Thayer, '78.

HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH.¹

DR. HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH died January 14th, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, after a long illness, which he bore with such courage and cheerfulness and manly patience that it was a benediction to be near him.

Dr. Bowditch inherited from his father, Nathaniel Bowditch, the eminent mathematician, and his mother, Mary Ingersoll, those sterling qualities which, developed by their example and teaching, made him, in later years, a leader among men. His child-life was fortunate in the companionship of three brothers and two sisters, all very like him in having individuality and force of character. He was born in Salem, August 9, 1808. As a schoolboy he was kind, generous, sympathetic, truthful, manly, but thoroughly a boy, and the shout that there was "a nigger on the common," or a fight going on between the boys of the opposing sections of the town, brought him quickly to the front. From the open-air life insisted upon by his father, came the healthy mind in the sound body. The simple living, the early love of nature, the habits of industry and self-denial so common to the New England life of his time, encouraged a thoughtfulness, self-reliance, independence of mind and vigor of action which have become more rare with the increase of wealth and luxury.

In college, where he entered as a Sophomore, he was the same warm-hearted good fellow, straightforward, impulsive, pugnacious, ardent, — although not an ardent scholar, — sensitive, respected, always to be depended upon.

After taking the degree of A. B. at Harvard in 1828, and later the A. M., he graduated at the medical school in 1832, having also been house-officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. Bowditch spent two years in Europe, studying for the most part with Andral, Chomel, and especially Louis, whom he fondly called his master. It was still the day of dogmatism and pedantry and system-making, but Louis, one of the first of the iconoclasts, was teaching the close study of nature and the careful observation, faithful records, and accurate analysis of facts as the

¹ Reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of January 21, 1892.

true basis of medical knowledge and practice. Dr. Bowditch came back to Boston full of enthusiasm for Louis's methods, where, indeed, he found Dr. Jacob Bigelow, his senior by twenty-one years, already a pioneer in the new field. While waiting for practice he devoted much time to benevolent work, and took great pleasure in helping those who needed encouragement or assistance, especially the young, — interests which he kept up to the last. Having by chance been an eye-witness of the famous Garrison mob in 1835, his quick sympathy and intelligent foresight led him to devote his "whole heart to the abolition of slavery." "But," he adds in his diary, "even anti-slavery never has taken me away from constant labor for the elevation of medicine." When he became an Abolitionist, church, State, the constitution and laws of the country, old friendships, social ties, were all against him. He was mocked, sneered at, passed on the street without recognition by his father's old friends; but his courage never faltered, his faith in humanity and the final triumph of his cause never failed. Without even any feeling of bitterness for his opponents, he worked steadily on, with pistol in one hand carrying the runaway slave in his chaise to a place of safety; a member of the vigilance committee in 1846 and in 1850; working for the fugitive slave Latimer until his release was secured; a co-worker with Phillips and Garrison until the Emancipation Proclamation. When an escaped slave, Anthony Burns, was given up to his master (May, 1854), and taken in fetters down Court and State streets with "an overwhelming force of soldiers," Dr. Bowditch dashed past the police on guard, through the cordon line, at the head of a procession of excited citizens, down to the wharf, where a devoted band of Abolitionists stood in horror to see the United States cutter, bearing the returned slave, steam away. Vowing that that disgrace should never again happen to the soil of Massachusetts, they formed the anti-man-hunting league, at the instigation of Dr. Bowditch, who was its secretary. Less than a decade later he saw Colonel Shaw march down the same street at the head of his negro regiment; he lived to see slavery abolished, peace and industry established in the South, and himself honored with Phillips and Garrison, and loved by his Southern associates.

With the same qualities he conquered success in his chosen profession. He became admitting physician, 1838 to 1845, and

later, visiting physician, 1846 to 1864, at the Massachusetts General Hospital; visiting physician at the Boston City Hospital, 1868 to 1871; consulting physician to the Massachusetts General, City, Carney, and New England hospitals; professor of clinical medicine in the Harvard Medical School, 1859 to 1867; a member of the leading medical societies in Boston; president of the American Medical Association in 1876. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Paris Obstetrical Society, of the Paris Society of Public Hygiene; and honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and of the New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut State Medical Societies.

When he was appointed admitting physician, negroes were not received as patients in the hospital. He offered a test case of pneumonia, resigned his position when his negro patient was not admitted, and carried his point, his resignation not being accepted.

After he became of the first eminence in his branch of the medical profession, and his reputation had extended throughout this country and Europe, he was still the man before the physician, and kept in close touch, through the Thursday Club and constant attendance on scientific and medical society meetings, with the spirit of progress in all branches of knowledge. Whatever interested humanity interested him. He gave his assistance freely to all movements to elevate mankind, regardless of race or creed. When his fame was at its zenith, probably even his own family did not learn, when his quick eye of sympathy had seen so many ways to help, that after a long day's work he had given away far more than the amount of his fees, so little did his right hand know what his left hand was doing. He gave himself freely and gladly with his gift.

To his professional associates he was an inspiration; to the younger men his unfailing kindness of heart and generosity gave strength and courage; the example of his life raised them to a higher plane of living. To one who had sought advice from many older physicians, and had heard how to get practice and fame and wealth, Dr. Bowditch's words were: "Never do anything which will make you think afterwards that you have been a sneak." Even before the surgeons, in 1850, he successfully operated for

empyema ; to one surgeon whom he considered one of the boldest, but not willing to open a perinephritic abscess, he proposed himself to push in the scalpel where the surgeon pointed out the proper spot. In sanitary science, too, he led the way. With the eloquence of sincerity, showing to a committee of the legislature his chart indicating the prevalence of pulmonary consumption in Massachusetts, he explained to them the law which he discovered, in 1862, of its relation to soil-moisture, and did much to persuade them to create the first State Board of Health in this country, — an example which thirty States have followed. When the board was appointed, in 1869, Dr. Bowditch was easily first in the estimation of the medical profession and the community for the arduous and responsible duties of its president, — a position which he retained, at great sacrifice of his time and professional income, until 1879. When the powerful interests attacked by the board in the cause of the public health resisted, and the politicians threatened, and other members of the board hesitated, he pushed on, ardent and impulsive, until the point was gained. If his enthusiasm carried him too fast or too far, he was always ready to modify his course. If in his vehement indignation and scathing rebuke of anything which he considered mean or unworthy he had seemed to wrong any one, he was quick with generous redress. His simplicity and earnestness were so transparent that, as one of the members of the board said, there could be no real dissension in a board of which he was the chairman ; and his sense of humor, love of fun, and quick intuition helped him out of many difficult places.

When the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 aroused the nation to the need of a National Board of Health, the chairmanship seemed the opportunity of Dr. Bowditch's life. No one else had the personal qualities and the reputation to fill the place. Unfortunately, the state of his health prevented his accepting it, or, indeed, of serving as a member of the board for more than a year ; and there followed its melancholy wreck, which so many thought that he, if he had been chairman, might have averted.

He was one of the earliest advocates of specialties in medicine in this country, freely asking the advice of men much younger than himself, and treating with respect the sincere opinions of the least experienced if given, as he gave his opinions, without self-

assertion. He was one of the first to believe in women as physicians, and thought it but justice to them, as well as good policy for the community, to give to them the same advantages of study as to men.

More than 90,000 manuscript pages of records of cases of private patients, ten printed papers and sixty-six pamphlets printed in twenty-nine journals or society transactions, with numberless short articles on various subjects, attest the industry of his life. His letters and notes and diaries are full of his work, with scarcely a mention of his honors.

His epoch-making work in medicine was his thoracentesis, his first operation with the Wyman aspirator having been done in 1850, some time after Dr. Morrill Wyman's "brilliant operation." But his greatest title to honor from his professional associates was his character. An earnest searcher after truth, he stimulated and encouraged good work in others. Honest, fearless, outspoken, he made friends of his enemies by the simplicity, purity, sincerity, and unselfishness of his purpose. He compelled an admiration of the right and a hatred of wrong.

At the meetings of the American Medical Association, at which he was constant in attendance so long as his health permitted, men from Maine to California caught the spirit of his enthusiasm; they felt the stimulus of his eager search for the truth; they were so filled with admiration of his noble life that they went back to their work with a higher sense of personal duty and professional obligation.

During our civil war Dr. Bowditch was an untiring worker in numberless ways. He was enrolling surgeon, and to him more than to any other single individual was due the persistent effort by which Congress passed the law creating an efficient ambulance service in the army. The ardor of the patriot accepted the loss of the son bearing his grandfather's name, killed while leading a squadron of cavalry at Kelly's Ford; but to the father's love it was a lifelong grief, how deep few only could know.

Dr. Bowditch's home-life was ideal. "I think of his home as more filled with love than any other home I ever knew," writes one of his friends. In one respect Dr. Bowditch possessed a remarkably judicial mind: in that he clearly recognized his own defects. Indeed, he was not only always modest and free from

assumption, but he was his own severest critic even where others saw only cause for praise. When he erred in judgment, he did so from spontaneous self-forgetfulness born of a righteous impulse. In the days of chivalry he would have been the knight without fear and without reproach.

C. F. Folsom, '62.

THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

THE following sketch of the changes which have recently taken place in the College was written in the fall of 1891, for the Decennial Class Report of the Class of 1881. It is reprinted here substantially unchanged, except that the statistics are brought down to the year 1891-92. The point of comparison in statistical matters is naturally the year 1880-81, or the Senior year of the Class for whose report the account was compiled, so that it covers to some extent the eleven years 1881-92; but matters of administration and policy belonging to the earlier half of this period are not mentioned, having been treated in an earlier Report. A few paragraphs have been omitted altogether.

To the Class Report of 1887 I contributed a sketch of what had been going on in the College during the years from 1881 to 1887. In the following pages I shall try to continue the story, and tell of what has happened here since that date, making occasional references to the earlier period. The changes during this time will be found no less interesting, though in some respects less striking. The more important have been in the direction of better organization of work and discipline. During the previous twenty years the College had undergone a complete transformation, and it was only natural that as these rapid and fundamental changes were taking place, many details should necessarily be left to be taken up one by one later, when the loose ends could be gathered up, the weak places of the new fabric strengthened, and the whole be gradually worked over into a consistent and harmonious system.

The growth of the University in numbers and resources has been more rapid than ever before. The last Annual Catalogue

(1891-92) shows 2,658 students in all departments, an increase of 1,294 since our Class left college. In the first six years of this period the gain was 324, or an average of 54 a year; in the last five years it has been 970, or an average of 194 a year. The increase in the College proper, however, has not been proportionally as rapid as this: 249 in 1881-87, 379 in 1887-92, or an average of 41.5 in the former and of 76 a year in the latter period. In the rest of the University the gain has been largest in the Graduate School (from 43 to 189); and in the Scientific School (from 37 to 118); it has been about 65 per cent. in the Medical School (from 241 to 399) and about 130 per cent. in the Law School (from 156 to 363). The Divinity School has almost doubled in numbers, and the Dental School has considerably more than doubled.

The resources of the College have likewise received large additions. New buildings and gifts will be mentioned in detail farther on, but the total amount of gifts for immediate use or to form funds has been \$2,481,967.06 during the five years 1886-91. In the previous five years, 1881-86, the gifts amounted to \$1,395,404.88. These large additions to the resources of the University, however, do not of course imply a proportionate increase of the annual income. About one quarter is intended for immediate use, and frequently necessitates for the future an annual expense which has to be borne by the general funds, while the income from the larger part of the remainder is restricted to some special and in many cases new use. This explains why, in spite of the generosity of her sons and her admirers, our Alma Mater's wants are never satisfied.

The University has lost by death the presence of Asa Gray (died January 30, 1888), who had held the Fisher Professorship of Natural History since 1842, but had of late years given no public instruction in the College; Ernest Young (March 2, 1888), who had but recently been appointed Professor of History after a previous service of eleven years as instructor and assistant professor; Francis Bowen (January 21, 1890), Alford Professor from 1853 to 1889, when he resigned and was made Emeritus; Frederic Henry Hedge (August 21, 1890), who had been Professor of German from 1872 to 1881; James Russell Lowell (August 13, 1891), who had held the Smith Professorship of French

and Spanish from 1855 to 1886, since when his name had continued in the Catalogue as Professor Emeritus; Joseph Lovering (January 18, 1892), who had held the Hollis Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for fifty years, from 1838 to 1888, when he retired after fifty-two years of active service to the honorable position of Professor Emeritus; and Sereno Watson (March 9, 1892), for eighteen years the Curator of the Herbarium. The deaths of Jacquinot, Calvin Ellis, Sophocles, Ezra Abbot, Eustis, Sibley, Gurney, Hoague, William Cook, and the Chinese Professor Ko Kun-Hua were recorded in the last Report.

Wolcott Gibbs resigned the Rumford Professorship in 1887. Mr. Laughlin, who had been appointed Assistant Professor in 1883, resigned on account of ill health in 1888, shortly before the expiration of his term of service, but afterwards became Professor of Political Economy at Cornell, and has lately been called to the University of Chicago. Henry Preble, who had been appointed Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin in 1887, resigned in 1888, when Allen Danforth and C. J. White, two names often on our tongues in old times, also resigned their offices, the one as Bursar, the other as Registrar. Mr. Danforth was immediately appointed Deputy Treasurer of the College to relieve Mr. Hooper, the Treasurer, of some of the increasing labors of his office, and the place of Bursar is now occupied by Mason, '82. Professor White continues to teach, though there is no longer any "freshman algebra." In the summer of 1891 Miss Harris, also, closed her long and faithful term of nineteen years' service in U. 5. The work of the office is now in the hands of Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82, Secretary, Montague Chamberlain, Recorder, and several assistants, some of the routine work being done by students who are receiving help from the Price Greenleaf fund. Professor Bartlett has been appointed Regent, in which capacity he will have the oversight of the students in all matters outside of their college work, will look after them in sickness or in trouble of any kind, and have some supervision over college societies, lodging-houses, etc.

On the Corporation, only Mr. Brimmer and Mr. John Quincy Adams remain, beside the President and the Treasurer, of those who governed the college in our day. Mr. J. H. Thayer resigned in 1884, Mr. Parkman in 1888, and Mr. Agassiz in 1890. Their

places have been taken by Judge W. C. Endicott, Mr. Frederick L. Ames, and Dr. H. P. Walcott respectively.

Among the instructors in the service of the College while we were undergraduates there have been the following promotions during the last four years: Wendell, Sheldon, and Moore have been made assistant professors, Macvane has been given the McLean Professorship, Trowbridge the Rumford, Goodale the Fisher, B. O. Peirce the Hollis, and Palmer the Alford professorships formerly held by Professors Torrey, Gibbs, Gray, Lovering, and Bowen respectively. LeBaron R. Briggs and Davis are also now full professors. R. B. Willson has returned as instructor in Astronomy and Physics, and Bendelari returned in 1888 as instructor in History. Of other appointments the following may be mentioned: in 1887, Kuno Francke, Assistant Professor of German, Edward Channing, '78, Assistant Professor of History, A. B. Hart, '80, Assistant Professor of History; in 1889, H. C. G. von Jagemann, Assistant Professor of German, Robert Sanderson, Assistant Professor of French, F. C. de Sumichrast, Assistant Professor of French; in 1890, Jeremiah Smith, '56, Story Professor of Law in place of Professor Keener, resigned, Samuel Williston, '82, Assistant Professor of Law, G. L. Kittredge, '82, Assistant Professor of English; in 1891, LeBaron R. Briggs, Dean of Harvard College, Paul H. Hanus, Assistant Professor of the History and Art of Teaching, Roland Thaxter, '82, Assistant Professor of Cryptogamic Botany, A. R. Marsh, '83, Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature, Hugo K. Schilling, Assistant Professor of German. The whole teaching force now numbers 253, an increase of 95 over the 158 instructors of 1881.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION. In turning now to consider the other events of the last four years and to the changes in administration, the fact that first demands our attention is that the old "Faculty of Harvard College" no longer exists. The body which has taken its place is the "Faculty of Arts and Sciences" organized in 1890, and having under its charge not only the College, but also the Scientific School and the Graduate Department, now called the Graduate School. The ordinary matters of administration and discipline, however, are in the hands of a separate committee, or "Administrative Board," for each of these three departments, each being presided over by a Dean. In this way routine

business occupies the time of only a small body of men, — sixteen for the College, seven for the Scientific School, and ten for the Graduate School, while the larger Faculty is left free to discuss and determine larger and more important questions, in particular everything relating to instruction, examinations, admission, recommendation for degrees, award of pecuniary aids, appointment of advisers for new-comers, and oversight of special students. By the union of the three schools under the one Faculty, moreover, the conduct of the whole body of instruction in arts and sciences is placed in the hands of one responsible governing body. For several years there have existed no real lines of division separating the instruction given in these different departments, so that the change in outward form only corresponds to and expresses the change in interior organization which had already gradually taken place. By changes made at the same time in the statutes, the "University Council" was established to take the place of the former Academic Council. This body, consisting of the professors and assistant professors of the whole University, has for its function "to consider questions which concern more than one Faculty, and questions of University policy," but it is no longer the body, as was the old Academic Council, which recommends for the higher degrees.

INSTRUCTION. The changes in organization are illustrated in the arrangement and character of the courses of instruction. All the instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (for College, Scientific School, and Graduate School) is now set forth in one place, the courses under most branches being divided into three groups, — "primarily for Undergraduates," "for Graduates and Undergraduates," and "primarily for Graduates." The number of courses offered is largely increased. In 1890-91, 245 elective courses, some full and some half courses, were offered. The whole body of instruction provided was equivalent to 219½ full courses; in 1886-87 the number was 170, and in 1880-81, 129 may be taken as the corresponding number, though the statement was then made in different terms. It is among the courses "primarily for Graduates" that the largest development has occurred, and in connection with these courses in particular several new terms have come into use to describe special methods applied to the advanced courses, viz. : — *courses for research*, the *seminary*,

and the conference. The term "courses for research" indicates those courses in which the primary object is training in research. The plan provides stated meetings with the instructor, but its distinguishing feature is the independent work of the student in some line of investigation, the results of which he is expected to present in written form. Courses of this kind are offered in Sanskrit, Classical Philology, English, German, French, Romance Philology, Philosophy, Political Economy, History, Fine Arts, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoölogy, and Geology. If, however, in these courses, the student does not work independently, but in connection with a number of others who are pursuing closely related topics in the same field, the course is called a "Seminary," and stated meetings are held, at which the students present for criticism and discussion the results of their studies. The term "Conference" has come into use to designate a series of meetings of a more or less informal and social nature held by the instructors and advanced students in a department for the discussion of topics and papers of common interest, the work in which does not count for any degree. These have been established in the departments of Semitic Languages, Sanskrit, Modern Languages, Philosophy, History, and Geology. Many of the societies founded by the students fulfil much the same purpose,—the Classical Club, the English Club, the Deutscher Verein, the Conférence Française, the Philosophical Club, and the Natural History Society. All the departments but two now issue programmes or pamphlets descriptive of their courses of instruction, their resources, and their methods, from which the student may obtain more precise and detailed information than from the general "Announcement," or, as we used to call it, "Elective Pamphlet."

The departments of German, French, and Political Economy were strengthened in 1889 by new appointments and promotions, and a new department for the benefit of teachers and persons intending to become teachers has recently been established, with courses on the theory and practice of teaching, on psychology as applied to education, and with special courses on the methods of teaching appropriate to different subjects by the instructors in those subjects. Interesting, also, is the development of the instruction in English writing and speaking, which has been specially fostered by the Corporation with the purpose of providing ample

training in "those arts which are indispensable in a democracy for gaining a just influence over the public mind and conscience," to quote President Eliot's report. The elementary instruction in rhetoric and composition, and the required writing of themes and forensics, have been carried back into earlier years, thus making the advanced courses more easily accessible, and new elective courses in writing and in debate have been added. In many of the courses outside the English department the writing of theses is made an important part of the work. In the seminars and conferences, also, practice in the systematic exposition of a chosen subject is gained.

DEPARTMENTS. All the influences mentioned above — the union of the College, the Scientific School, and the Graduate Department under one Faculty, the development of the methods of instruction, and the department libraries — tend to unite the instructors in each department into a compact working body and to emphasize the department as a unit of academic organization. "The development of departmental activity and authority within the Faculty of Arts and Sciences gives assurance," says the President in his annual report for 1889-90, "that the organization of separate degree-giving schools of particular arts or sciences, such as other American universities have organized, will be unnecessary at Harvard, and that the central Faculty, freed by its subordinate Boards from the charge of administrative details, will be able to treat wisely and efficiently, with the help of its departmental and other standing committees, the fundamental subjects of admission, residence, instruction, aids and honors, examinations and degrees, in the best interests of a body of students soon to be numbered by thousands."

In 1891 a firmer and more formal organization was given to these departments (twenty-four in number, as stated in the Announcement of courses of instruction) by combining them into twelve "divisions," in some cases placing several departments under one division, as under Modern Languages, which includes five departments; in others making the division and the department practically synonymous, as in Philosophy, Fine Arts, or Music. Each division has its chairman, and is charged with the consideration of subjects that lie in its own field, as requirements for honors, new courses of instruction, and the like.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL. The growth of the Graduate School, and its organization under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has been already referred to. Last year (1891-92) the school had 176 resident students. There are now twenty fellowships established for graduate students, and thirty-three scholarships are set aside for their use, and are awarded to graduates either of this College or of other colleges. The fellowships, which have usually been continued to the same man for a period of three years, will in the future generally be awarded for a single year only in order to give the benefit of foreign study to a larger number of persons, and to encourage the practice of studying for a year or two years here before going abroad. Graduates of other colleges, even when candidates here for the Bachelor's degree, are now permitted to register themselves either as members of the Graduate School or in a College class. In the year 1888-89 there were in the College and the Graduate Department 97 students who had come here from other colleges. These men, seeing that the advantages offered by the College to graduate students were not generally appreciated, and that false ideas were entertained in regard to the character of the life here, appointed a committee, who drew up an interesting and valuable report¹ on the moral tone, intellectual earnestness, and general advantages of the University, basing what they had to say on replies to a circular of inquiry which they had sent to all the students from other colleges residing here. At the same time the "Graduate Club" was formed, which has a committee whose duty it is to welcome and help students coming here from other colleges.

SUMMER COURSES. In another direction the instruction offered by the College has recently had a large development, namely, in courses conducted during the first six weeks of the summer vacation. When we left college such courses were offered in three departments only, — Chemistry, Botany, and Geology, — and the total attendance was 44. In the summer of 1892, beside several clinical courses at the Medical School, to be mentioned later, twenty-six courses were given in Cambridge, and were attended by 380 persons. A considerable proportion of the summer school students are teachers, but the number of undergraduates from

¹ *A Report in regard to the Tone and Tendencies of Harvard University*, 1889. It may be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

this College and elsewhere increases. Certain of these courses are allowed by the Faculty regulations to count toward the degree, and just so far the attainment of the degree in three years is facilitated. For the courses in Geology and Engineering the summer is the best time for field-work; in those in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, French, and German the primary object of the course is the improvement of the methods of instruction in secondary schools. Last summer (1891) a series of extra lectures directed specially to this end was given by instructors in different departments, each on the methods of teaching adapted to his own subject, and at the close of the course an organization was formed, the Harvard Teachers' Association, which is intended to unite all teachers who have studied here either in the ordinary course or in the summer schools, and to strengthen the bond between secondary instruction and the College.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. A word may be added here in regard to University Extension, a subject which has lately aroused widespread interest. The University has not issued any elaborate official scheme of such instruction except in so far as the summer courses contribute to this end, and this these courses really do in a very practical and efficient manner, for they provide university instruction for a large number of persons who are unable to enjoy the advantages of a regular college course, and provide it in such a manner as to be far more thorough and profitable for the students than courses of lectures given in other places under the direction of the University could be. On the other hand the students are doing something in this line, and have formed a modest but effectual organization known as the Prospect Union. The Union has several rooms in the upper story of the old Prospect House in Cambridgeport. Workmen who want to become members pay fifty cents a month, and state what branches they want to find instruction in, and classes are formed under the charge of college students, who carry them on in an informal and friendly way. On Tuesday nights are general meetings for all the members, with a lecture or discussion of some kind. Last year about fifty students were engaged in the work. It will be readily seen that the actual instruction given is only one of the benefits of this scheme. Quite as important is the fact that it brings men of different kinds and associations into friendly and helpful relations,

and it is of equal advantage for the student-teachers and for the workmen.

REGULATIONS AND COLLEGE DISCIPLINE. In the winter of 1888-89 the general system of College discipline was discussed at much length by the Board of Overseers, considerable dissatisfaction being felt with its alleged laxity. The Overseers passed a series of votes declaring the expediency of compelling every student to report in person early every morning, and of requiring the more rigid enforcement of attendance at College exercises; the extension of the system of advisers to the Freshman Class; the prompter registration of absences; a greater frequency of short examinations or other tests, and some enlargement of the powers of the Dean and an increase of the clerical force in the Dean's office. Most of these subjects had already been considered by the Faculty in other years, but no action had been taken, the attention of the Faculty having been for the most part directed to important and fundamental questions of general policy rather than to measures of administrative detail. It was now evident, however, that the defects which the Overseers pointed out, though affecting the life of but a small proportion of the students, were nevertheless injuring the College in the estimation of the public, and the Faculty set themselves to provide remedies. They now require the prompt resumption of work after a recess or vacation, and a man who does not appear on the first day of the term finds himself speedily put on special probation, or registered in the Catalogue with special students instead of in his own class. Returns of absences are made daily and recorded promptly. Hour examinations and other tests, to show whether the student is attending to his work, have been increased. Neglect of duty is more promptly acted upon. *Extra* studies have been abolished, or rather a student is no longer allowed to count any such studies as work toward his degree. At the same time the system of advisers, which for three years had worked acceptably in the case of special students, was extended to the Freshman Class. Every Freshman is now assigned to some instructor who is his "adviser," to whom he must submit his choice of electives, and to whom he can go freely for help or advice on any subject. The Faculty did not institute a morning roll-call, as recommended by the Overseers, but this the Board did not insist upon.

SHORTENING THE COLLEGE COURSE. Undoubtedly the most important question that has recently been discussed by the Faculty and Overseers is that of shortening the College course. The consideration of this question has been made necessary by the advance of the average age of students at graduation from College, and by the increased demands of professional study. Already in his Report for 1883-84 the President had pointed out that the difficulty which the Medical School was under in lengthening its course to four years could be greatly diminished, if some way could be found to reduce from four to three years the time ordinarily spent in obtaining the degree of A. B. The same difficulty was felt in the Law School. The time demanded for professional study could not be diminished; it was likely rather to increase, and if time was to be saved at all it must be on the school and College course. The average age at which students obtained the degree of A. B. had become about twenty-two years and seven months. Four years then spent in the study of medicine would make a man twenty-six years and seven months old before he was ready to begin the practice of his profession. The Medical Faculty considering this to be an unreasonable postponement of entering into practice, accordingly, in June, 1886, laid before the Academic Council a plan for the abridgment of the College course by those students who go directly from the College into one of the professional schools of the University. The proposal of the Medical Faculty was, that under certain conditions the first year studies of the Medical School should be counted also for the degree of A. B., and it was pointed out that Chemistry, Human Anatomy, and Physiology as pursued at the Medical School in the first year were as truly liberal studies as many of the scientific studies now accepted for the Bachelor's degree. The Law Faculty concurred in this proposal, and the subject was discussed by the Council and referred to a large committee for detailed consideration. The precise plan proposed by the Medical Faculty was eventually dropped, and the general subject was referred to the College Faculty by a vote (November 16, 1887) requesting them "to consider the expediency of a reduction of the College course," "with a view to lowering the average age at which Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College can enter the professional schools and the Graduate Department." The Faculty were unable to give

the subject thorough consideration until the winter of 1889-90, when it occupied a large portion of their time. As the discussion advanced, it became evident that questions of far-reaching importance were concerned, affecting not only the immediate interests of Harvard College and the professional schools, but involving the future of American colleges in general and of liberal studies in America. The Dean's Report for 1889-90 presents a clear and interesting statement of these questions and of the position taken by the Faculty. He points out the great change which has come about in the increase of advanced instruction and in the growth of the Graduate School. The standard of the Bachelor's degree has been steadily pushed forward, the character of the instruction offered has been raised and its variety increased, until now there is provided twelve times as much as is required to obtain the degree. The course of liberal training is no longer a matter of four years only, but of five or six or seven. The A. B. degree is no longer the goal, except for a relatively small number; it is becoming for most only a station, where some branch off to professional study, and others take a fresh start in more advanced lines of work. Under these new conditions the questions are fairly raised: Is four years the best period for a college course? Is the standard of the Bachelor's degree too high? Does it stand in the way of the development of the more advanced studies and of professional studies? And if too high, how can it best be lowered?

It is impossible in the space at command even to enumerate the arguments *pro* and *con*. The Faculty finally communicated to the Corporation (on March 25, 1890) its recommendations, the most important of which was that "the number of courses required for a degree be sixteen." That is, the requirement was placed about halfway between the present first three years of college work (14.2 courses) and the full requirement (18.2 courses), the idea being, by a moderate reduction in the requirement, to make the attainment of the degree in three years possible for those who had come well prepared, or had anticipated college studies, or who were fitted by their natural gifts to cover the ground more rapidly, or who found themselves obliged to abridge their college course by pressure of professional study awaiting them at its close.

By the Corporation the proposals of the Faculty were referred

to the Overseers, by whom they were discussed with great deliberation and thoroughness. In the autumn they requested the Faculty, both the majority and the minority, to present in full their reasons for and against the proposed changes, and these reports were printed in pamphlet form and distributed somewhat freely.¹ The *Harvard Monthly*, also, in January and March, 1891, printed interesting papers by Professors James and Macvane, the one supporting and the other opposing the shortened course. The *Monthly's* own editorials and comments on the course of events from time to time were also especially clear and pointed.

As the discussion of the subject proceeded, it appeared that neither the Overseers nor the public were ready for so marked a departure from the traditions of American education as the cutting off of a year from the usual period of the College course, and when the final vote was taken on April 8, 1891, the Faculty's proposals were defeated by an almost unanimous vote. The question is not likely to come up again, for the present, at least, in the same form, but the fact that under the present regulations men not infrequently graduate, having done their work in three years, shows that there is no serious difficulty in gaining a year now, and that if there is a real demand for it, preparatory schools will be compelled to fit their boys to anticipate college studies more frequently, so as to make easier a shortening of the College course.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE IN ELECTION OF OVERSEERS. Since 1865 the right of voting for Overseers has rested with "such persons as have received from the College a degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, or any honorary degree," but not with graduates of the professional schools as such. An agitation was begun in 1886, in the Association of the Graduates of the Scientific School, to extend this privilege to graduates of all departments, on the ground that all departments were equally concerned in the constitution of the Board. The interest in the measure spread, and in 1889-90 petitions were sent to the Corporation by the Faculties or Alumni (or by both Faculty and Alumni) of the Divinity School, the Law School, the Scientific School, the Medical School, and the Dental School. These petitions were transmitted to the Overseers, but that Board declined to grant authority to apply to the Legislature for the necessary amendment to the

¹ The Secretary of the University will still send them on application.

Act of 1865. The petitions have been renewed each year, but as yet the Overseers have held their conservative position.

THE QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE. A lingering relic of old-time scholastic learning disappeared in 1890, when the General or Quinquennial Catalogue dropped its Latin garb, in which it had been a standing monument for admiration and a continual source of mystification, except to the expert few who by long experience had gained some insight and a certain faculty of making happy guesses. In future it will appear in English (the abbreviations of the degrees are still in Latin, to be sure), and truly in its modern form it is a much handier book of reference, though one misses a certain dignity and flavor of learning that hung about the *Johanneses*, the *Franciscuses* and the *Gulielmuses*, and their companions. The ministers, too, in the new edition are deprived of their distinctive Italic type, and, however high we may rise in the political world, we can never attain to the capitals which set forth such names as *JACOBUS RUSSELL LOWELL*, *Rerum-pub. Fœd. apud Aull. Hisp. et Brit. Legat. Extraor.* How much easier would our Latin composition in college have been if we had been allowed to leave off the last syllables of each word!

SALARIES. For years it has been a frequent complaint that the salaries of teachers in the College are meagre, and the President has repeatedly expressed in his annual reports the desire of the Corporation to raise them, and at the same time its inability to find the funds with which to do so. In 1890, however, relying on the increase of tuition fees and on the rents received from Hastings Hall, they raised the salaries of fifteen professors and the Librarian from \$4,000 to \$4,500, and the salaries of four law professors from \$4,500 to \$5,000, at the same time fixing the salary of an assistant professor during his second five years of service at \$3,000 instead of \$2,500, and increasing somewhat the rate of compensation for instructors. This was the first general rise in salaries since 1869. In spite of this moderate increase, the welfare of the University is seriously threatened by the foundation of other universities, such as the Leland Stanford and the University of Chicago, which propose to pay very much higher salaries, and are likely, from time to time, to draw off from the service of Harvard valuable men, who feel that they cannot afford to refuse their tempting offers. In connection with this it

may be stated that the Retiring Allowance Fund, which in 1880 amounted to only \$1,059, has now increased, principally through an anonymous gift of \$200,000, made in 1890, to over \$254,000. This sum, however, the Corporation does not think yet sufficient to support the pension system which was drawn up in 1880, so that it has not come into active use, but is still accumulating.

THE COLLEGE CHAPEL. The Chapel services continue on a voluntary basis, the change from required attendance having been made in October, 1886. The services consist of morning prayers every week-day at a quarter before nine, Thursday afternoon vesper services through the winter months, and preaching every Sunday evening by the college preachers and by ministers invited. During the six years, from 1886 to 1892, the college preachers have been Edward Everett Hale, Unitarian (1886-88), Phillips Brooks, Episcopalian (1886-91), Alexander McKenzie, Congregational (1886-89), George A. Gordon, Congregational (1886-90), William Lawrence, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School (1888-91), Theodore C. Williams, of New York, Unitarian (1888-90), Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, Congregational (1889-92), Brooke Herford, Unitarian (1890-92), Henry Van Dyke, of New York, Presbyterian (1890-92), C. C. Everett, Unitarian (1891-92), Leighton Parks, Episcopalian (1891-92). To these names should be added, of course, that of Francis G. Peabody, the Plummer Professor, who stands at the head of the board of Preachers. The attendance at morning prayers is not large, varying from 75 to 300, according to the season and the preacher, but it increases slightly from year to year. The service is an earnest, sincere, and helpful one, and though a large proportion of the students do not habitually attend, doubtless a much larger number do attend than are in the habit of taking part in family prayers at home.

THE LIBRARY. With generous funds yielding over \$15,000 a year for the purchase of books, and with larger funds than formerly to provide for the expenses of administration, the Library is nevertheless sadly in want of a suitable library building, especially of a larger and better planned reading-room or reading-rooms, provided with safe and ample artificial light. While the number of students in College has doubled, and the general use of library books has become immensely greater, the reading-room accommo-

dation has been but very little increased or improved, — the room still has no light for evening use, and during a large part of the winter has to be closed at four or half past four. In this respect the College stands distinctly behind other large colleges. The President and the Librarian in their annual reports have repeatedly called attention to this as the most pressing want of the University, and one which the Corporation is unable to supply. In 1890 the students took the matter in hand, feeling that the present condition of affairs must not be allowed to continue, and issued to all graduates of the College an appeal for the sum of \$150,000 to build a new Reading-Room, but up to last accounts only a fraction had been promised, and the Library still waits for a successor to its many benefactors in the past.

One result of the present condition has been the establishment of a large number of separate department or class-room libraries. Many of the departments, finding that such conveniences as the Library could furnish were quite inadequate to their needs, have sought relief by collecting small reference libraries in rooms which should be used by their own students only and could be kept open in the evening. The first of these libraries to be established were those for the courses in Political Economy and in American History, which have occupied one of the rooms in University Hall. The Classical department and the Historical department have now more commodious quarters than any other in Harvard Hall, the former having collected within the last year a library of something over two thousand volumes. The Semitic, the Sanskrit, the French, the German, and the Mathematical departments also have libraries of their own in Sever Hall, and several of the laboratories in the Museum have small working collections in their own rooms.

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS. In 1887 Professor Palmer made a careful inquiry into the actual expenses of 219 members of the Senior Class of that year while in college, and gave the results of his investigation in an address at the Commencement dinner (afterwards printed), showing that the popular estimate of the expensiveness of life here is quite unfounded. Of the 219 men who replied to his circular letter, he found that 56, or about one quarter of the class, had spent between \$450 and \$650 a year, 54 had spent between \$650 and \$975, and 61, hardly more than a quar-

ter, had spent over \$1,200. He concludes that "a soberly sensible average of expense prevails," and that in general "young men are practicing here without violent change the habits which the home has formed." The necessary cost of living here is less than it was ten years ago, while the means of aiding poor students have increased greatly.

AIDS FOR POOR STUDENTS. The figures given above are intended to include the *total* expenses for the college year, the *net* expenses are frequently very much less owing to the help of scholarships and the several opportunities of adding to one's means that the College offers. The total yearly sum now given to students in scholarships, fellowships, monitorships, loan fund, Price Greenleaf aid, and prizes is over \$85,000.¹

At the close of the year 1889-90 a Loan Furniture Fund was formed by subscriptions amounting to about \$1,000, and Seniors were asked to give furniture to be lent to incoming students. In this way thirty rooms were supplied with good furniture at a very small annual expense to the student, and other students were helped by the loan of partial sets according to their needs. The receipts from students and a small annual subscription from outside have been sufficient to carry on this work on a modest scale.

The Foxcroft Club is another institution for the benefit of students of slender means. It is located in the large house on the corner of Oxford and Kirkland Streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, but now owned by the College, and maintains there a restaurant, reading-rooms, and toilet rooms. Its affairs are regulated by a mixed committee of students and University officers. In the restaurant each article is sold separately for cash at remarkably low prices, and the members during the first year paid an average of \$2.75 a week for their twenty-one meals *à la carte*. Last year the membership was raised to 200, and during the current year the accommodations were still further enlarged. By taking a cheap room at some distance from the Yard, an economical student may bring his year's expenses at college for board, lodging, fire, and light within \$150.

MEMORIAL HALL. With the rapidly increasing number of students the seating capacity of the Dining Hall has become each

¹ A pamphlet on *Aid Funds* may be obtained from the Secretary of the University.

year less adequate. Two plans have been discussed, one to put up a new building on Holyoke Street with seats for a thousand men, the other, to run Memorial on the hotel basis, not assigning seats to individuals. During 1891-92 a modification of the latter plan was tried. At thirty-four tables seats were assigned as formerly, at the other seventeen tables the seats were free and were expected to serve about twice as many men as there were chairs. Of course there was some waiting for one's turn, especially at lunch, but by this means the Hall was made to accommodate about a thousand men, and a larger proportion of the tables may be used in this way next year. The Auditor reports an improvement in the quality of board and probably a slight reduction in its price.

JANITORS. Our Alma Mater's housekeeping being under discussion, another change in domestic arrangements should be noticed. The reign of the janitors is over, and the reign of a Janitor with Porters for his prime ministers has come. That is, one Janitor has direct and responsible supervision of the work in all the dormitories; he has under him in each building porters (wearing a uniform suit), while the goodies and the bootblacks are in the direct employ of the College, not of the several janitors or porters. Private servants or scouts are not allowed, but all service must be arranged for with the Janitor and is charged on the term-bills.

ATHLETICS. Detailed information in regard to athletic contests must be sought in the annual volumes of the *Index*. Here it may be worth while to sum up the main facts. Since 1881 Harvard has won the boat race in 1882, 1883, 1885, and 1891, four times only out of eleven. In 1885 we had the baseball championship, winning all games played in the league, while we have held second place in 1884, 1886, 1887, and 1888. In 1890 Harvard did not play with Princeton, and in 1891 with neither Princeton nor Yale. In 1885 the Harvard team was not allowed to play intercollegiate games of football, and has beaten Yale in 1890 only, while the Freshman teams have beaten Yale every year since 1886, except in 1891. In the Mott Haven games Harvard has held the first place every year since 1880, except in 1887 and 1889. The high water mark was reached in 1885, when Harvard won all the races on the Thames, every intercolle-

giate game for the baseball championship, the lacrosse championship, and the Mott Haven cup. Dr. Sargent's records at the Gymnasium show an interesting increase in the general strength of the students, according to the various strength tests. In 1880, 675.2 represented the total strength of the strongest man in College. Since that date there have been 338 men stronger than this, the highest ten ranging from 1060.3 to 1272.8, while the next best thirty records of the men now in College are all over 741.

There have been four notable additions to the athletic opportunities of the College.

1. Two new football fields were laid out in the fall of 1889 behind Divinity Hall on land in part contributed and graded by the College and in part leased for five years from the Norton estate, the expense being borne by the athletic organizations and by subscriptions from graduates.

2. The Carey Building erected in 1889-90 on Holmes Field, on the site of the old Society Building. This gift of Henry Astor Carey, who was a special student in College in 1885-87, cost over \$36,000. Mr. Carey also paid most of the expenses of the building in 1890-91. It is for the use of the athletic teams, and contains five courts, lockers, baseball cage, and rowing-tank.

3. The Weld boat-house, the gift of Mr. Geo. W. Weld, '60. This is on the left bank of the river, just below the bridge on the way to Allston, and was finished in the spring of 1889. The old boat-house is still used for the 'Varsity and Class Crews; this is for the accommodation of other men, and boats of all kinds, light working boats, singles, doubles, four-oars, etc., are kept here. The house is managed by the Harvard Rowing Club, which, in the fall of 1891, had 150 members. Scratch races are held spring and fall.

4. In June, 1890, Major Henry L. Higginson presented to the University a tract of land on the other side of the river above the Allston bridge, containing twenty-one acres of upland and ten acres of marsh, at the same time expressing the wish that it be used as a playground; that it be called "The Soldiers' Field," and be marked with a stone "bearing the names of some dear friends — alumni of the University, and noble gentlemen — who gave freely and largely all that they had or hoped for, to their country and to their fellow-men in the hour of great need — the

war of 1861 to 1865 in defense of the Republic." Mr. James Russell Lowell wrote the inscription to be put on the stone — "To the happy memory of James Savage Jr., Charles Russell Lowell, Edward Barry Dalton, Stephen George Perkins, James Jackson Lowell, and Robert Gould Shaw, friends, comrades, kinsmen, who died for their country, this field is dedicated," and Emerson's lines are added: —

Though love repine, and reason chafe,
There came a voice without reply —
'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die.

Major Higginson came out to Cambridge one evening, and to the students who crowded Sever 11, spoke of the Field and of the noble and earnest lives of his friends, and of his hope that the Field would help to make full-grown, well-developed men, ready to do good work of all kinds, steadfastly, devotedly, thoughtfully, and would remind them of their duties as men and citizens of the Republic.¹

The Corporation already owned seventy acres of marsh, which had been given to the University twenty years before by Longfellow and a few of his friends. It immediately bought twelve and a half acres more which lay between the two tracts, so that it now owns about twenty-one acres of upland, and ninety-three acres of marsh a part of which, at a moderate cost, can be gradually redeemed and converted to field uses. During the last year grading and other work on the Soldiers' Field has been done at Major Higginson's expense amounting to over \$8,000.

RECENT GIFTS. Among the new buildings erected during this period are the following: —

Walter Hastings Hall, built in 1888-89 at an expense of about \$237,000. It is of brown New Jersey brick with sandstone trimmings, a simple, dignified, and handsome building. It faces North Avenue and Cambridge Common, and at the back looks across Holmes Field. It contains 61 suites of rooms renting at from \$100 to \$350 a year.

The Carey Building, the Weld boat-house, additions to the Museum, the Divinity School library, the electrical workshop, and the

¹ His address was printed as a pamphlet, and can be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

Sears laboratories of the Medical School are among the other additions.

The two new Gateways, the most important additions to the beauty of the Yard, must not go unmentioned. The first, built in 1890, stands between Massachusetts and Harvard, flanked on each side by a wall of massive stone-capped brick piers with intervening wrought-iron work. It was the gift of Samuel Johnston, '55, of Chicago, and was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White. It is eminently successful in harmonizing with the older architecture of the College, and adds great dignity and beauty to that side of the Yard. The second, agreeing in general character with the first, but of more modest dimensions and style, stands just to the east of Holworthy. It was the gift of George Von L. Meyer, '79.

Dane Hall, the old Law School, was remodeled in the summer of 1891, and a new entrance and stairway was added on the side next Matthews. The changes in the interior give much better quarters than formerly for the Coöperative Society, two large lecture rooms, and a psychological laboratory for Professor James.

The following important and interesting gifts are mentioned for the most part in chronological order : —

\$711,000, the bequest of E. Price Greenleaf, about half for the use of the Library and half to provide pecuniary aid for students.

\$22,000, the bequest of John Cowdin, and \$30,000 the bequest of William Perkins, both unrestricted as to the application of the income.

\$170,000, the bequest of Ellen Gurney, the widow of Professor Gurney, the income to be used for the support of higher instruction in History, Political Science, and Literature.

\$30,000 from William Story Bullard to found three fellowships "in grateful and affectionate remembrance of three friends," Henry Lee, Ozias Goodwin, and Henry Bromfield Rogers; also \$15,000 from the same gentleman to found three fellowships in the Medical School in memory of three physicians.

\$50,000 from the estate of Increase Sumner Wheeler, '26, for the support of religious worship in the College Chapel.

\$25,000 from Henry Villard in five instalments, for the Law School book-fund.

\$6,000 from the estate of J. Ingersoll Bowditch, A. M. '49, a fund for the promotion of physiological research.

\$200,000 from an anonymous giver for the Retiring Allowance fund.

\$35,000 from Dr. H. F. Sears, '83, for a Bacteriological Laboratory.

\$237,000 from the Boyden Estate for the Observatory.

\$50,000 for a photographic telescope, and \$6,000 for general purposes at the Observatory from Miss C. W. Bruce.

\$10,000 annually from Mrs. Henry Draper for photographing the spectra of the stars.

\$10,000 from Roger Wolcott, '70, a fund for the purchase of books for the College Library in the departments of History, Political Science, and Sociology; and \$10,000 more for the promotion of archæological and ethnological research and exploration in connection with the Peabody Museum.

For the botanical section of the Museum, subscriptions to the amount of \$78,000 were received, and for the mineralogical section subscriptions amounting to \$38,600.

Six new scholarships have been established since 1887, beside the ten Price Greenleaf Scholarships. In the graduate school two additional Morgan fellowships of \$500 each, the Robert Treat Paine fellowship of Social Science, with an income of \$500, and the three memorial fellowships given by Mr. W. S. Bullard, have been founded. Twenty scholarships of \$150 each are maintained by the Corporation, and twenty-six others, available for either graduates or undergraduates, are at present reserved for graduates.

Publication funds have been established for the Classical department by the gift of \$6,000 from the Class of 1856, and for the Historical department by W. M. Prichard, '33, who gave \$10,000, to be called the Henry Warren Torrey fund. The Political Economy department had been already provided for by the gift of \$15,000 from John E. Thayer, '85, while the Sanskrit department has inaugurated a series of Sanskrit publications, with the support of Henry C. Warren, '79.

The attempt to provide working libraries for many of the classrooms has been the occasion of several gifts or subscriptions, notably of \$6,400 for the Classical department, of \$1,000 for the Semitic library, \$1,325 for the Historical department, \$1,000 for a special collection in American history, \$4,300 for a psychological

laboratory, a large part of the last sum coming from W. A. Slater, '81, and smaller amounts for special collections in Political Economy, Sanskrit, French, German, Mathematics, Social Questions, and Music.

When Dr. Gray died he bequeathed to the college all his copyrights, from which a steady and not inconsiderable income may be expected for many years.

Another interesting and very beautiful gift is the collection of glass models of plants and flowers presented by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware and Miss Mary L. Ware, as a memorial of the late Dr. Charles Eliot Ware, '84. These models were made by two skilful glass-workers in Germany, father and son, by the name of Blaschka, who have given their whole time to work on this collection for some years, and are under contract for several years to come. The collection is intended to include every genus growing in this country and one representative at least of every family in the world. The models, which have none of the appearance of ordinary spun or moulded glass, are wonderfully accurate representations of nature, some of the natural size, others many times enlarged, so as to show by sections and by the single organs separately the structure of flower and fruit.

The first thought suggested by this rapid survey of the progress of the University, and this account of the generous gifts which her faithful sons and friends are constantly placing in her hands, is one of admiration at the vigorous life that is ever budding forth in new developments, and at the freedom with which her treasury is supplied with fresh resources. But as the condition of each department is examined in detail a second thought presses close upon this — at how many points is she still hampered and kept back by lack of means; how many paths of progress, how many openings into fruitful fields of activity, are still closed to her, upon which she is ready and eager to enter. In the Old World the State provides the means for such enlargement. We depend upon the loyalty of the individual alumni and upon the support of the community at large.

William C. Lane, '81.

THE MAGAZINE.

THE idea of a magazine for the graduates of Harvard is not a new one; it has never before, however, developed in the present form. Each attempt, hitherto, has been in the nature either of a private business venture or of an official publication by the University. The present undertaking is neither. Though it is intended that the *Magazine* shall be successful from a pecuniary point of view, yet there can be no advantage to any individual from such success; and though it is hoped and expected that it will have the good-will of the authorities of the University, yet they were not consulted in regard to its establishment, and will have no control, direct or indirect, over its conduct.

The first suggestion of the present *Magazine* was made in December last, at a "smoke talk" of the Harvard Class of '78; a committee was appointed by the Class at that time to confer with members of other Classes with a view to the establishment of a paper or magazine which should be controlled by the graduates of the University, and which should furnish accurate information of things interesting to the graduates, with such individual expressions of opinion as might from time to time be desired. Graduates representing various Classes, met several times in conference, cordially approved the idea, and formulated plans for carrying it out; but decided to take no action until it should be clear that sufficient financial support could be obtained to justify the undertaking. After a patient canvass of the whole body of Harvard men, it became clear that there would be no lack of financial support, and the preliminary committee called a general meeting of the graduates for the formation of a permanent organization. In accordance with the call, on July 1st, the Friday after last Commencement Day, at a meeting of graduates held in Boston, an association was organized under the name of the "Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association," and in its hands was placed the entire charge of the publication of the *Magazine*.

What its future may be depends upon the men for whom it has been established, and they may naturally look for a word in this first number in regard both to its business management and to its literary scope. As to the former, the Association, through the fund derived from its membership fees, guarantees at the start the financial support necessary to carry on the *Magazine*, expecting that the interest in the undertaking will be so general that the receipts from the regular subscriptions will presently be sufficient, with the income from advertisements, to meet all expenses. The Council of the Association, elected annually, is responsible for the management of the *Magazine*. Any one who has been con-

nected with any department of the University is eligible for membership in the Association upon payment of the membership fee, and will receive the *Magazine* without additional charge. Including founders and life members, there are now nearly eight hundred members of the Association. In addition, nearly two thousand men have already signified their intention of becoming subscribers, and it is hoped that, after the *Magazine* has become a reality, every Harvard man, whether his connection has been with the Academic Department or with the Professional Schools of the University, will join the number. The subscription list will be the ultimate test of the *Magazine's* success or failure. From the business point of view it is all-important.

As to the scope of the *Magazine*, it will perhaps be better to let it speak for itself. Whatever is of interest to Harvard men in connection with their University; whatever will add to the value of the life which began at the University, and which still expresses itself through Classes, clubs, and alumni associations; whatever would raise and broaden the ideals of the University itself, must find its most fitting place in these pages. Let it be understood, however, that the *Magazine* itself has no opinion to utter, no suggestion to offer, no praise or blame to distribute, and no clique or party to serve. Its best service to all will be in giving each an equal right to the honest and fearless expression of his individual opinion. For these opinions the writers, not the *Magazine*, must be responsible; for in this way only can we really make it a *Graduates' Magazine*. Beyond this, it is waste of words to speak. The fuller the life that it represents, and the more general and generous its support, the richer the *Magazine*. May its stimulus hasten the day when some philosopher, coolly scanning the drift of University ideals, shall declare that a man comes to Harvard, no longer as one goes from graded school to graded school, nor even as one for a few years in youth lingers lovingly in the society of great scholars, but as one who is joining a living organism whose ideals are those of the scholar, and whose inspiration and discipline are lifelong.

Warren K. Blodgett, Jr., '78.

THE HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of graduates, held at the Tremont House, Boston, on Friday, July 1, 1892, the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* Association was duly formed by the adoption of a Constitution and the election of the following officers:—

President : Henry Lee, '36, Brookline.

Vice-Presidents : Phillips Brooks, '55, Boston ; Charles Francis Adams, '56, Quincy ; Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, Baltimore, Md. ; Warren K. Blodgett, Jr., '78, Cambridge.

Secretary : William G. Thompson, '88, Cambridge.

Treasurer : Winthrop H. Wade, '81, Boston.

Council : The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, *ex-officio*, and the following by election : — For term of one year : James R. Chadwick, '65, Boston ; William E. Russell, '77, Cambridge ; Evert J. Wendell, '82, New York City. For term of two years : George E. Adams, '60, Chicago ; Henry S. Nash, '78, Cambridge ; Philip S. Abbot, '90, Cambridge. For term of three years : James B. Ames, '68, Cambridge ; William Lawrence, '71, Cambridge ; Henry W. Cunningham, '82, Cambridge.

Editors : William R. Thayer, '81, *Editor*, Cambridge.

Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82, *University Editor*, Cambridge.

Business Manager : William H. Wiggin, Jr., '92, No. 6 Beacon St., Boston.

MEETINGS.

HARVARD COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in Harvard Hall at one o'clock P. M., on Commencement. Vice-President Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, presided. The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. H. W. Williams, M. S., '49, it was voted to suspend the article of the Constitution requiring the officers of the Association to be elected by ballot, and further that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The chair appointed Charles E. Guild, '46, Henry M. Rogers, '62, and Andrew Fiske, '75. While the committee was out, the report was read of A. B. Silsbee, '75, Treasurer of the Class Subscription Fund, showing receipts from Classes during the year of \$200, and a balance on hand of \$4,030.62. The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The committee appointed to nominate the officers then reported the following list of officers, and they were elected as such : —

President : Horace Davis, '49, San Francisco.

Vice-Presidents : Charles E. Norton, '46, Cambridge ; Robert T. Lincoln, '64, Chicago ; Henry S. Huidekoper, '62, Philadelphia ; Edmund

Wetmore, '60, New York ; Charles J. Bonaparte, '71, Baltimore ; James B. Thayer, '52, Cambridge ; O. W. Holmes, Jr., '61, Boston ; Marshal S. Snow, '65, St. Louis ; Samuel A. Green, '51, Boston ; Charles F. Adams, '56, Boston.

Directors : Henry S. Russell, '60, Milton ; Arthur Lincoln, '63, Hingham ; Francis M. Weld, '72, Boston ; Bradbury L. Cilley, '58, Exeter, N. H. ; Moses Williams, '68, Brookline ; Morris Gray, '77, Newton ; Robert Grant, '73, Boston.

Treasurer : S. Lothrop Thorndike, '52, Cambridge.

Secretary : Henry Parkman, '70, Boston.

The Treasurer called attention to the fact that the treasury of the Association was practically empty. The annual expenses of the Association were about \$300, chiefly incurred in the sending of notices to the Alumni with regard to the suggestion of names of candidates for Overseers, and in advertising. A small fund had been raised a few years ago, but that was now exhausted. If a sum of \$7,500 could be raised, the interest on that sum would probably meet the annual expenses. On this statement it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to raise a fund of not less than \$7,500 for the support of the Association. The chair announced that he would appoint the committee at a subsequent date, and send the names to the secretary.

On motion of Reuben Kidner, '75, it was then voted that the chair appoint three members of the committee to suggest names for candidates for Overseers to serve three years. The chair appointed Messrs. John Homans, '58, Clement K. Fay, '67, and Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '83. The committee as now constituted consists as follows : —

For One Year : John C. Ropes, '57 ; Reginald H. Fitz, '64 ; Sigourney Butler, '77.

For Two Years : Rockwood Hoar, '76 ; Eliot C. Clarke, '67 ; Charles D. Dickey, '82.

For Three Years : John Homans, '58 ; Clement K. Fay, '67 ; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '83.

There being no further business, the meeting was dissolved.

HENRY PARKMAN, '70, *Secretary*.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association was held in Boston on Tuesday, June 28, 1892. Charles J. Bonaparte, LL. B., '74, of Baltimore, a Vice-President of the Association, presided. The report of the Secretary showed a membership of 1,634, with 141 life members. The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year 1891, and the first half of the present year, showed a Life Membership Fund of \$2,115,

and an unexpended general balance of \$894.79. The following resolution, offered by Charles S. Ensign, LL. B., '63, was, after an interesting debate, adopted : —

“ This Association reiterates its belief that the Alumni of the Harvard Law School should have the same right to participate in the election of the Board of Overseers as is now enjoyed by the Alumni of the College, and requests the Council to continue its efforts therefor.”

The Treasurer reported that the most gratifying success had attended the efforts of the committee (Joseph B. Warner, LL. B., '73, Winthrop H. Wade, LL. B., '84, and William Ropes Trask, LL. B., '88) appointed by the Council to raise funds for procuring an oil portrait of Professor C. C. Langdell, Dean of the Law School, to be presented to the School by the Association, and that Mr. Frederick P. Vinton, of Boston, had been chosen to paint the portrait, which will be finished and presented to the Law School in the autumn of the present year.

The following officers were elected for the year 1892-93 : —

President : James Coolidge Carter, LL. B., '53, New York.

Vice-Presidents : Alexander Robert Lawton, LL. B., '42, Georgia ; Edwin Metcalf, '43, Rhode Island ; John Andrew Peters, '44, Maine ; Rutherford Birchard Hayes, LL. B., '45, Ohio ; John Lowell, LL. B., '45, Massachusetts ; George Hoadly, '45, New York ; Henry Churchill Semple, LL. B., '45, Alabama ; William Adams Richardson, LL. B., '46, District of Columbia ; Charles Wesley Weldon, '49, New Brunswick ; Alfred Russell, LL. B., '52, Michigan ; Joseph Hodges Choate, LL. B., '54, New York ; Melville Weston Fuller, '55, District of Columbia ; Edward Thomas Green, LL. B., '58, New Jersey ; Henry Billings Brown, '59, District of Columbia ; Edwin Hale Abbot, LL. B., '61, Massachusetts ; George Gray, '63, Delaware ; George Brooks Young, LL. B., '63, Minnesota ; Robert Todd Lincoln, '65, Illinois ; John Sanders Duncan, LL. B., '67, Indiana ; Samuel Fessenden, LL. B., '70, Connecticut ; Augustus Everett Willson, '70, Kentucky ; Jacob Klein, LL. B., '71, Missouri ; Francis Rawle, LL. B., '71, Pennsylvania ; Henry Clay Simms, '72, West Virginia ; Hugh McDonald Henry, LL. B., '73, Nova Scotia ; Charles Joseph Bonaparte, LL. B., '74, Maryland ; Edward Oliver Wolcott, LL. B., '75, Colorado.

Secretary : Louis Dembitz Brandeis, LL. B., '77, No. 220 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Treasurer : Winthrop Howland Wade, LL. B., '84, No. 53 State Street, Boston.

Members of the Council for Four Years ; Austen George Fox, LL. B., '71, New York ; Arthur Lord Huntington, LL. B., '74, Salem ; William Ropes Trask, LL. B., '88, Boston.

W. H. WADE, '81, *Treasurer*.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting was held at the Harvard Medical School, Boston, on Tuesday, June 28, at noon, the President, Dr. J. R. Chadwick, in the chair. About 100 members were present. The Secretary, Dr. R. W. Lovett, read the minutes of the previous meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee. From his report it appeared that the Association had 1,035 members, of whom 13 were honorary. The report of the Treasurer, Dr. W. Ela, showed receipts amounting to \$2,952.49, and a balance on hand of \$1,279.94. Councilors for a term of four years were balloted for, and the following were elected: Dr. Francis H. Brown, Dr. Charles G. Carleton, and Dr. S. W. Langmaid. Dr. Edward Cowles, of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, and Dr. W. T. Councilman, Professor of Pathology in Harvard University, were unanimously elected honorary members. Dr. E. J. Foster moved that the name of the Association be changed to the "Harvard Medical Alumni Association," but action on the matter had, by the Constitution, to be postponed until the next meeting. The meeting adjourned at 12.40 p. m., and at one o'clock the Association assembled for dinner at the Hotel Vendome, 185 members being present, besides the following invited guests: President Eliot; Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University; and Dr. James C. White, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. At the close of the dinner, Dr. Chadwick, after a few preliminary remarks, said: —

"We are met with a serious aim, and I conceive it to be my first duty to inform you to what extent we are justifying the purposes of our existence. Last year our chief action was to petition that our School should have full recognition as an integral part of the great University with which we are affiliated. As one means to this end, we demanded the right of suffrage in the election of Overseers, — not as an empty honor, but as a step essential to the well-being and growth of the University as a whole, and of our special branch of it in particular. This concession has not as yet been accorded us; but our claim has made an impression upon the Overseers, as is shown by the following report submitted to the Board by their special committee: —

REPORT ON VOTING FOR OVERSEERS BY GRADUATES OF THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

To the Board of Overseers of Harvard College:

The Committee, to which were referred the "Petitions concerning the right of suffrage for Overseers, received from members of the Medical Faculty,

from graduates of the Medical School who are not Harvard Bachelors of Arts, and from the Harvard Law School Association," respectfully reports :—

That it gave a hearing on the subject, at which were heard representatives from the Faculties of the Medical and the Law Schools and from the Alumni Association of the Law School, also persons who were graduates of schools, but not Bachelors of Arts. No person spoke in opposition to the prayer of the petitioners.

Your Committee is of the opinion that it seems right and expedient to extend the right of suffrage for Overseers to graduates (past and future) of those schools connected with Harvard University which have established a graded course of not less than three years, with an examination for admission, annual written examinations, and examination for degrees, provided that said right shall only inure to such past graduates as have been graduated from the several schools since the adoption by them respectively of the afore-described regulations ; also, provided that no person thus enfranchised shall be permitted to vote until the fifth annual election after the receipt by him of the degree entitling him to vote.

This scheme would confer the right of suffrage upon the graduates of the Medical School, beginning at the year 1880 ; upon graduates of the Divinity School, beginning at the year 1875 ; upon graduates of the Law School, beginning at the year 1880 ; and upon graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, beginning at the year 1875.

The propriety of this measure has been already so often reported upon and debated in this Board that your Committee deems it unnecessary now to do more than to indicate in a broad and general way the motives which have induced the foregoing expression of opinion.

The mental capacity of graduates from schools having the regulations above insisted upon for voting intelligently for Overseers cannot be doubted. Neither is it to be supposed that they have less knowledge than is enjoyed by the Harvard Bachelor of Arts as to the condition and interests of the University as a whole. They have graduated from one of its departments as he has graduated from another, and it is necessary that all the parts should be represented in order to have the whole represented. It is along this line of reasoning that the Committee has come to its conclusion. The process and the reason for it are as in the case of the admission of States to the Union. The schools which have certain qualifications of growth and development are entitled to have a share in the universal government. Harvard College, that was, is now ambitious to be known as Harvard University. If there really is a University, there is no reason why the supreme control of the whole should be vested in one department only, especially in that department whose graduates have gained their ideas concerning the institution generally at a less mature age than the graduates of the other departments. If schools as advanced in their intellectual requirements as those which have been named are integral parts of the University, why should not their graduates be voters of the University ? It seems just that they should be so.

Besides being just, this measure seems fortunately to be also desirable in the mere point of view of expediency. It is for the welfare of the College, or

of the University if we are to have one, to have interest in its affairs disseminated as widely as possible, to have as many well-wishers, advocates, supporters, as may be to befriend it in every way in all the walks of life and in all parts of the country. By conferring the franchise on graduates of the schools, we foster this interest, this loyalty and kindly feeling, and cause these sentiments to be kept alive among a considerable number of persons who now feel no such encouragement. We make sons of those who are now step-sons. The graduate of a school who, having taken his degree, indeed by the very act of taking his degree, finds his connection with Harvard absolutely and forever severed, has thereafter little nourishment for his interest and affection for her; but, if every year he finds himself invited to exert some influence in her government by nominating candidates for the Governing Board, and if he can cast a vote for these candidates, provided he is within reach of the polls, then he has an annual refreshment of his interest and his sympathy. He enjoys the "freedom of the University." He will be more fond of it, more ready to defend it in controversy, more ready to aid it in many indirect ways in which men in active life can aid such an institution.

The chief objection to this enfranchisement of school graduates seems to be a sentimental one. It is akin to that which led so many excellent gentlemen in 1861 to stand by their respective States rather than by their whole country. But, in the first place, the government of the University, if such it is to be, is a matter of business; and what is sentimental must yield to what is right and expedient. In the second place, sentiment itself should recognize the pleasure of expanding the brotherhood, so as to promote good-will, good-fellowship, and a common interest in an increased circle of persons naturally homogeneous, rather than the somewhat questionable and illiberal pleasure of protecting a coterie from amalgamating with its neighbors who are its natural fellows.

Another objection, on the ground of too great influence and power to be acquired and exercised by the newly enfranchised voters, seems entitled to little weight. Either one of the schools would gain only a trifling number of voters in addition to those of its graduates who now have the right to vote; and the number of the newly enfranchised who would be present at Cambridge actually to cast a ballot at any election would be so insignificant that it is impossible seriously to concern one's self about it. The effect upon the composition of this Board would probably never be great enough to be clearly traceable.

In pursuance of the foregoing, your Committee recommends a vote as follows: That a committee be appointed to draw up such amendments to the present statutes establishing the right of suffrage for Overseers as shall extend that right in accordance with the recommendations of this Report; and that the same committee take the proper steps to procure the passage of such amendments by the legislature.

JOHN T. MORSE, JR.
GEORGE B. SEATTUCK.
FRANCIS RAWLE.

June 10, 1891.

SUPPLEMENT.

The total constituency under the existing act of 1865 is, in round numbers in 1891, five thousand. If the act were amended in accordance with the recommendations of the foregoing report, the following limited additions would be made to the constituency up to July, 1891 :—

Bachelors of Divinity	38
Bachelors of Science, Civil and Mining Engineers	41
Bachelors of Laws	58
Doctors of Medicine	325
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Total addition	462
Total present constituency	5,000
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Total proposed constituency in 1891	5,462

The immediate addition would be less than ten per cent. of the total present constituency. Of those thus added to the constituency, one hundred and forty-seven, or about thirty-three per cent., have degrees of other institutions than Harvard College. Attention is called to the fact that thirty-one of the present Senior Class of the Academic Department of Harvard College have degrees from other colleges, and of these all but two have spent but one year in residence at Cambridge. This is about ten per cent. of the class.

“When put to vote, this recommendation of the Committee was rejected by an adverse majority of fifteen to nine votes. Those in the negative were the Treasurer, and Messrs. Codman, Coolidge, Green, Hoar, Lee, Lowell, A. P. Peabody, Russell, Saltonstall, G. O. Shattuck, Sprague, Torrey, Weld, and Williams. Those in the affirmative were the President, and Messrs. Adams, Bonaparte, Folsom, Hemenway, R. S. Peabody, Putnam, G. B. Shattuck, and Wolcott. While we are thus unsuccessful for the time being in obtaining our rights, we can take some satisfaction in noting a considerable change of sentiment in our favor since the Board last passed upon the question. If this matter is made a prominent factor in determining the qualification of candidates for the Board of Overseers, it will not be long before the adverse majority may be converted into a favorable one.

“Since last we met a list has been made of all living graduates, with their addresses so far as known. A catalogue of such as have joined our Association has been compiled, printed, and distributed at a total cost of \$593.65. I ask you to render thanks for this really great task to your Treasurer, Dr. Walter Ela, to Dr. Francis H. Brown of the Council, and to your Secretary, Dr. Lovett. The Treasurer informs me that there was a balance on hand, on June 15, of \$1,275.94, although many members were delinquent in the payment of their annual dues and even of their entrance fees.

"The Medical School has been exceptionally prosperous. The first class entered last autumn with 171 members. The total number of students in the School was 399. The Medical Faculty has throughout the past year been expending all its energies in preparation for the establishment of the graded four-years' course of instruction which was last year announced to go into effect in September, 1892. A provisional schedule of the studies distributed over the four years has been printed and distributed by the Faculty, which will be printed in the report of this meeting. Our School will by this act have the credit of inaugurating in this country this great step in the advancement of medical education, and must be supported by the influence of this Association as a body and of every member in his individual capacity."

After remarking that the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania intended to adopt a four-years' course, and after reading a letter from President Seth Low, in which he expressed the hope that the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia would soon adopt a similar curriculum, Dr. Chadwick continued: —

"It is worthy of note that the three medical schools which are thus taking the initiative in improving medical education are all connected with universities, whence we may infer that they derive, if not direct pecuniary benefit, at least inspiration to higher ideals, a clearer perception of educational needs, and a more assured status from this connection. What is a *University*? The term *universitas* in its original significance never had any connection with *universale* as carrying with it any reference to the universality of the curriculum of study. In the Middle Ages the term *universitas* was applied to towns or communities as organized bodies: a *universitas literaria* was a learned community. When the popes issued letters of privilege to a university, they addressed it as *universitas doctorum et scholarium*. In modern times the 'university' has come to indicate an incorporated body of teachers and students divided into more or less distinct schools or colleges. On the continent of Europe a University has been generally considered incomplete unless it embraced the four faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Theology. In England these distinctions have not been followed. In America the name 'University' is often adopted for the absurd reason that it is supposed to be more dignified and to imply a broader scope of instruction."

Dr. Chadwick then quoted from an article by President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, in the *Cosmopolitan* for August, 1891, which he criticised as follows: —

"The one thing to be remembered is that the system of government, and perhaps to some extent the curriculum of studies, adapted to a college is not such as will yield the greatest good when applied to a univer-

sity. For, to paraphrase a metaphor of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, 'a system is to a college what an external skeleton is to a crab, — something it, as well as the crab, must escape from if it means to grow bigger. Our skeletons are inside our minds; and so, generally, ought our systems to be inside, not outside, our colleges.'

"While coöperation with the Medical Faculty in insuring success in the establishment of the four-years' course must enlist our chief efforts during the coming year, two other projects are on foot which merit our support. One is the establishment of a Harvard magazine by the alumni of all the departments of the University, which shall keep the alumni informed of every change in the University, shall publish reports of all the meetings of the alumni associations, and promote the interests of the University in every way. The other is the raising of a fund by the Boston Medical Library Association to erect a fireproof building upon the lot of land which it bought several years ago. The alumni of the Harvard Medical School are all interested for their own sakes in having that large library of twenty-three thousand volumes and an equal number of pamphlets secured against the possibility of destruction by fire, and in erecting a building commensurate with the dignity and importance of the medical profession in Massachusetts. But they cannot forget that the Library Association is according the free use of its collections to the medical students in the School. Evidently, during the coming year, the medical alumni of this University must justify the interpretation put upon the degree of M. D., when the first one conferred in this country was given by Yale College to Daniel Turner in 1720. He had been a liberal benefactor of the college, so his new title of M. D. was interpreted to signify *multum donavit*."

The President then called upon Dr. Nichols, who read the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Twenty-one years ago the Harvard Medical School, by its adoption of a three-years' graded course of instruction, made a new era in medical education. This was a bold step for teachers to take whose salaries were derived mainly from tuition fees. They deserve, and history will give them, high praise for their unselfish devotion to the cause of education. The success of this enterprise is known to all. Even from a money standpoint the reward has been substantial. From a higher point of view, the results of this movement can hardly be overestimated. Many of the leading schools of the country have adopted this system, and the impulse thus given to the better study of medicine has been felt by every school in the land.

We celebrate to-day a new step in advance. From this time a four-year graded course is the condition of a degree in medicine from Harvard University. There can be no doubt of the success of this movement. Harvard has never yet had reason to regret the raising of its standard of education.

While this Association gladly recognizes and bears witness to the high character of the instruction given in our School, its best work will be done in pointing out its weak spots, if any there are, and in stimulating and aiding its teachers to make it strong at every point. Your Committee have not had the time nor the ability to make a thorough investigation of all its departments. In considering what it has to say in the way of suggestion or criticism, it desires you to remember that its members have had no experience in teaching. . . .

The importance of the preliminary education of medical students is made more evident as the standard of medical study is raised. In those schools in this country in which any test of preliminary training is made, a common school education is practically all that is demanded. Harvard alone requires some knowledge of Latin. A knowledge of general chemistry will be a condition of admission after 1893. Our preliminary examination is about equal to the minimum requirement for registration as a medical student of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and is far below the standard of the countries of Europe.

Harvard has it in its power to render the cause of medical education a service hardly less important than its higher standard for a degree has done, by increasing its requirements for admission to the School. The examination should be at least the equivalent, as evidence of mental training, of the examination for admission to Harvard College. Harvard wants only good men. The experience of the Medical School, as well as of the College, shows that such men are not few in number, and that they will go where they can get the best return for their time and money.

The prominence given to clinical and practical teaching is the most valuable advance in modern medical study. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is a science as well as an art of medicine, and that didactic lectures and text-books are essential parts of the system of instruction. The recitation, which has gone somewhat out of fashion of late, may still be made useful. It is an oral examination, and, given at short intervals, tests the daily progress of the student as no other method can. It is recognized in our School, though it has a limited use. Cannot much more be made of it? At present, recitations are voluntary, and but few take part in them. The teachers with whom your Committee have consulted say that the best students are the ones who attend and answer when they are called up.

The student who is working only to pass his examinations may see no value in work that does not tell directly to that end. If these oral examinations were held frequently, in certain departments, with the understanding that they would be considered at the final examinations of the year, attendance upon them would become general, with, we believe, good results to both students and teachers. The student who can put his knowledge into words shows his understanding of the subject. If an intelligent student cannot do this, the teacher may be led to review his method of imparting knowledge.

In the four-year course the department of clinical medicine will be perfected and extended, so that every student, we are told, will be a hospital pupil. This will be a great improvement; for, even of late years, the old scene of many students crowding around the bed of a hospital patient has been repeated.

The clinical teaching of Obstetrics is excellent. Each student must have attended, in their homes, six women in labor before his graduation and must report each case in full. If he meets with complications, he can have the aid of an instructor. Why should not students attend medical cases under like conditions? There can be no want of material; for, if women in labor can be found who are grateful for the services of students, surely consumptives and fever patients and sick children can be found who will willingly accept the care of an advanced student. *Diseases* can be well studied in the hospital wards. *Patients* can be studied to much better advantage in their homes. The *theory* of medicine can be taught in the lecture room; the *practice* of medicine can be better learned by the devotion of the student's head and heart where he is alone and responsible.

There were advantages on both sides in the old method of studying medicine with a physician. Is it not possible, in some such way as we have outlined, to secure what was valuable in that method? The time devoted to this work would be well spent, for the student would have the great advantage of the opportunity to use his knowledge while acquiring it. His knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of disease would be much better determined by reports of cases he has himself observed than by his answers to the questions usually put in the examination papers in Clinical Medicine. The finished product of a medical school is a man well fitted to cure the sick (using the word in its broad and only true meaning of care) and to prevent disease.

Materia Medica includes much more than drugs; *Therapeutics* means much more than the knowledge how to prescribe them. The department of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* should be made one of the most important in the School. It should include hygiene, both private and public, the care of the sick both in body and in mind, as well as the properties and uses of such drugs as are approved by experience. Its teacher should be a man of broad culture, of sound judgment, of large experience in caring for the sick. What position does this department hold in the new order of studies, and how nearly does it approach the standard we have indicated?

Materia Medica and *Therapeutics* are to be taught in the second year by two lectures each week of one hour each. An examination of two hours at the end of the year determines the standing of the student in these branches. The examination papers in *Materia Medica* for the last two years do not offer even a suggestion that we have any other agents than drugs with which to treat disease. The papers in *Therapeutics* for the same period are of like character. With the exception of one question, "The use of cold in fever, and precautions," they relate solely to the uses of drugs. The subject of special *Therapeutics* is well taught in various departments in the School. Taught in this way, however, it stands only as a part of the subject, and reflects the opinions and practice of men who may not always be in accord.

The duty of fitting the student for the practice of medicine is very distinct from that of determining his fitness therefor. Unfortunately, both these duties devolve upon the Faculty of the Medical School. The graduate of the Law School or of the Divinity School is not commissioned to practice or to preach by his Harvard degree. His fitness to enter the ranks of his chosen

profession must be determined by an examination, held, as the case may be, by the members of the bar or by the ecclesiastical body of his choice.

It is to be hoped that the day is not distant when the medical profession in this State shall have some power to decide who are fitted to practice medicine. So long as the Harvard degree of M. D. virtually admits its possessor to the practice of his profession, some means should be devised to relieve the Medical Faculty of this double duty. Not until this is done can the relation which should exist between them and the students be established. As it is now, students will study their instructors' "hobbies," will hide from them their ignorance, and will regard them not alone as teachers striving to lead them in the paths of knowledge, but as in some sense their natural enemies. And why not? They decide whether the student this year or next shall be allowed to begin to earn his living. They occupy two antagonistic offices, — they guard the gate which they urge their students to try to pass.

In the opinion of your Committee this disadvantage could be removed by the appointment of an examining board outside the Faculty. Men eminent in the profession could doubtless be secured for service on this board in return for the honor such an appointment would confer. Examinations would then test not merely the student's memory of what his instructors have said, but his real grasp of the subject. The great gain, however, would come from the better relation between the students and their teachers.

The Harvard Medical School must take the first rank. It must not long be second to any school on either side the ocean. To secure this position, it must be able to enlist in its work the best teachers the world affords. Up to this time its limited resources have narrowed its choice of teachers to men living in or near Boston. This is a disadvantage; for, eminent as its teachers may be, they cannot represent the breadth of our country. This has long been recognized by the friends of the School, and especially by its Faculty. The recent appointments of Professor Councilman to the Chair of Pathology (so ably filled by its former incumbent) and of Professor Howell as Associate Professor of Physiology are steps in the right direction. May an endowment fund soon be obtained, which will allow the Faculty the widest choice of teaching ability! Meanwhile, in order to secure some part of the advantage of having the best instruction the world affords, it might be feasible to arrange for at least a few short courses on special subjects by men foremost in their departments. If these courses were open to graduates upon payment of a fee, the expense might be met in part. Would it not be a fitting thing for this Association to give to the School annually the means wherewith one such lectureship might be provided?

The School needs now, as always, money. The Faculty has met this want by the simple but rather hard expedient of serving for small compensation. The most urgent need of the School is a permanent fund, large enough to place it on a sound financial basis, to enable it to pay its teachers adequately, and to avail itself of everything which can add to its efficiency. The public should not fail to recognize the fact that no department of education is of greater importance to the community than that which deals with health and life. We are glad to learn that a movement to this end is under consideration, and we pledge the aid of this Association in making it a successful one.

In common with the other professional schools of the University, the Medical School has no voice in the choice of its governing body. The injustice of this is evident at least to its graduates. The Board of Overseers is gradually coming to the same opinion, and we may confidently look for the right to vote for our rulers at no distant day.

J. T. G. NICHOLS,
L. R. STONE,
A. WORCESTER,

Committee on the Medical School.

President Eliot was then introduced. After congratulating the members on the establishment of the Association, he said : —

“You have already had placed before you two perfectly distinct objects to struggle for. One is the suffrage for the Board of Overseers. I have for many years been of the opinion that the suffrage should include all graduates of the University ; and I have been very glad to see how that opinion gathers weight in the Board of Overseers, though we still command in that Board only about one third of the votes. I agree with your President that with perseverance the proportion of the Board of Overseers will constantly increase till a majority is obtained. Justice seems to me to require the extension of the suffrage ; and I should add to that my conviction that the interests of the University require it, and will all be promoted by this extension of the suffrage.

“I hope you will be careful to keep up this custom of an annual report on the condition of the School, and that we may get from it in successive years suggestions as valuable as those to which we have just listened. I find them to cover the most important points which have been in my own mind in regard to the future of the Medical School. More particularly I should like to instance the recommendation of the report about an outside board for admission to the profession of medicine. Why is it that admission to the profession of medicine in Massachusetts is at this disadvantage compared with admission to the profession of law ? The very last thing the Law School or the Law Faculty would desire would be that their degree should admit to the bar. Other institutions have worked that out most thoroughly. Take, for instance, the School of Law which is connected with Columbia College. It was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the fact that the law degree of Columbia admitted to the bar was a clear disadvantage to the School and to the profession. We have had a public demonstration upon this subject. It is just so in medicine, gentlemen. It is a clear disadvantage in medical education that the degree given by a Faculty, a teaching Faculty, should admit to the profession. The standard should always be outside, determined by another power. I leave it to you to say what that power should be.

“Let me dwell for a moment on another point of the report, which I believe to be a point towards which your own labors might from time to time be directed in your individual capacity, and also as an Association. Why is it that a full professor's salary in the Medical School of Harvard University, — I mean for gentlemen who give all their time to the School, not the gentlemen who are in clinical or surgical chairs, — why is it that the salary of a full pro-

fessor, giving his whole time in the Medical School, is lower than in any other department of the University? Is this as it should be? That is the simple fact; it is lower, it is a good deal lower, than it is in the other departments of the University. I submit to you that here is a point on which change should be promptly effected, that it is not fitting that the services of medical teachers should be so much lower than the services of other professional teachers in the same University. At best, the scale of salaries for full professors in Harvard University is lower than in many other institutions; but in our Medical School we have the lowest full professor's salary. The gentlemen who serve in those chairs are not of less ability than those that serve us in law or in divinity or in the arts and sciences. They are not of less devotion.

"I believe that this all hangs to our English inheritances on this subject. I need not tell you, gentlemen, that in England the profession of medicine, the profession of surgery, does not now to-day stand on a level with the other learned professions. This is not the case on the Continent: it is conspicuously the case in England at this moment. They have the inheritance of the barber and the barber surgeon still in their minds in England; and we have inherited two things from England, — a lower standard of general education in the medical profession, the lower standard of requirement for admission to that profession or admission to the studies of the profession, — and we have inherited this lower rate of compensation. I wish we could attach ourselves to the Continental schools of medicine rather than to the English in these regards. We have already far surpassed our English brethren in procuring for the medical and surgical practitioner the right standing in the community, in procuring for the medical and surgical practitioner the same standing which the lawyer or the preacher or the teacher holds. But we have something still to do with regard to the scale of instruction and previous training required for admission to medical schools; and we have something still to do in the medical schools themselves, in putting them on the right and equal basis of endowment which other professional schools, the schools of other professions, have already established for themselves.

"I must not longer delay you, gentlemen. I will only say that the progress in medical education in our own University and in the other universities of the land, made during the last twenty years, seems to me to be the most considerable progress that has been effected in any department of professional education within the same period. It is simply marvelous. When I look back on what was required of the Medical School before the year 1870, — not only in our own School, but in many other schools, — and compare it with what is required to-day, I see a progress which cannot be met in any other department of education; and I know that for that progress we are indebted largely to the prevailing sentiment in the medical profession. The Harvard Medical School would never have been able to carry out its changes of 1870-71, — changes which reduced by nearly forty per cent. the number of students in the School, — if it had not been for the support received through the express public opinion of medical men; and I believe that the change which is now before us, the change to the four-year course, will require the same kind of steady and enthusiastic support."

Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker. He said that he regarded the impending change with anxiety, as he thought the public less prepared for the extension of the course to four years than it had been for the extension to three years. The change is to be made in order to give more time for clinical work; this, he said, will involve closer relations between the Medical School and the hospitals. The Royal Infirmary, which has made the Medical School of Edinburgh a brilliant success, had cost, between 1869 and 1886, over half a million sterling; the University of Pennsylvania has paid more than a million and a half dollars during the past twenty years in order to control clinical teaching for its advanced medical students.

"One of the terrible strains," he continued, "that is coming upon our medical schools to establish the four-year course is to be the furnishing of a kind, a quality, and an amount of clinical instruction that is going to justify the student in giving one year more of his life and paying one year more fees, instead of getting his diploma at a college granting it in three years, still more in one, and there will always be with us many such granting them in two years. Here, then, is a point to which I would beg your most earnest consideration and your most cordial coöperation with the Faculty, — the colleges that can do this work. And we must stand or fall together. No one college will succeed in this; and, if this effort to establish a four-year course meets with discouraging results it will be the most serious set-back to scientific training that can be imagined. The colleges that succeed in this will be those that are supported by their graduates and by their constituencies in providing the suitable clinical instruction. . . .

"But, if we are to have at the same time a continuous advance in the standard for admission to our colleges, and then to exact a prolonged course of medical study, it will break the backs of the best schools. We cannot alter the social habits of a nation to make them conform to our notions of what the standard of teaching in this or that department shall be; we cannot reconcile any large proportion of our fellow-citizens to seeing their sons or their wards delay, until the age of twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven years, entrance upon practical life, in order that they may win a B. A. or a B. S., and then get their M. D. in a four-year medical school. I am as convinced as of anything that it is absolutely necessary for the medical schools that are going to exact a four-years' course to make provision for obtaining the double degree in less than eight years. That this must be accomplished in some way I feel absolutely certain. . . . At Columbia they have practically abolished the Senior year of their college department, as I understand it. They permit a Junior, studying for his B. A. degree, to go at once into the Medical School and to take his Senior year in the Medical School, getting his B. A. and his M. D. thus in seven years. At the University of Pennsylvania we have established a graded five-years' course of mixed Biology and Medicine, which the student may enter at the close of his Sophomore year, and get the degree of B. S. and the degree of M. D. thus in seven years. Do not let us handicap

medical education too heavily. Do not let us ask our Faculties to turn out thoroughly trained men, trained at the bedside, giving that clinical instruction which alone renders a man fit to take charge of suffering humanity, and deny them the laboratory facilities which are necessary. Do not ask them to set a high standard of admission, a higher standard of entrance examinations, to pass a second examination before a State Board of Examiners, and put the whole of this on at the same time that we appeal to them to take a college course for four full years. If you provide your Medical School with endowment, you will accomplish this for a limited number of the highest grade of students ; but you will shut out from your doors those whom I would gladly see here, not to swell your ranks, but because I hold that no matter where the doctor goes to practice his calling, — and the more remote the point, the farther from the centres of education, the farther from the chances of professional assistance, — the more essential does his thorough practical equipment become. You will shut out from your doors hundreds of those who are the very men we should be glad to see here. You need more fellowships, more scholarships in your medical department to-day upon its advanced scale of medical instruction, than you need in any other department of the University. You must have endowment for your hospital. You must have endowment for your professors' chairs."

Dr. W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, spoke in defense of the training to be got from the Medical School from the scientific rather than from the technological standpoint.

"Many branches of medical study," he said, "and those the fundamental ones, are just as legitimate and important and worthy objects of liberal education as any of the natural sciences. They yield to none in fascination or in the physiological significance of the truths which they contain and which are to be discovered, and certainly they lose not any dignity because these truths bear upon the physical well-being of mankind. It is true, I believe, that such medical sciences as Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, are most fruitfully cultivated, even in their relations to practical medicine, when they are regarded also as biological sciences, and the practical relations are not kept too exclusively in view. Here it is, as with other applied sciences, — with industrial Chemistry, for instance, — that the practical applications of the old and the new truths take care of themselves, and that the best results come from searchers who do not make utilitarianism their guiding principle. There is no direction, perhaps, in which the beneficent influence of university ideas entering into and guiding the work of a medical school is more apparent than in the proper adjustment of the relations between the technical and the more purely scientific aspects of medical study. . . . I believe it would do much to advance medical education and to encourage original research in medicine in this country, if the way were more freely open for academic careers in the sense in which it is in the German universities ; that is, if young men who do good scientific work, who publish valuable results of original investigation, and who acquire reputation among those who are competent to judge them, could look forward with some reasonable assurance to securing positions in our leading

medical schools. The incentive of this reward acts as a powerful stimulus to original investigation in Germany. And here, again, the influence of the university will be felt, — the university which is not local and provincial, but is national, and, more than national, international and cosmopolitan. . . . I think experience teaches that the community at large, even the educated community, takes little interest in matters pertaining to medical education and medical legislation. There is no adequate appreciation of the present state of medical science. The very idea that there is any longer room for special schools and sects and dogmas in medicine, any more than there is in physics and chemistry, is evidence of the ignorance of the general public in this respect. There is room here for a campaign of education. Have the needs of medical education for pecuniary support been as clearly and forcibly presented to the public as might be done? Well-equipped laboratories are essential to medical education; and these, if properly conducted, cannot be made self-supporting. Is it generally known that in the German universities at least three times as much money is spent in the support of the laboratories connected with medical teaching as is spent in the salaries of professors? You cannot, here at Harvard, reach the full height of your endeavor without ample endowment."

Dr. J. C. White, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was the last speaker. He said: —

"There have been three periods in the Medical Department of Harvard University marked by great advances in its plan of instruction.

"The *first* was in 1857, when it offered an optional nine-months' continuous course in place of the four months of lectures which then constituted the universal American method of organized schools entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It was at this time that the Tremont Street Medical School, then conducted as a private undertaking by the teachers in the Medical Department to supplement the term of study furnished by the latter, was merged in the system of the University; and many students availed themselves of these extended privileges. Still, at that time a student could get the degree of M. D. from Harvard University by a residence of only four months and by passing a brief oral examination, with a low average in five out of the nine branches taught. In what way the nominal three-years' time required had been passed was of little concern.

"*Second*, in 1871 the School made its nine-months' course compulsory, adopted a graded curriculum extending over three years, and obliged the candidate to pass a thorough examination in every one of the great departments of medicine. Its standard was set so high as virtually to enforce a continuous residence for the full term. This reform, or revolution, as President Eliot well called it, *cujus pars maxima fuit*, was accomplished only after a prolonged contest with its opponents within and without the Faculty, and with the foreseen result of a large reduction in the number of students and the income of the School. Then what was also foreseen gradually followed, the demonstration that a great University has a higher function than to make 'cheap doctors,' and that the profession and the public would support genuine efforts to elevate the character of medical education. The plan became an eminent success, and has been adopted by most of the leading schools of the United States.

" You know how we have prospered, how the number of students has increased, how enormously the number of teachers has multiplied, how a new medical college has been built by the generous contributions of our citizens, furnished with extensive laboratories, adapted both for teaching and original investigations, how many new departments have been added to the course of study, and how a preliminary entrance examination and an optional fourth year have been instituted. Such has been the history of the development of the School during the past twenty years.

" But, having done so much, could she yet not do more ? . . . The Faculty has for a long time recognized the importance of an extension of its period of study, but has been deterred from its adoption through fear of its effect upon the pecuniary resources of the School. The cost of conducting its great laboratories and of paying a corps of seventy teachers of all grades, ridiculously inadequate as its scale of salaries has been, is very great. Its income from endowed funds is trivial, so that the School could not be carried on if the income from students' fees should materially diminish. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Faculty has gone slowly in this matter. At last, however, the School, without any assurance of outside support, has boldly put this measure into execution, and has announced that, beginning with the academic year 1892-93, the required course of study will cover four years. That date marks, therefore, the *third* great period of advance in its history.

" The novel features of the plan are : (1) The nominal requirement of general Chemistry at entrance ; but, as the means of acquiring a sufficient knowledge in this branch do not exist in the preparatory schools in all parts of the country from which our students are drawn, it is evident that a considerable proportion of the entering classes must be conditioned in this study on admission, and that it must hold its place in the first year's curriculum for some time to come. (2) The recognition of the possibility of obtaining some knowledge in subjects which have hitherto constituted the first year's course of the School in non-medical institutions of learning before entrance, whereby admission to advanced standing may be facilitated, and the whole period of university residence, including the undergraduate and professional, be reduced to seven years again. Thus students coming from colleges or scientific schools where Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, and general Chemistry are taught, may be admitted to the second year on passing an examination in these subjects at entrance. (3) More time will be given to practical instruction in clinical Chemistry and Bacteriology. (4) Study of the general clinical branches will be extended over three years instead of being limited to two years, as heretofore. (5) An examination will be required in most of the special departments in which instruction is given. This will insure the attendance of students upon all courses, and at least some knowledge of every disease. Hitherto students have been permitted to graduate without having received, although given, the slightest instruction in many common diseases they might meet in the first week of their practice.

" Electives, I regret to say, still form a material part of the new system of instruction, an examination in them of at least three hours in the fourth year being required. I had hoped that this still all too brief period of four years

would have been wholly given to an equable advance in every branch of medicine for every student alike under the direction of his teachers, and that none of it would have been devoted to preparation for special practice, which should be taught only in graduate courses. Certainly, every specialist needs at least four full years of education in general medicine."

Dr. White closed by exhorting his hearers to elevate the standard of medical education, and he urged the importance of continuing the agitation of the suffrage question until medical alumni shall secure the right to vote for Overseers.

DIVINITY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School was held in the chapel of Divinity Hall, Tuesday afternoon, June 28, at two o'clock. The President, the Rev. E. H. Hall, of Cambridge, called the assembly to order, and the Rev. C. R. Eliot, of Roxbury, opened the meeting with prayer. The report of the Secretary, the Rev. J. L. Seward, of Waterville, Me., was then read and approved. It was then voted to listen to the address punctually at four o'clock, without regard to other business. By a vote of the alumni, a committee of three, consisting of the Revs. G. H. Piper, F. B. Hornbrook, and H. G. Spaulding, was then appointed by the chair to nominate officers for the ensuing year. This committee returned the following list of nominations: —

President: the Rev. E. H. Hall, of Cambridge.

Vice-President: the Rev. E. J. Young, D. D., of Waltham.

Secretary: the Rev. J. L. Seward, of Waterville, Me.

Business Committee: the Rev. C. C. Everett, D. D., of Cambridge, the Rev. James De Normandie, of Roxbury, and the Rev. S. B. Stewart, of Lynn.

The Rev. F. B. Hornbrook, of Newton, was chosen First Speaker for 1893, and the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D., of San Francisco, for Second Speaker. The officers nominated by the committee were then unanimously elected.

The Rev. C. C. Everett, D. D., Dean of the School, presented his annual report of the condition of the institution. There has been a good number of pupils during the year. The quality of the students and the amount of work which they have accomplished are in every way satisfactory. They represent various denominations, and no religious test is required of any on entering. They are generously aided by beneficiary funds, so that no meritorious student ought to fail to complete his course of study. Two of the professors were in Europe during the year.

After the Secretary had presented the necrology for the year, a resolution was offered by the Rev. S. J. Barrows, of the *Christian Register*. It favored the admission of women to the Divinity School upon the same conditions as men, and, after some discussion, it was adopted. Col. T. W. Higginson, the orator of the occasion, delivered an address on "The World Outside of Science."

J. L. SEWARD, '68, *Secretary*.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-first annual meeting and banquet of the Harvard Dental School Association was held at the Thorndike, Boston, June 27, 1892. There were present sixty-five members, and the following guests of the evening: the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D.; Mr. Roger Wolcott; Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler; Mr. Arthur T. Lyman; James R. Chadwick, M. D.; Mr. Robert Treat Paine, and Mr. Clarence W. Barron.

The meeting was called to order at 5.45 P. M., the President, Dr. James A. Reilly, of Boston, being in the chair. After the records of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the meeting adjourned for dinner. The President opened the after-dinner exercises with a few remarks, and called upon the Secretary of the Council for the report of that body.

The Secretary, Dr. Taft, stated in his report that at the first meeting of the Council, June 25, 1891, plans were discussed for enlisting the interest of all dental alumni in the Association. Every alumnus was reached, either personally or by letter, with the result that a large membership has been secured. The Council at its first meeting also authorized the Treasurer to have designs for a seal prepared. Twelve other meetings were held during the year. "Among the first duties of the Council," said the Secretary, "in accordance with the provision of the constitution, was the appointment of a committee on the Harvard Dental School. The Council recognized the importance of the committee and its duties, and after careful deliberation selected Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, '82, Dr. William H. Potter, '85, and Dr. W. E. Page, '77, to serve as such committee. . . . Upon suggestion by the Council to the Faculty a committee of three from their own number, consisting of Dr. Thomas H. Chandler, Dean, Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, '69, and Dr. Eugene H. Smith, '74, was appointed to confer with this committee in the matter of raising funds for a new hospital and school building. The present requirements for the dental degree as printed in the catalogue, allowing graduates from other schools at the option of the Faculty to become candidates for the D. M. D. without passing the first-year examinations of the Medical School, is a matter which has been taken under consideration by the Council. The question was one which, in their opinion, they feel should

be brought before the whole body of the alumni at this or some subsequent meeting for such action or recommendations as shall seem most desirable. The propriety of petitioning that appointments to the clinical staff of instructors be made for a term of three years instead of for one year, in order to allow of representation of said staff upon the Faculty, in conformity with the standing rules of the University, has been also a question of serious consideration, and the Council submits this question to the alumni for instructions or recommendations. The mechanical department of the School was found to be insufficiently equipped with instructors, and the Council early suggested to the committee on the School that they look into the matter, with the end in view of taking proper measures to strengthen this department. The result of the recommendations has been the appointment of four assistant demonstrators. The constitution provides for the appointment by the Council of corresponding secretaries in the different cities and towns of the United States and in foreign countries, the duties of such secretaries being to promote in their respective localities the objects and interests of the Association. The Council have confined the appointment of such secretaries to localities outside of New England, and to such men only as have paid their initiation fees. The names of the corresponding secretaries may be found upon the printed announcement of the twenty-first annual meeting, recently sent to all graduates." The Secretary concluded by referring to the project of raising funds for a new building, and by exhorting all dental alumni to convert the "Association into a strong and effective organization, which shall prove an honor and credit not only to the Dental School, but to the whole University."

Upon the conclusion of this report, the President called for the report of the committee on the Harvard Dental School, which was presented by Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, as follows: "It is evident to all who are conversant with the present accommodations that they are entirely inadequate for the proper training of men who are coming forward to prepare themselves for the practice of dentistry. . . . It was thought best to try to raise a building fund of \$100,000. The committee realized fully the magnitude of this task, and has sought all possible aid, preferring to move slowly and surely rather than by any precipitate methods that might prove failures, and prejudice our cause before the public, to whom we must look for the greater part of our fund. It was decided to ask the alumni for subscriptions before making a general appeal. . . . As the result of a circular letter [sent to each alumnus], subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$3,000 have been already received. It was fully intended to hold a public meeting this spring, at which the needs of the School, its works, and hopes for the future, should be fully set forth. President Eliot was to preside,

and the best speakers were to be procured. The absence in the West of the President, for a considerable time, interfered with our plans, and after his return it was found impossible to arrange a date on which we could secure Bishop Brooks and others to speak for us. Much to our regret we have, therefore, been obliged to postpone the meeting until autumn. Arrangements are already under way for this meeting, which we trust will result in a successful presentation of our cause to the generous public of Boston, which gives its hundreds of thousands yearly for the support of its educational and philanthropic institutions. Great as the undertaking is to secure this large sum, your committee feels that with persistent and well-directed effort it can be obtained. . . . The demand for skilful dentistry is growing at a most extraordinary pace, and we must be untiring in our efforts to fit ourselves, and the young men who come to our school for their dental education, to supply the highest skill, which will be taxed to its utmost by the demands which will soon be made upon it. Let us rally as a man to the support of our Alma Mater, and by word and deed labor for her. The public is almost totally ignorant of the great charitable work of our hospital. When it understands that we are doing a great work for the alleviation of pain and suffering, it will furnish us with money to enlarge and perfect our charity. A word from you now and then will be an effective method of quietly informing the public of what we are doing. The alumni of our University and its government are, we fear, as generally ignorant of the extent to which the reputation of Harvard abroad is in the hands of those holding the degree of D. M. D. as the public is of our charitable work. We have graduates already in fourteen foreign countries, namely, England, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland, Canada, Japan, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies. It gives us pleasure to report that the responses to our appeal from these alumni residing in foreign lands have been prompt and generous. It is reasonable to hope that the number of those holding our degree who will represent us abroad will rapidly increase; it is, therefore, just and loyal for all friends of the University to assist us in putting our department in condition to give the applicant for our degree the best possible education, to the end that the University as a whole be the gainer, as well as the Dental School. With your individual coöperation, your committee trusts that it is not too much to hope that when we gather round the board to partake of our alumni dinner one year hence it may report that the hundred thousand dollars for a new building for the Harvard Dental School are pledged."

The Association was then pleasantly entertained with speeches from all of the guests, and from Dr. Fillebrown, who, in the absence of the Dean,

Dr. Chandler, spoke of the work and progress of the School during the past year. Letters of regret at their inability to attend the meeting were read from his Excellency, Governor Russell, ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, Congressman Sherman Hoar; and a cablegram from Drs. C. H. Abbott and A. I. Hadley, of Berlin, conveying their greetings and best wishes.

The report of the Council was then taken up and accepted. Acting upon recommendations submitted in the report, the Secretary presented the following resolutions, addressed to the President and Board of Overseers:—

Resolved, That appointments to the clinical staff of instructors be confined to the older rather than to the more recent graduates; that such men only be selected as are conspicuously fitted to fill such positions; and that the Association of the Alumni, through the Council, be empowered to recommend in due season each year a list of names to fill such vacancies as may occur in the staff at any time.

Resolved, That appointments to the clinical staff be made for a term of three years instead of for one year, as at present obtains, in order to allow representation of the staff upon the Faculty of the School. Should favorable action be taken upon this second resolution, the Association recognizes the fact that the services of many desirable men among the older graduates may be secured at any time, who, under the present existing condition of things, find it of no object to them to give almost gratuitous service to the School.

Resolved, That the Association be given the power, through the Council, to recommend a list of names for the appointment of *all* officers of instruction or government hereafter to be made, and for the filling of any vacancy in said positions.

Resolved, That the present requirements for the dental degree, applying to graduates of other dental colleges who may become candidates for the D. M. D., be so amended or altered as to require all such graduates to take the medical examinations of the first year, excepting such men as may have taken a three-years' medical course of study in any recognized medical school, and who shall have already taken the degree of M. D.

Resolved, That this Association trusts the Board of Overseers will give to these resolutions their earnest and careful consideration.

After considerable discussion, it was voted, upon motion of Dr. Cooke, that the resolutions be referred back to the Council for further report and action at the next annual meeting. It was voted to accept the report of the committee on the School as a report of progress. Upon motion of Dr. W. E. Page, it was voted that the Council take such action as may be necessary to secure the appointment of a man holding the degree of D. M. D. to the board of registration in dentistry.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—

President: Dr. George H. Ames, Dent., '72, Providence, R. I.

Vice-President: Dr. Virgil C. Pond, Dent., '80, Boston.

Secretary: Dr. Henry L. Upham, Dent., '86, Boston.

Treasurer: Dr. Washburn E. Page, Dent., '77, Boston.

Two members of the Executive Committee: Drs. William P. Cooke, Dent., '81, and Frederic E. Banfield, Dent., '79.

Dr. Bradley, of Newport, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Secretary, Dr. Taft, for his services to the Association, and congratulations upon his appointment to a professorship in the new Hering School of Medicine in Chicago. So voted. The meeting adjourned at 12.05 A. M.

CHARLES H. TAFT, '81, *Secretary*.

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday, June 29, 1892.

THE EXERCISES IN SANDERS THEATRE.

THE weather was warm and fine throughout the day. At half past nine Governor Russell, accompanied by his staff, and escorted by the Lancers, reached the College Yard, and shortly after the procession was formed in front of Hollis. At ten o'clock it marched to Sanders Theatre, where the members of the Corporation, Faculty, Board of Overseers, and the graduates and distinguished guests occupied seats on the stage, while the class of '92 sat in the orchestra. Exercises were opened by a prayer by Dr. A. P. Peabody. Then the following parts were delivered by seniors: George Alexander Eaton, Latin dissertation, "De Doctrinae Vtilitate;" Algernon de Vivier Tassin, disquisition, "Three Essentials of Art;" Hutchins Hapgood, dissertation, "The Student as Child;" Eliot White, dissertation, "The Obligations of Free Will;" Robert Morss Lovett, oration, "Lowell's Americanism." John Cummings, A. B., 1891, candidate in Arts, spoke on "Modern Utopias;" Moses Day Kimball, A. B., 1889, candidate in Law, "The Employer's Liabilities to his Servant;" Oliver Jay Fairfield, A. B., 1888 (Antioch College), candidate in Theology, "The English Bible." Three candidates in Medicine — John Dane, Carroll Everett Edson, and Frederic Bates Lund — prepared parts which they were excused from delivering.

These exercises being concluded at about half past twelve, President Eliot conferred the following degrees: Bachelors of Arts, Class of 1892, 294; Masters of Arts, 77; Doctor of Science, 1; Bachelors of Laws, 55; Bachelors of Theology, 2; Doctors of Medicine, three-years' course,

68, four-years' course, 26 ; Bachelor of Agricultural Science, 1 ; Doctors of Dental Science, 7 ; Bachelors of Science, 7 ; Doctors of Veterinary Medicine, 6 ; Doctors of Philosophy, 5.

Degrees out of course were given as follows : —

A. B. — Winthrop Sargent, '62 ; John Wilkins Carter, '65 ; Willard Silsbee Peele, '60 ; Herbert Corey Leeds, '77 ; George Pierce Twitchell, '77 ; Philip Stanley Parker, '90 ; Edward Anson Seeley, '90 ; Maurice Jefferson Cody, '91 ; Frank Honoré Gerrodette, '91 ; Harry McCormick Kelley, '91 ; James Madison Morton, Jr., '91 ; Arthur Boylston Nichols, '91 ; William Barnes Platt, '91 ; Henry Hollister Pease, '91 ; George Wesley Priest, '91 ; Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes, '91 ; Allen Hamilton Williams, '91.

S. B. — Henry Ives Cobb, '81 ; Frank Irwin, *magna cum laude*, '91 ; Herbert Maule Richards, *summa cum laude*, '91.

D. B. — Joseph William Stocks, '91.

The following honorary degrees were conferred : —

Doctor of Laws : Eben Carleton Sprague, '44 ; Charles Allen, '47 ; Richard Morris Hunt. Doctor of Divinity : Joseph Osgood, Div., '42. Master of Arts : Sylvester Koehler ; Edward Sylvester Morse ; Thomas J. Kiernan ; Michael Anagnos.

The exercises at the theatre were concluded by a benediction by Dr. Peabody.

THE RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES.

EBEN CARLETON SPRAGUE

was born at Bath, N. H., November 26, 1822. His father moved to Buffalo in the fall of 1825, and his family followed him in the spring of 1826. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1837, and entered Harvard in 1839, graduating in 1843. He commenced the study of the legal profession in Buffalo in the fall of the same year with the firm of Fillmore & Haven, the senior member of the firm being subsequently President of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1846, and in 1852 was appointed attorney in Buffalo of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, and in 1854 of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Since that time his professional life has been principally devoted to the interests of these and other corporations, including the Erie County Savings Bank, the International Bridge Company, the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the street railroad companies of Buffalo, and other railroad and manufacturing companies. He was a member of the State Senate in the years 1876 and 1877. He has been for several years Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, and President of the Harvard Club of Western New York

since its organization in 1881. He has also been President of the Buffalo Library, formerly the Young Men's Association, the principal literary institution of that city, and is now President of the Liberal Club of Buffalo, the largest club devoted to the public discussion of social and other topics of general interest. He has for many years been interested in the principal benevolent organizations of Buffalo, and has been a frequent speaker on public occasions. A large number of his speeches and addresses have been published in the newspapers, and a few in pamphlet form. In 1890 he printed for the benefit of the young people of Buffalo a little book entitled *Lessons from the Life of Benjamin Franklin*.

CHARLES ALLEN

was born at Greenfield, Mass., April 17, 1827; was graduated at Harvard in the Class of 1847; studied law in the office of George T. Davis and Charles Devens, Jr., in Greenfield, in 1847-48, and again in 1849-50; studied at the Harvard Law School, 1848-49; was admitted to the bar in September, 1850, when he formed a partnership till December, 1851, with George T. Davis; then with George T. Davis and David Aiken till December, 1855; then with Davis again till January, 1862; then with James C. Davis, in Boston, till 1865. From January, 1861, till April, 1867, was Reporter of Decisions; from April, 1867, till January, 1872, was Attorney-General of Massachusetts; in 1880 was Chairman of the Commission to Revise the Public Statutes of Massachusetts; in January, 1882, was appointed Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He has published *Allen's Reports*, fourteen volumes; edited *Telegraph Cases*, 1873; judgments in *Massachusetts Reports*, beginning in vol. 132, and now numbering over five hundred.

RICHARD MORRIS HUNT,

son of Jonathan Hunt, M. C., was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, October, 1828; was graduated at the High School, Boston, in 1843; went to Europe in 1843, and studied architecture with Hector Lefuel, at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, from 1845 to 1855, during which time he traveled in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt; was appointed inspector on the Louvre, 1854. Under Hector Lefuel he designed the Pavillon de la Bibliothèque, opposite the Palais Royal, Paris. He returned to New York in 1855, where he has since followed his profession. The following are some of his most important works: Lenox Library, New York; Presbyterian Hospital, New York; residences of William K. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, Henry G. Marquand, in New York, and of the Honorable Levi P. Morton, at Rhinecliff, N. Y.; Tribune Building, New York; Coal and Iron Exchange, New York; Yorktown Monument; mausoleum,

Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, for the late W. H. Vanderbilt; tomb of D. O. Mills, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.; pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor. He is now engaged on a residence for Ogden Goelet, Newport, R. I.; chateau for George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, N. C.; new Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; Academic Building and United States Gymnasium Building, West Point, N. Y.; Administration Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.; residence for Elbridge T. Gerry, New York; Memorial Doors, Trinity Church, Broadway, New York. He served on the jury at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; also served at the Centennial Exposition, 1876. He is an honorary and corresponding member of the following societies: Academy of Fine Arts, Institute of France; Central Society of French Architects; Royal Institute of British Architects; Engineers' and Architects' Society, Vienna; Academy of St. Luke, Rome.

JOSEPH OSGOOD,

son of Joseph Otis Osgood, H. U. 1804, was born in Kensington, N. H., September 23, 1815; attended the public school irregularly, working on a farm during the busy months; entered Phillips Exeter Academy when he was nineteen, and studied there two years. Wished to enter college, but was prevented by lack of means, and taught school at South Danvers, now Peabody, for three years. In 1839 entered the Divinity School, was graduated July 15, 1842, and the next day went to Cohasset, where he had engaged to preach for four Sundays. He preached his first sermon there July 17, 1842, and has filled that pulpit ever since, except during illness or vacations. Was ordained October 26, 1842. Has written little for publication, but has long been a member of the School Board of Cohasset, a trustee of the Derby Academy of Hingham, and moderator of the Plymouth and Bay Ministerial Association.

SYLVESTER ROSA KOEHLER,

born February 11, 1837, at Leipzig, Germany, belongs to a family whose members have been connected with music and the arts of design for several generations. His father, Johann Heinrich Robert Koehler (1807-72), who was not only a portrait and figure painter, but also a thoroughly trained musician, came to the United States in 1848, where the rest of the family joined him in 1849. His son, although for a long time compelled to follow mercantile pursuits, devoted his spare time to literary pursuits, and published some translations, both in prose and verse; he also published, in his younger days, a few original poems. In 1867 he began to correspond for the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, published in Leipzig, and since then has confined himself almost entirely

to writing on art, with a growing preference for the reproductive arts. He came to Boston in 1868, to accept a situation in the chromolithographic publishing house of L. Prang & Co., which he held for ten years. He was editor of the *American Art Review* during its short existence of two years, 1880–81, and after a brief connection with the Boston *Advertiser*, took charge of the art department of the New York *Evening Mail and Express* (1883–85). He also edited the American department of the London *Magazine of Art* during the years 1883–86. In January, 1887, he was appointed acting curator, and later curator, of the Section of Graphic Arts in the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and, in February of the same year, curator of the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., the latter position involving the curatorship of the Gray Collection, belonging to Harvard College, which has been deposited with the Museum of Fine Arts. Both of these positions he still holds. He has also been charged with the formation of a collection of specimens illustrating the technical processes of the reproductive arts, for the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the month of May of the present year, finally, he was appointed curator of the John Witt Randall Collection, lately presented to Harvard College, which collection has also been temporarily deposited with the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. He edited the art department of the *Deutsch-amerikanisches Conversations-Lexikon*, New York, 1869–74; was a contributor to Meyer's *Allgemeines Künstler Lexikon*, the so-called second edition of Nagler, begun at Leipzig in 1872, and abandoned in 1885; to the *Chronik für vervielfältigende Kunst*, published in Vienna; and he is still a contributor to *Die vervielfältigende Kunst der Gegenwart*, now in course of publication in the same city. To Wilmot-Buxton's *English Painters*, London, 1883, he contributed a chapter on American painters, and to Victor Champier's *L'Année artistique*, Paris, 1882, a review of art matters in the United States. As an officer of the United States National Museum, he prepared for publication in its proceedings a paper on "White-line Relief Engraving in the XV and XVI Centuries," which has just been issued, and is to be followed by one on Japanese wood-cutting, and other papers. He has translated Joseph Langl's *Modern Art Educator*, 1875; W. von Bezold's *Theory of Color*, 1876; M. Lalanne's *Treatise on Etching*, 1880. Among his original writings are *The United States Art Directory and Year Book*, 1882 and 1884; *Etching*, 1885; *American Art*, 1886. He has in preparation a *History of Color Printing*. He is a corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society of Etchers.

EDWARD SYLVESTER MORSE

was born in Portland, Me., June 18, 1838; he attended the schools in that city, and later the Academy at Bethel, Me.; in 1859 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and was an assistant to Professor Agassiz, devoting himself to the special study of brachiopods. From the age of thirteen he had begun to make a collection of shells, and in 1857 presented his first paper on "A New Species of *Helix*" (*Helix asteriscus*) to the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1862 he published a paper on "The Hæmal and Neural Regions of Brachiopoda." For a time he was mechanical draughtsman in the locomotive works at Portland, and then he prepared illustrations on blocks for wood engravers in Boston. In 1866 he removed to Salem, and was one of the founders of the *American Naturalist*. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy in Bowdoin College, which position he held for three years. In 1877 he went to Japan to study the brachiopods along the coasts of that empire, and was at the same time Professor of Zoölogy in the Imperial University of Tōkyō. After returning to this country to fill a lecture engagement, he made a second visit to Japan. In 1882 he came back by way of China, Java, and Europe. In addition to his scientific work, he made a study of Japanese pottery, of which he brought home a unique collection, now in the Boston Art Museum. He has been, since 1881, Director of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, at Salem. He has given three courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute on "The Lower Animals of Massachusetts Bay," "Japan," and "Peoples and Institutions Abroad." In 1869 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; in 1875 he was Vice-President of the Natural History Department, and in 1885 he was elected President of the Association, presiding over its meeting at Buffalo the following year. Among his publications are: *First Book in Zoölogy*, 1875; *Japanese Homes and their Surroundings*, 1885. His principal memoirs are: "On the Terrestrial Pulmonifera of Maine;" "Embryology and Early Stages of *Terebratulina*" (two memoirs); "Tarsus and Carpus of Birds;" "Systematic Position of the Brachiopods;" "Ascending Process of the Astragalus as an Intermedium in Birds;" "Shell Mounds of Omori;" "Ancient and Modern Methods of Arrow Release;" "On the Older Forms of Terra-Cotta Roofing Tiles." To the *Popular Science Monthly* he has contributed articles on "Dolmens in Japan;" "Wild Animals as Man's Associates;" "Natural Selection and Crime;" to the *North American Review*, "Prehistoric Man in America;" to *Harper's Monthly*, "Old Satsuma." He is a member of the National Academy of Science, of the American Academy of Arts

and Sciences, the American Society of Naturalists, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Essex Institute; and a corresponding member of the Folk-Lore Society, the Berliner Anthropologische Gesellschaft, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Anthropological Society of Washington, the Biological Society of Washington; and an honorary member of the Boston Society of Architects, and of the Nineteenth Century Club, New York.

THOMAS J. KIERNAN

was born in Cambridge in 1837; was educated in the Cambridge schools; employed in Harvard College Library in 1855; appointed, in 1877, Superintendent of Circulation in the Library.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS

was born in Epirus, Greece, in November, 1837; was graduated at the National University of Athens, and came to this country in October, 1867. At first he was engaged in personal teaching of the blind, and then became the Director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. He has published a number of pamphlets on the education of the blind.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

The procession of graduates formed near Massachusetts, under the marshalship of Eliot C. Clarke, of the Class of '67. About seven hundred fell into line, the earliest Class represented being that of '26, by Dr. Peabody. Marching to Memorial Hall, the Alumni enjoyed the usual frugal repast, and then, having sung the metrical version of Psalm lxxviii, were ready to listen to the speaking. The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, '44, presided, and after introductory remarks in which he alluded to the loss of James Russell Lowell and to the absence of Dr. Holmes, he proposed the toast, "Our Alma Mater," and called upon President Eliot to respond.

President Eliot began by calling attention to the fact that this was the 250th anniversary of the first Harvard Commencement; that there was a Saltonstall in the Class of 1642; that during eight generations there had been Saltonstalls at Harvard, — a family record probably without parallel in any University in the world. Then he continued as follows: —

"We have met to-day under the chief-magistracy of a graduate of the College, whose two elections to the governorship of Massachusetts must be held by both parties in the Commonwealth to be a very high and rare personal compliment; and, to come a little nearer home, we are living here in Cam-

bridge under the mayoralty of another graduate of the College, whose first election was indeed honorably contested by another graduate of Harvard, but whose second election was not contested at all.

"I mention these facts, and I should like to ask if there be any other American university which meets under equally favorable auspices? We have had this year, as every year, a good year. It has been remarkable, first, for the great increase in the number of students,—an unprecedented increase, particularly in the older departments. It is not particularly remarkable, and yet very satisfactory, in regard to the amount of gifts and bequests actually paid in. That amount this year is something over \$500,000. I shall venture, however, to report to you the somewhat ungrateful remark of a member of the Corporation when that fact was mentioned at yesterday's meeting. He is a member who is known to many of you for forcible, perhaps impetuous speech. He said, "Why will they dribble it in on us this way? Why won't they give us ten millions at once? That is what we want." But the year has been particularly pleasant to the governors of the University, and to all the members of the teaching staff for another reason. Three of our professors have been offered higher posts as regards money, independent positions at the heads of departments,—higher in these two respects. They have all declined the invitations. More noteworthy still, perhaps, five of our young men holding only the position of instructor here have been offered assistant professorships, associate professorships, or full professorships at other institutions, and at higher salaries, of course, and higher titles, but all five of these young men decided to remain here as instructors.

"From the opposite point of view we have had some pleasant experiences. We wanted some new professors, and we have drawn five professors from five other universities,—one European, one Canadian, three American. Three of these gentlemen accept here lower salaries than they were receiving before. Why is this? What are the reasons for these facts? Probably the same reasons do not influence all of those gentlemen, but I have learned by talking with them some of the reasons which affect them all. One is the dignity, age, and stability of this institution; another is the perfect freedom of opinion which here prevails; another is the experience and habitually considerate practice of the governing boards. Our teachers are men of consideration, receiving great respect in this community. Another is the important collection of books which here is accessible to all teachers and scholars, with a freedom unexampled, I believe, in the world. Another, and this was told me but lately by one of the younger men, is the sense that a man here may be a critic of the governing boards of the administration, of the majority in his Faculty,—may be a strenuous opponent of measures which commend themselves to the administration of the majority, and yet he will never for a moment be suspected of disloyalty to the institution. This is another sort of freedom of opinion, a freedom which is based, not in our statutes, but in our customs, in every one of the departments of our governing boards and of the Faculty. These facts you will readily believe have given hearty pleasure and satisfaction to all the University this spring.

"But I would not have you suppose that the attention of the University was

altogether given to the increase of numbers or to the increase of property, or even to these delightful facts with regard to the loyalty of our staff. This year, like other years, we have taken steps forward in the direction in which the University has been moving ever since it graduated its first Class. We have this year decided upon and given notice of the extension of our medical course to four years, and next autumn this four-years' course is to be put into effect. We have also decided that no person shall be admitted to the Law School after June, 1893, who does not pass a strenuous examination for admission. The class of special students admitted without examination is essential in the Law School; there may still be special students, but they must have passed a good academic examination. And another step has just been taken by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the heir of the old College Faculty, in which I hope you will take a strong interest. The Faculty has come to the conclusion that in order to raise still further the standard of academic or college and scientific school training, and therefore the standard of professional training, it is absolutely essential in our country to raise also the standard of secondary schools. We have long tried to do that through the medium of our admission examinations. We are now to organize another method. We propose to carry on school examinations by college men under the direction of the Schools' Examination Board of Harvard University, these examinations to be had on invitation by any school, public, private, or endowed, which can fit boys for Harvard College or the Lawrence Scientific School. This measure is one of friendly help only. The College does not propose itself as a judge; it will render no public verdict on the school; it will simply inspect or examine any school that wishes to be inspected or examined, and give to the master of it, and the proper authorities of the school, such criticism and suggestion as the experience of the examiners may show to be wise. It is a friendly help which we offer to secondary schools.

"I think that we may fairly say we are now well on the way to the complete organization of a university in a true sense, a university based upon a large body of strong, well organized, various secondary schools, a college and a scientific school which by their requirements for admission set the standards of the secondary schools, and then professional schools which by their terms of admission set the standard and lend support to all colleges and schools of science. We have never yet had that university in America; we have it not to-day. Our professional schools thus far have never supported the law schools and colleges of our country, because, with the exception of the graduate school and the divinity school, they have not required a bachelor's degree as a condition of entrance into the professional schools. I think we may say that within ten years from now we may reasonably expect to have the University fully organized in all its grades, — the grade of secondary education, the grade of collegiate and scientific school education, the grade of professional education. Towards this goal the Faculty have steadily tended for the last twenty years. The goal seems to be in sight."

Governor Russell replied to the toast, "The Commonwealth." The other speakers were, Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of

Pennsylvania, Dr. George Bryce, of the University of Manitoba; R. M. Hunt, who spoke on American architecture; S. H. Phillips, representing the Class of '42; Samuel Hoar, representing the Class of '67; and Professor N. S. Shaler, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. The gathering, having sung "Fair Harvard," broke up about five o'clock.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS.

The principal innovation this year was the introduction of the Australian system of voting. It was found to work well, although a little more time than usual was required for counting the votes. The names of the following candidates were upon the official ballot: Henry Lee, '36, of Brookline, Overseer, 1867-79, 1880-92; Henry W. Putnam, '69, of Boston, Overseer, 1886-92; Stephen M. Weld, '60, of Dedham, Overseer, 1888-92; James C. Carter, '50, of New York; Arthur T. Lyman, '53, of Waltham, nominated by certificate; Edwin H. Abbot, '55, of Cambridge; George E. Adams, '60, of Chicago; John T. Morse, Jr., '60, of Bourne, Overseer, 1879-91; Francis L. Higginson, '63, of Boston; Edwin P. Seaver, '64, of Newton, Overseer, 1879-91; Moorfield Storey, '66, of Brookline, Overseer, 1877-88; Nathaniel Thayer, '71, of Lancaster; George A. Gordon, '81, of Boston.

The following Overseers were elected: Henry Lee, 646 votes; G. E. Adams, 628; J. C. Carter, 524; S. M. Weld, 405; Moorfield Storey, 347; A. T. Lyman, 343. Mr. Lyman was chosen for the remainder of the term of the late James Russell Lowell, which expires in 1893:

THE UNIVERSITY.

A REVIEW OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1891-92.

THE academic year 1891-92 began upon the latest day possible under the statutes of the University, which prescribe that the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September shall be the opening day of the University year. The last Wednesday in September was the 30th, so the year opened on October 1, 1891.

Before the day arrived it was felt that the year was not to be a commonplace one. The summer had been too eventful, with the death of Mr. Lowell, and the news of changes among administrative officers. Everything indicated an unusual influx of students. The number of candidates in the admission examinations was unprecedented; the summer schools, which mustered only 27 students in 1881, had risen to 363; and new men for the graduate and professional schools and the higher

classes in the College were to be met at every turn. In September it was announced that Professor Chaplin, Dean of the Scientific School, by whose efforts that department had been rescued from extinction and placed on a firm footing, had accepted the chancellorship of Washington University, St. Louis. The College had already passed into new hands, for Professor Smith, '63, after twelve years of administrative service in University Hall, had resigned his post of Dean of the College into the keeping of Professor LeBaron Russell Briggs, '75, who spent most of the summer familiarizing himself with his new duties. His task was made more serious by the resignation of one whose face and name are most closely associated with "the Office" in the minds of members of Classes from 1873 to 1893. Miss C. M. Harris, who became assistant to her father, the Secretary of the College, in 1872, and who succeeded to most of his cares and duties at the time of his death in 1879, resigned in September, 1891. The very general regret at her retirement was tempered by the knowledge that it was not enforced by illness, but prompted by her desire and ability to live a life of comfort and of freedom from care.

Professor Shaler succeeded Professor Chaplin as Dean of the Scientific School, and Professor Bartlett, with the ancient title of Regent, fell heir to the duties which Professor Chaplin had performed as Chairman of the Parietal Board. These duties are some of the most important which members of the present University force are called upon to discharge. The older men among living graduates can hardly realize the burden of administrative work which now rests upon the University officers. They look back upon a time when the whole College contained about 400 men, or about the number of the Freshmen now admitted yearly. They think of "the Office" as consisting of the President and a Registrar, and they place the professional schools in a corner of the picture rather remote from the rest of the University life. At present the President is occupied most of his time preparing for or attending meetings of the Corporation, the Board of Overseers, and the seven faculties over which he presides. He is as closely interested in the professional schools as he is in the undergraduate department. Deans, ten in number, have charge of the administration of their several departments and schools, assisted by numerous clerks and keepers of records. The Regent is responsible for the good order and health of the University, and he has under his direction a small army of proctors, watchmen, and dormitory officers. The Secretary has his entire time filled by the general correspondence of the University, and the Treasurer's and Bursar's offices transact as much business as an average bank, receiving and disbursing more than a million dollars yearly. In addition to the officers named there are Librarians,

Curators of Museums, and Directors of the Scientific Establishments, who, while coming less than the Deans and Regents in contact with the mass of students, are just as truly executive officers of the University. Finally, much of the most important business of the University is done by faculty committees, the chairmen of which are pressed with administrative cares in addition to their burdens as teachers.

When the University opened its doors in October, 1891, it was found that the net increase in the number of its students was very great. Three hundred and eighty-seven more men were present in its classes than in the autumn previous. The total registration was 2,658, exclusive of those who had attended the summer schools. The greatest pressure was felt at the Medical School, where four hundred men were enrolled; at the Law School, where sixty-three more students were in attendance than Austin Hall, the School's new building, was designed to hold; and in the College, where no class-rooms could be found large enough to accommodate some of the most popular courses. The problem of feeding more men was solved for the year by turning a part of Memorial Hall into a restaurant, seats being assigned permanently at some of the tables, while at others men came and went as opportunity offered. By this method over a thousand students have been enabled to board at the hall this year, two hundred and fifty more being provided for by the Foxcroft Club. The city of Cambridge has now over 70,000 inhabitants, and is capable of housing, at reasonable rates, hundreds of student lodgers. Private boarding-places are also numerous, and many students, of the most wealthy as well as of the most needy classes, are fed by private agency. Were it not for this power of the city population to provide for the surplus University population, the problem of caring for future increase would be a more serious one than it is.

To meet the demand for larger lecture-rooms, Sanders Theatre was used for a time to accommodate the most numerous of the undergraduate courses. The upper part of Dane Hall, the old Law School building, was arranged to seat 320 men, and all of upper Massachusetts was provided with new chairs and tables, so that over five hundred men could be seated in it at once. But the acoustic properties of both upper Dane and upper Massachusetts are so bad that it is a serious strain for any instructor to use them. At present the best of the large rooms in use is the N. C. Nash botanical lecture-room in the University Museum, which is occupied by Professor Goodale.

New students were received and assigned to quarters and work in a much more orderly and systematic way than in any previous year. Several elements contributed to this improvement. Professor Shaler had, of his own motion, organized a group of officers which acted as a com-

mittee on reception. It had convenient headquarters, where new men readily found help if they needed it. Printed lists of the low-priced rooms to be rented in private houses were distributed, and the committee guided men to the Coöperative Store, the Foxcroft Club, the Loan Furniture Association, and other aids to economical settlement. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences had also taken steps to make registration, election of studies, and enrolment in courses more plain and businesslike processes than in previous years. Professor William M. Davis prepared and superintended the carrying out of a detailed scheme by which students and advisers and other instructors were brought together readily and promptly in the first hours of the term, so that all preliminaries in the election of courses were arranged without any sacrifice of time. Lectures were delivered at the first meetings of courses, instead of at the second or third, as had been the case in some years within easy recollection. This year Professor Shaler's committee on reception has been made a standing committee of the Faculty, and Professor Davis's committee has been continued, with additional powers.

On the first night of the term, President Eliot, Professor Shaler, Professor Briggs, Professor Lyon, and Professor J. W. White, severally representing the University as a whole, the Scientific School, the College, the chapel services, and athletics, met a large audience of new students in Sanders Theatre, and in a series of characteristic speeches told the newcomers something of Harvard ways. The effect of this meeting was excellent. As every Freshman and newly admitted scientific or special student has a professor or instructor assigned to him as his permanent adviser, whom he meets the day before College opens, it is evident that new students are not likely to go astray for lack of good advice.

For several years members of the College Faculty have been desirous of securing a greater number of stated teaching hours in the day, in order to reduce the number of conflicts between elective courses. During the past year an additional hour was secured in each day, by beginning afternoon lectures at 1.30 instead of 2 P. M., and ending them at 4.30 instead of 4 o'clock. The number of new courses increases so rapidly that ultimately lectures will probably be given from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., students being left to determine their own hours for recreation and meals. This tendency to multiply courses was illustrated in 1891 by the election of Assistant Professor Paul H. Hanus, a graduate of the University of Michigan, to the post of teacher of the History and Theory of Teaching; of A. R. Marsh, '83, as Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature; and of Dr. Robert W. Willson, '73, to an instructorship in Practical Astronomy: three new fields for study being thereby opened in one year. Among other new teachers called by the University at the

opening of the year were Assistant Professor Roland Thaxter, '82, who teaches Cryptogamic Botany; Assistant Professor Hugo K. Schilling, who joined the department of German; Mr. C. A. Adams, from the Brush Electric Works, to teach Electrical Engineering. Other striking additions to the teaching force of the University will be completed when this number is issued. The department of Philosophy will welcome Professor Hugo Münsterberg; that of Political Science will be aided by Professor William J. Ashley; that of Engineering by Professor W. H. Burr; the Law Faculty will be strengthened by Professor Eugene Wambaugh, '76, and Assistant Professor J. H. Beale, '82; and the Faculty of Medicine by William T. Councilman, who becomes Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

There has hardly been a moment in the last fifteen summers when the sound of the mason's trowel could not be heard in some part of the University grounds. During 1891-92 Boylston Hall, freed from the mineralogical collections, was partly remodeled; Dane Hall was enlarged, the Coöperative Store greatly improved, and the Psychological Laboratory well housed above it; Massachusetts has been given a broad stairway to its second story; the Lawrence Scientific School building has, thanks to a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. B. S. Rotch, had added to it workshops for students of Electrical Engineering, and at the Arboretum grounds a \$30,000 museum building has arisen as the gift of Mr. Hollis H. Hunnewell. In the near future the funds recently received by the Corporation from the estates of Edwin Conant, '29, and Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, of New York, will be applied to the erection of an additional dormitory and a building for the department of the Fine Arts. During the present summer the long wished for fireproof building on the Observatory grounds has been secured; Austin Hall, the Law School, has been slightly remodeled in order to provide seats in the library and reading-room for fifty more students; and a Physiological laboratory has been equipped in the Scientific School building. The beauty of the surroundings of Holmes Field has been heightened by the erection of a stone church upon the spot where a little Methodist chapel has stood for so many years, at the bend in North Avenue opposite Waterhouse Street. The lofty tower of the new Epworth Church will be one of the marked features in the view of the University buildings. As buildings continue to encroach upon Jarvis and Holmes fields, the eyes of the students will turn more and more eagerly towards the Soldiers' Field, Major Henry L. Higginson's gift on the banks of the winding Charles. In order to complete these grounds and their appropriate buildings, \$50,000 must be expended, in addition to \$8,000 given by Major Higginson for grading. A committee of graduates has recently issued an elaborate appeal to the alumni for the funds needed.

Mr. Henry C. Warren, '79, realizing that the time is not far distant when the University will be cramped for building sites near its present holdings, has during the past winter bought and given to the University the Admiral Davis estate on Quincy Street, at the corner of Broadway. In contrast with this thoughtful and far-seeing generosity of Mr. Warren is to be remembered the refusal of the Cambridge city government of 1891 to permit the University to make the simple arrangements necessary to light by electricity its various buildings in and near the Yard. Fortunately for the University, the City Council chosen for 1892 has reversed the action of its predecessor, and electric lights are probably to be secured this year.

In the governing boards and faculties of the University the year 1891-92 has been one of comparative quiet. Few questions of great interest, as compared, for example, with the proposed compression of the course for the degree of A. B., have been considered. Between fifty and sixty individual members of the faculties sent a protest to the Corporation against the continuance of the third of the Duddleian lectures, which was due this year, feeling that the intemperate language used by Chief Justice Dudley against the Roman Catholic Church could with propriety be forgotten. The Corporation referred the matter to one of its members, — Judge Endicott, — who reported that "suppression of one of the four lectures would be a breach of trust which might amount to a renunciation of the whole trust. . . . The language used by the Chief Justice . . . is language characteristic of the time. . . . At the present time this subject should be, and doubtless will be, treated historically." Professor Emerton was chosen to give this lecture, and delivered an address which was historical in its nature, and worthy of the age and catholic spirit of the University. As the Duddleian lecture of the previous year was delivered by one of the ablest and most eloquent Roman Catholic churchmen of this country, Bishop Keane, of Washington, the action of the Corporation in resolving to maintain its ancient trust is not open to misconstruction.

Much of the attention of the Corporation has been given to matters of investment and accounting. Sales of negotiable securities have been followed by investments in land, — \$425,000, exclusive of commission, being paid for a single parcel of real estate at the corner of Washington Street and Hayward Place, Boston. This estate, called on the Treasurer's books the "Hayward Estate," is being improved by the erection of a massive building. Changes in the form of the accounts of the Treasurer have been made in some particulars, mainly for the sake of clearness and to insure just distribution among the several departments of gains and losses in investments. The Corporation has received this

spring a large part of the bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, to be applied to the erection of a Fine Arts building. The amount paid in is \$198,000, but it would have been \$22,000 greater had not the laws of the State of New York shorn the bequest of a tithe. A more direct argument in favor of gift by deed as against gift by will, of doing good in one's lifetime, rather than after death, could hardly be found. The Edwin Conant bequests have also been paid as follows: to the Divinity School, \$5,000; to the University Library, \$27,700; and to the College, \$95,000. Some further payments are likely to be made before the trust is exhausted.

Early in the autumn the Corporation announced that two Crowninshield scholarships of \$200 each were assignable to Freshmen. These scholarships are filled by the direct and unaided action of the Corporation, and unlike any other scholarships given to undergraduates, are to be held for four years without reappointment, subject, of course, to the incumbent's good behavior. They rest upon a bequest of Francis B. Crowninshield, '29, who was a member of the Corporation from 1861 until his death in 1877. The rapid growth of the Graduate School and of the Scientific School was felt by the Corporation to justify the establishment for 1892-93 of two more Morgan fellowships for graduate students, and eight more University scholarships for Scientific School students. The total amount of aid given yearly to needy and deserving students now exceeds \$87,000. It is remarkable that no scholarships exist in the Dental or Veterinary Schools, or in the Bussey Institution. Moreover, the only scholarships in the Law School are a few University scholarships established by the Corporation.

For several years it has been felt that the sale and distribution of the many publications of the University could with advantage be placed in the hands of a single officer, to whom those desiring University annuals, periodicals, or minor pamphlets could turn with the certainty of securing promptly what they sought. In June the Corporation appointed Mr. John Bertram Williams, '77, Publication Agent of the University, it being arranged that Mr. Williams was to edit the Annual Catalogue and to have his office in No. 2 University Hall, the room directly above the College Printing Office, and below University 5. As Mr. Williams has been with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for fifteen years, he brings ample experience to bear upon his new duties. The amount of printed matter sent out by the University has steadily increased during recent years, including, during the winter and spring of 1891-92, over 15,000 Catalogues, 10,000 President's Reports, and 200,000 descriptive or department pamphlets of various kinds, in addition to the regular serial publications. These figures serve also to indicate the amount of work devolving upon the College Printing Office, which now operates two small presses and one large cylinder press.

A communication from the University Council reached the Corporation in May, recommending that in future the degree of A. M. should not be given with any other degree upon a single course of study. For ten years what has come to be known as the "chromo-degree" of A. M. has been given with the degrees of D. B., LL. B., and M. D., to properly qualified persons graduating with distinction at those schools after taking the longest required course of study. Originally, the main usefulness of the "chromo-degree" was to induce men to stay the full time in the professional schools. Ambitious and able students now do this without special inducement, and as constant friction has been produced in determining to what graduates the chromo-degree could be given, there had grown up a general desire to get rid of it. As drawn, the recommendation of the Council also covered the degree of A. M., heretofore given with the Ph. D. This action was deliberate, the friends of the Graduate School being willing to make the sacrifice in order that there might be no doubt about the disappearance of the so-called "chromo." The Corporation fully approved of the Council's recommendation, and at once took the necessary steps to carry it out, taking care, however, to provide that the rights of persons who are already prospective candidates for the A. M. with another degree should not be infringed. The action taken has this important effect, — it deprives of their suffrages Doctors of Philosophy and others, who, under the old practice, would have secured through the degree of A. M. a right to vote for Overseers. The inequality of the law defining who may and who shall not have a vote at Commencement is thus emphasized still more.

In the Board of Overseers the matter of extending the right to vote for Overseers to graduates of certain of the professional schools was considered for the second time within two years. By a somewhat narrow majority, the proposed reform, although sustained by a favorable committee report, was defeated. It still remains true, therefore, that two graduates of a sister college may enter Harvard University at the same moment, one entering the Graduate School and securing the degree of A. M. after one year's study, the other entering the Medical School and securing the degree of M. D. after four years' study; the former securing the suffrage at the end of his nine months of residence, the other being denied it after four years of residence.

A wave of excitement passed over the University about the time of the Christmas recess, owing to the publication in the newspapers of an open letter from Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, condemning the methods of initiation and the influence of the "Dickey." A son of Mr. Garrison had sought and received from the society the arm-branding by a lighted cigarette, which was one of the forms of initiation. He then

developed scarlet fever, and his wounded arm caused his family great anxiety. It being announced in the public press that the authorities would begin proceedings against the "Dickey," a statement was prepared by members of the society and presented to the Board of Overseers, which promptly passed the following (January 13): "*Voted*, That this Board has received with much satisfaction the communication presented to the President and Fellows by the members of the Δ . K. E. Society, and that it relies on the honor and good faith of the present members of the Δ . K. E., and of their successors, to discontinue any and all practices which can by any possibility tend to the discredit of Harvard College."

During the year the Faculty of Arts and Sciences dealt with several matters of general interest. It established three new groups of studies in the Scientific School, each leading to the degree of S. B.: one in Chemistry, one in general science, and one in Anatomy, Physiology, and Physical Culture. The last named aims to prepare men for the Medical School. Dr. George Wells Fitz has been appointed instructor in Physiology and Hygiene, and rooms for his use have been fitted up in the east wing of the Lawrence Scientific School building. They include a well-equipped Physiological laboratory. The Harvard Y. M. C. A., which has for several years occupied the best of the rooms now taken by Dr. Fitz, will have to content itself with temporary quarters, until the new building for religious uses is secured.

The Faculty voted to indulge candidates for admission to the Scientific School, coming from countries where English is not spoken, by granting them the delay of a year in their modern language studies for admission. From similar motives it passed a general regulation for the modification of the College admission requirements in favor of Japanese students. Such students may in future offer Japanese instead of English, and Chinese instead of Elementary Greek. Instead of providing examinations in these languages, the University will accept certificates of a designated grade from the Imperial University of Tōkyō.

During an eight weeks' journey to the Pacific coast, which began in March and ended in May, President Eliot made a careful study of the relations existing between the great colleges of the West and their preparatory schools. Immediately after his return, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences considered a proposal to establish a Schools' Examination Board, which should select examiners to visit secondary schools for the purpose of ascertaining the merits or defects of their organization, methods of instruction, schoolroom discipline, physical training, range of text-books, and quantity and quality of apparatus. The proposal was carefully worked out in details, and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

The adoption of this scheme shows that the Faculty believes it to be a natural function of the University to give formal advice to its fitting schools as to their methods; that it presumes that the schools will seek such advice without any factitious inducement now that it is formally tendered; and that it believes that it is not necessary, in order to have University influence felt in the schools, to offer to accept school certificates in lieu of its own admission tests. Earlier in the year, in answer to a circular letter from an association of New England teachers, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences stated its cordial approbation of the efforts now making to improve the courses of study in grammar schools. These acts of the Faculty show, that while it persists in its endeavor to make more and more severe the requirements for admission to College, it proposes to use all proper influences to draw the schools upward with it, thus keeping College and school constantly in touch.

The prolonged discussion of the proposals to facilitate graduation in three years, combined with deeper-seated causes, has induced a considerable body of undergraduates to take sufficient work in three years to meet in full the Catalogue requirements for the degree of A. B. The number of the applicants, and the inferior work done by some of them, led the Faculty, early in the winter, to consider the general question of the conditions upon which graduation in less than four years should be permitted. Several standards were suggested, one being that no student should be given a degree in three years who had not attained an average sufficient to give him a degree with distinction. About the middle of the year the Faculty, refusing to establish a standard by regulation, voted to refer all petitions for leave to graduate in less than four years to a standing committee. This committee was sustained by the Faculty at its last meeting in June, in refusing the petition for leave to graduate of a Junior who had completed all the requirements for the degree, but with only an average record. Logically, the student thus dealt with should register this coming year as a Senior, and remain in residence until Commencement, 1893, but whether he should be compelled to take additional studies — having completed all requirements for his degree — is not clear. The case shows that the problem of graduation in less than four years is not fully solved, and that the demand for opportunities to pass through College with greater rapidity than the general rules allow is being restrained by the Faculty.

Two steps towards narrowing the path of the unstudious in order to defend the true interests of the true student were taken by the Faculty during the year. The first action provided that no undergraduate having admission conditions standing unsatisfied can be promoted to the Junior Class; the second, that a Freshman who has either not tried to

pass or who has "failed badly" in an admission subject which is directly introductory to a course in College, cannot take the College course until he has passed in the admission subject. As over a thousand candidates have sought this summer to secure final, preliminary, or special student admission certificates to the Freshman classes in Arts and Sciences, it is clear that the Faculty is fully justified in its policy of raising admission requirements, in making more and more severe its standard for marking admission books, and in weeding out from each class those who are a drag upon their fellows.

At the opening of the year 1891-92, graduates of other colleges were for the first time admitted to the Senior Class with appointments to Matthews (\$300) scholarships. A graduate of Hobart and a graduate of St. Stephens received appointments, having clearly proved before admission their high attainments and their approved intention of entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. By thus widely increasing the number of possible candidates for the Matthews scholarships the trust is more faithfully administered and a higher grade of appointments is made possible.

In February the Faculty voted that the courses offered in the History and Theory of Teaching should in future be counted for degrees in Arts. Thus, after an experimental period of one year, this department takes its place upon equal terms with others under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. It will tend to swell still further the steadily increasing current of our graduates who make teaching their life-work. The institution of Second-year Honors in History marked a disposition on the part of the Faculty to stimulate good work by additional moderate awards of public distinction, and a willingness to encourage early specialization in other departments than those of Mathematics and the Classics.

In the past it has not often happened that teachers of the first rank in Harvard University have been compelled to forfeit great pecuniary advantage in order to remain with us in Cambridge. The time has apparently gone by when Harvard can afford to pay its best men what others will pay them. The new University of Chicago offered Professor John Williams White \$7,000 a year, and Professor George H. Palmer and his wife — the former President of Wellesley College — \$12,000 a year to desert Cambridge for Chicago. While they hesitated, much was said of the immediate need of making Harvard salaries more nearly what they ought to be; but when they refused the offers, there seemed to be a disposition to underrate their sacrifices, while striving to prove that, after all, meagre salaries in Cambridge are more attractive than good pay in other centres of culture.

The great increase in students naturally caused expansion in the busi-

ness of the various coöperative organizations. At Memorial Hall the average charge for board on the three term-bills rendered during the year was a cent or two below four dollars. The total business done by the Coöperative Society increased from \$63,350 in 1889-90, and \$70,734 in 1890-91, to \$95,415 in 1891-92. Every set of furniture owned by the Loan Furniture Association was engaged before the academic year fairly opened, and ten or fifteen more sets could have been well placed. No contributions to the capital of this association have been solicited or received this year. The Foxcroft Club had a year of greater usefulness than before, and there is reason to believe that one or two more clubs of the same kind would prosper if given house-room in University buildings.

The professional schools of the University enrolled 927 students during the year 1891-92, of whom 897 were registered at the time that the Catalogue was published. In 1889-90 the names catalogued numbered 636; in 1890-91 they had increased to 719, a gain of less than one hundred. This year the gain was over two hundred. In the professional schools the most important events were the preparations for the required four-years' course in the Medical School; the enlargement of the scheme of instruction and machinery for teaching and study in the Law School, and marked changes in the teaching force at the Veterinary School. The Dental School and the Bussey Institution each passed through unusually successful years, while the Divinity School, although no larger than in one or two previous years, contained a gratifyingly large proportion of students who sought the school for its purely non-sectarian character and its remarkably high standard and wide range of instruction. The time for demanding four years of resident study of all future candidates for the degree of M. D. is well chosen by the Medical Faculty. This year 418 students have been registered in the School. If, in consequence of the change, a loss in attendance of thirty per cent. is caused the coming year, the School membership will only be put back to the level of 1889-90. To guard against unnecessary loss in students through any failure on the part of the medical profession to appreciate the School's position, over 50,000 of the practicing physicians of the United States have been informed of the nature of the change made and of the details of the future requirements for the Harvard degree of M. D.

Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82.

THE CHAPEL.

The experience of 1891-92 has demonstrated anew the wisdom of the change from compulsory to voluntary attendance on daily prayers. The service is attractive in itself, and is made more so by the succession of ministers who have it in charge. The address, from two to five minutes

long, following the Scripture selection, has become a regular feature of the service. The ministers for the past year were Lyman Abbott, D. D., Brooke Herford, D. D., Leighton Parks, Henry van Dyke, D. D., and Professors Everett and Lyon. Each of these preached three or four sermons, and conducted morning prayers on an average of from four to six weeks. Prayers were also conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale and the Rev. Dr. A. McKenzie. About one third of the Sunday evening sermons were preached by other eminent ministers of various denominations. Vesper services, largely musical, were conducted on Thursday afternoons from Thanksgiving to Fast Day. At many of these, and also at many of the Sunday evening services, the Chapel was filled to overflowing. The successive ministers in residence were in the Minister's Room for consultation daily, and a large number of students accepted the invitation to visit them. This is one of the most interesting and important features of the religious work of the University. There is now a closer relation between the Chapel and the various religious societies among the students than was formerly the case. The erection of a building as a home for these societies, for which the students are now making a canvass, will strengthen the religious interests of the whole University.

D. G. Lyon.

THE LIBRARY.

During the past year, in addition to the usual three numbers of the *University Bulletin*, which contains a list of accessions to the Library, extracts from the records of the Corporation and Overseers, and the necrology of graduates, the Library has printed the following numbers in its series of *Bibliographical Contributions*: —

43. A Classified List of Books relating to British Municipal History. By Charles Gross, Ph. D., Instructor in History (now Assistant Professor). Pp. 18. Dr. Gross is an authority on this subject, and is the author of the recently published "Gild Merchant," 2 vols., Clarendon Press, Oxford, as well as of other works in the same line of investigation. The above is a selected list only, drawn from a large mass of bibliographical material which the author hopes to print complete. Those works which are in the College Library and in the Boston Public Library are so marked. An interesting general criticism of the literature of this subject was contributed by Dr. Gross to the fifth volume of the Papers of the American Historical Association.

44. Eighth List of the Publications of Harvard University and its Officers, with the Chief Publications on the University. 1890-91. By W. H. Tillinghast, Assistant Librarian. Pp. 36. This list has been published annually since 1885-86. Two similar previous lists, one covering

ten, and the other five years, carry back the record to 1870. The more important articles on the College from the periodical and newspaper press are included. Several other American colleges now print annual bibliographies of the publications of their officers.

45. Notes on Special Collections to be found in the Public Libraries of the United States. By W. C. Lane, Assistant Librarian, and C. K. Bolton, Assistant in the College Library. Pp. 45. It is hoped that these notes may be useful to scholars who wish to learn in what libraries the best collections in special fields are to be found, or what libraries have taken special pains or have had unusual opportunities to enlarge their collections in particular lines. Private libraries of importance which have later come into the possession of public libraries are also noted, and a full and careful index furnishes a key to the information given.

46. Harvard College: the Class of 1828, with a Bibliography of the Publications of its Members. By Justin Winsor, Librarian. Pp. 28. In the spring of 1892 a collection of records and memorials of the Class of 1828, and a considerable number of bound volumes representing the literary activity of its members, were transferred to the keeping of the College Library after the death of the last Secretary of the Class, Dr. H. I. Bowditch, seven members of the Class being still alive. The above "Contribution" is an account of the materials contained in this collection. The records and papers of the Class of 1818 have since been received, and an account of them will be published. Dr. Peabody is engaged in compiling a similar record of his own Class, that of 1826.

Mr. J. B. Harrison, of Franklin Falls, N. H., has presented to the Library a little volume of shabby appearance, with no title-page and with many pages wanting at the end, which, however, proves to be a copy of a rare edition of Tyndale's New Testament (1549 or 1550), and, moreover, to have, in spite of its deficiencies, eight leaves which are wanting in each of the three copies hitherto known. A careful account of the three known copies is given in Fry's "Bibliographical Description of the Editions of the New Testament," p. 142. — In May, 1892, Mr. Leslie Stephen, of London, presented to the Library, through Professor Norton, the original manuscript of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers." The sheets, which are those which served for printer's copy, are of all sizes and kinds, and have been mounted in a large quarto volume of 154 leaves. Mr. Stephen's first wife was a daughter of the novelist. — The Corporation has recently directed the Librarian to have all the manuscripts in the College archives, including the records and papers of the Corporation and various Faculties, examined, arranged, described, and calendared. The Board of Overseers has also placed its papers in the hands of the Librarian for the same purpose, and Mr. Wil-

liam Garrott Brown, a graduate of Harvard of 1891, and also of Howard College, Alabama, is engaged on this interesting work under Mr. Winsor's direction. — A Bulgarian, Mr. Yootcheff, is at present employed in the College Library in work on the Modern Greek and Slavic collections. — Under the will of Edwin Conant, of Worcester, the Library received the sum of \$27,700. By vote of the Corporation, one quarter of the income will for the present be used for the purchase of books, and the other three quarters for expenses of administration.

W. C. Lane, '81.

DEPARTMENTS.

SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.

The expansion of the Department of Semitic Languages and History began with the appointment of Professor Toy in 1880. To the courses offered by him, Assyrian was added by Professor Lyon in 1882. The range of study has been gradually enlarged, and there were offered the past year twenty-five hours of instruction in Semitic, divided as follows: Hebrew, 5; Aramaic, 2; Assyrian, 4; Arabic, 4; Ethiopic, 1; Semitic Grammar, 1; Assyrian History, 1; Hebrew History, 2; Hebrew Literature, 2; Hebrew Religion, 2; Spanish Califate, 1.

For the year 1892-93 Phœnician will alternate with Ethiopic, the Bagdad with the Spanish Califate, and two Seminary courses will be added, one in Assyrian and the other in Arabic. The Semitic Conference completed last year its ninth session. Fortnightly meetings were held, at which papers were read by an instructor or a student, a general discussion following the reading. Last year assistance in the instruction was given by Mr. G. A. Reisner, and in the coming year both Mr. Reisner and Mr. F. D. Chester will be assistants. The number of students electing Semitic courses has nearly trebled in the three years past, being about 175 last year. In 1890-91 several prizes were offered by Dr. A. P. Peabody, and in 1891-92 by Dr. Peabody and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff.

The munificence of Mr. Schiff has otherwise greatly enriched the resources of the department. The Semitic Museum, for the creation of which he gave \$10,000, was formally opened in its temporary home, in the Peabody Museum, May 13, 1891. Its large and valuable collections were much resorted to last year, both by Semitic students and by the general public. The Museum has received gifts from Mr. Stephen Salisbury and other friends. It contains many original objects, as well as photographs and casts illustrating the various branches of Semitic art, history, and literature. Mr. Schiff has also supplied another need of the department, — a Reference Library. This was opened in No. 7 Sever Hall, in 1891, and is constantly used by advanced students. It

contains many of the important books of reference, although there is, of course, need of additions. The library and the museum add greatly to the effectiveness of the Department.

D. G. Lyon.

ENGLISH.

Three objects are contemplated by the Department of English: (1) A scientific knowledge of the origin and development of the English Language and Literature. (2) A general acquaintance with English Literature. (3) Proficiency in English Composition. Of these objects, the first is considered in a series of eight courses, five of which bring the student through the formative periods of English prose and verse down to Chaucer. The remaining three courses discuss the text, metre, literary history, and antiquities of the chief works of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Milton. The last two objects of the Department, in their rudimentary forms, are considered in three courses prescribed for the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior years respectively. Supplementary to these are nine courses in English Literature, covering the field from the Elizabethan period to the present time, and four progressive courses in English Composition. Of the nine courses in English Literature, five attempt to give general outline views by centuries, — treating, however, nineteenth-century prose and poetry in two separate courses. Two courses deal more in detail with Shakespeare, and with the master-poets since Wordsworth, respectively. And the two remaining courses develop historically the special topics of English Drama and English Criticism. In addition there is offered for the more mature student a course in Special Research, which may be adapted to any one of the three objects of the Department. The teaching force of the Department consists of three professors, two assistant professors, and eight instructors, including the instructor in Elocution.

J. B. Fletcher, '87.

PHILOSOPHY.

The most important change in the work of the Department of Philosophy, as planned for the current year, is the one due to the coming of Professor Münsterberg, from Freiberg im Breisgau, Germany, who is to take charge of the work in Experimental Psychology, and to conduct the Psychological Laboratory and Seminary. Our American public, aside from the students of Psychology themselves, seems to be still imperfectly informed as to the scientific prominence which within the past twenty-five years the experimental study of mental phenomena has assumed. To be sure, the researches of Helmholtz in Physiological Optics, and in the theory of the musical and of allied sensations, are now not only accounted amongst the classics of recent science, but are also frequently

mentioned and summarized in the popular literature of Psychology. The name of Wundt is also not unfamiliar to our general readers. Yet our graduates are still too often unaware that since Helmholtz's early investigations, and since the publication of the first edition of Wundt's "Physiological Psychology," in 1874, there has grown up a vast literature of experimental investigations concerning the nature and the laws of mental life, and that such investigations are regarded by all competent students as of the greatest theoretical and practical importance. The analysis of the sensations of the various senses, the study of the time-relations of mental phenomena, the investigation of the processes and laws of Association, and in general the whole range of inquiries bearing upon the physical relations and the natural conditions of mind, so far as these can be subjected to laboratory experiment, — such is the province of the Experimental Psychologist. His work has, therefore, the most extensive relationships and applications. The philosopher, the teacher, the physician, the biologist, all of them already owe to his specialty many important contributions. Few branches of inquiry promise at present a more rapid advance.

During the foregoing year the Psychological Laboratory was under the charge of Professor James. He has felt, however, the pressure of other and conflicting calls upon his time as a teacher and investigator, and, at his request, this new division of labor is made, and Professor Münsterberg appointed. The new officer has already attracted much attention in Europe by his published work, and is at present the central figure in a most animated discussion amongst the experts regarding some of his announced results and hypotheses. He is all the more likely on that account to make the Laboratory at Cambridge the scene of highly significant researches.

The new courses on Education and Instruction, by Professor Hanus, are accounted part of the work of the Department of Philosophy. Amongst the novelties in the list of Philosophical Electives to be offered during 1892-93 may be mentioned a course in the Psychology of Taste and the History of *Æsthetic Theories*, by Dr. Santayana. The Department now numbers seven professors and assistant professors, one instructor, and two assistants. During the current year Professor James is absent on leave.

Josiah Royce.

ECONOMICS.

Ten years ago, the Department of Political Economy had one professor and one instructor, neither giving all of his time to the subject. At present, the Department of Economics has three professors and two instructors. The change in name, from Political Economy to Economics,

indicates of itself an enlargement of the range of subjects. The number of courses offered has grown from two to a dozen, with a corresponding development in the variety of topics treated. The increase in the number of students is indicated by the fact that the first course, introductory to the rest, which was taken ten years ago by perhaps fifty students, now has over three hundred. This striking development is significant of the rapid increase in the attention given to economic problems by the public and by our institutions of learning. The staff now consists of Professors Dunbar, Taussig, and Ashley, and Messrs. Cummings and Cole. Professor Ashley enters upon his duties for the first time this autumn, his chair being a newly created one of Economic History. Professor Dunbar continues to edit the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, which was established by the University in 1886 with the aid of a fund contributed by John Eliot Thayer, '85, and which has an established position among the important periodicals on economic subjects. The Department has recently done service to economic students by a reprint, under Professor Dunbar's care, of Cantillon's *Essai sur le Commerce*, a rare volume of importance in the history of economic theory; and it has now in press a volume of *State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff*, meant to aid students of the tariff history of the United States. For its growth in the past the Department has depended wholly on the expenditure by the Corporation of unplugged resources. No doubt the increasing sense of the importance of economic study will in time change the situation in this regard, and will make this department as attractive for benefactors as those which are older and more familiar.

F. W. Taussig, '79.

HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND LAW.

In the elective pamphlet for 1892-93 appears for the first time a body of courses under the heading "Government and Law." This indicates, not that the University is just beginning instruction in these important subjects, but that the instruction offered by the Department of History has so increased that it seems desirable to separate those courses which deal with the formal side of institutions, and arrange them under a new rubric. In future, therefore, the Historical Department will administer two sets of courses, so closely related that it is not necessary to establish a new department, yet different in their point of view. Under History will be grouped the courses in which institutions are treated in their consecutive development as a part of the growth of nations. Under Government and Law are grouped courses devoted to the description of political or legal systems. No attempt is made under this head to teach courses in private law, except in the case of Roman Law. In general the

effort is made to deal rather with public law and with the still narrower field of constitutional law, and to pay more attention to the practical working of legal and constitutional forms than to the text of statutes or of treaties. The course for many years known as History 2 now becomes Government 1. It is essentially a comparison of English and American political institutions, and is meant to be an introduction to later courses in Government and in American and English constitutional history.

The Roman Law will receive more attention than at any time since the lamented death of Professor Gurney. A new instructor has just been appointed, who has had admirable training abroad, and who will give his whole time to this subject. The well-known course in International Law is to be supplemented by a course on the Historical Development of International Law. The old half courses in Federal Government and Constitutional Law are continued; but an important addition to instruction of this kind is in three practically new courses; one on the principles of government, illustrated by European practice; one on the history of political theories, with special reference to the origin of American institutions; one on the actual practice of government and political methods in the United States, national, State, and municipal. Most of the new courses are intended for Graduate students and selected Seniors, and the eight courses offered under this caption make up a body of instruction which seems likely to prove attractive to many graduates of other colleges. No separate seminaries have been established under Government and Law, because the formal side of institutions is a most important part of the work of the three seminaries of History. The establishment of the new group shows the desire of the Department of History to establish, side by side with its narrative courses, other courses dealing with governments as political systems, made up of interdependent parts.

A. B. Hart, '80.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS, AND THE FOGG BEQUEST.

All graduates of recent years are familiar with the fact that, from the time of its organization, the accommodations for the Department of Fine Arts have been unsatisfactory. It has not been the fault of the College authorities that this was the case; they have done, perhaps, the best that was possible for the Department under the general conditions of the University. It was hoped that the Fogg bequest, when it became available, might remedy the chief evils of the actual situation; and undoubtedly it might be so applied as to secure a temporary if not a permanent remedy for them. But I am inclined to believe that if so applied it will be at the cost of the true interests alike of the Department and of the University, if considered with long foresight.

The needs of the Department are so large and numerous that a sum like that of the Fogg bequest, which amounts to about \$198,000, is by no means sufficient to meet them all. They include a building to contain collections, with a lecture-hall for an audience of not less than five hundred students, which must be in immediate connection with the hall that is to contain a select historical collection of casts. The building must be designed for a proper Museum of the Fine Arts, combined with a proper School for University (not technical) instruction in them. Such a building, designed with regard to the certainty of the growth of the University collections, so soon as proper provision for them is made, could hardly be erected for less than \$150,000. It is plain that the income from the remainder of the Fogg bequest would not supply means much more than enough to cover the cost of the care of the building and of the salary of the curator, leaving very little to be expended for the increase of the collections, and the enlargement of the work of the Department. If a large part of the Fogg bequest be spent at once upon a building, we shall have another pinched Department, always begging for larger appropriations from the general funds of the University.

Much as I should personally gain from the erection of a suitable lecture-room, much as Professor Moore would gain from a room well fitted for instruction in drawing, much as my instruction would be improved could I have opportunity to illustrate my lectures by casts, photographs, plans, and other illustrations (which in my present lecture-room is impossible), and great as would be the satisfaction of organizing the University Museum of Fine Arts, I am inclined to relinquish all this, in the interest of the Department, and to urge the postponement of the erection of the Fine Arts Building until the Fogg bequest shall have grown, by the accumulation of interest, to perhaps double its present amount. Fifteen or twenty years is a short time in the life of a University. Better this sacrifice of immediate advantages than to put our successors in a position to reproach us for having been too eager for our own interests and neglectful of theirs.

A happier solution of the difficulty would, indeed, be that some one of our graduates, or some company of them, who may feel that the Department should be put on a satisfactory footing, should give a sufficient sum for a proper building, leaving the whole of the Fogg bequest for the maintenance and increase of the collections, and for the multitude of other needs of the Department.

C. E. Norton, '46.

MATHEMATICS.

Last year was a more than usually satisfactory year in the Department of Mathematics. Eight years ago Mathematics, which up to that time

had been prescribed, was made elective. The immediate result of this change was, as might have been expected, a sudden falling off in the number of students taking mathematical courses. This falling off was soon felt, even in the most advanced courses. The evil was, however, only temporary, and the number of students soon began to increase. Last year this increase was more marked than ever, so that the loss has now been made good in the elementary courses, while many of the more advanced courses are larger than ever before.

The number of mathematical electives has also been greatly increased during the past few years, some of the more important additions being: Problems in the Mechanics of Rigid Bodies; Wave Motion; Theory of Functions (second course); Functions defined by Differential Equations; Theory of Substitutions. The following courses of research (reading courses, in which the instructor does not necessarily lecture) are announced: Planetary Theory; Curvilinear Coördinates and Lamé's Functions; Theory of Invariants; Linear Associative Algebra and the Algebra of Logic. A Mathematical Seminary, in which topics in Geometry will be discussed, is also announced.

The Department Library and Reading Room in Sever Hall was started five years ago, and although greatly hampered by want of funds (the total endowment has been only about \$200) it contains a considerable number of important books of reference. Among these are copies of notes on several courses of lectures held by Klein in Leipzig and Göttingen.

W. F. Osgood, '86.

THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

Work under the Boyden Fund.

One of the chief hindrances to astronomical observation, as is generally known, consists in the imperfect transparency and steadiness of the terrestrial atmosphere, through which the astronomer has to look at the objects of his researches. Although this difficulty cannot be wholly removed, attempts have been made from time to time to lessen it by establishing telescopes upon mountains as high as practicable above the level of the sea. Such instruments have usually been of small size, owing to the difficulty of transportation, and have been kept in operation for a short time only. In many cases the result of such experiments has been unsatisfactory as regards the steadiness of the air, even when its transparency has been improved by the position of the instrument above its lower strata.

The Boyden Fund, established by the will of the late Uriah A. Boy-

den, and subsequently transferred by its trustees to the Astronomical Department of Harvard University, was designed for the purpose of making a more efficient attempt to overcome the difficulties above described. Its expenditure was intrusted in 1886 to this Observatory, and since that time four expeditions have been organized to carry out the objects of the fund. The mountainous district first examined was that of Colorado, where the unsteadiness of the atmosphere was found to be too great to make it desirable for a permanent station. Better results were obtained on Wilson's Peak, in southern California, although the advantages of that station were not so great as had been hoped. The third expedition, in charge of Mr. S. I. Bailey, established itself in the Peruvian mountains, near Lima, where astronomical work was very successfully conducted in 1889 and 1890. The information collected by this expedition showed, however, that still better results could be obtained in the district of Arequipa, farther south and more inland. Here, accordingly, a more permanent station has been established under the direction of Professor William H. Pickering, a member of the Observatory Faculty. The station occupies a hill near Arequipa, at an elevation of about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal instrument is a telescope thirteen inches in aperture, which can be used either for visual or for photographic observations. During a large part of the year the sky at this station remains almost cloudless, and both the transparency and the steadiness of the atmosphere leave very little to be desired. It seems as if no better results could be expected.

The position of this observing station in the southern hemisphere gives it an additional advantage, since the number of southern observatories is relatively very small, and there are hardly any large refracting telescopes south of the latitude 35° north. Since the possibilities of astronomical discovery appear at Arequipa to be limited by the capacity of the telescope employed there, rather than, as elsewhere, by the character of the atmosphere, it is to be hoped that means for the erection of a telescope of the first class will be provided before long by the liberality of some patron of astronomy. Since Arequipa is connected with the coast by railway, an instrument of the largest size could be transported to the Boyden Observing Station, where it would find a comparatively unexplored field open to its survey.

The Bruce Telescope.

The large photographic telescope provided for Harvard College Observatory by the liberality of Miss C. W. Bruce is approaching completion. The object-glass of this instrument consists of four lenses, instead of the ordinary two, with the purpose of enlarging the portion of the sky which

can be clearly photographed at one time with the instrument. Its aperture is twenty-four inches. It will probably be mounted this autumn at Cambridge, for preliminary work and examination of the results which it furnishes. If it accomplishes what is expected, it will probably be transferred to the Boyden Observing Station at Arequipa, Peru, where a large part of the observing work of the Harvard College Observatory is likely hereafter to be done. This station will still need a telescope of the first class for visual and for some photographic purposes, but for the larger part of its photographic work the Bruce telescope is expected to be sufficient.

For the preservation of the photographic plates to be obtained with this instrument, as well as for the storage of the thousands of plates already taken with the smaller photographic telescopes of the Observatory, a fire-proof brick building has been constructed this summer. The funds for this building have recently been obtained by the generosity of several friends of astronomy in Boston and its vicinity. Besides affording storage for the photographic plates, the building will also have room for many valuable manuscript records, now exposed to the risk of destruction by fire.

E. C. Pickering, B. S., '65.

THE HERBARIUM.

There is perhaps no other department of Harvard University so little known to the undergraduates as the Herbarium. It is distant from the other University buildings; and in late years no regular class exercises have been held there, nor has it been found practicable to give elective courses in descriptive or purely systematic Botany. Furthermore, the collections, from their destructible nature and high scientific value, are accessible only to those somewhat advanced in their botanical studies. Thus it happens that most students leave the University with very vague ideas of the character and function of the Herbarium. It is impossible here to trace the development of the collection, or to attempt to estimate the wide influence which it has exerted upon American botany through the scientific papers, manuals, and text-books of Drs. Asa Gray and Sereno Watson. A few words, however, may be said upon the collection itself and its varied usefulness.

One of the first questions which the visitor asks is, "How many specimens does the collection contain?" From a moderate estimate, based upon a partial count, it has been decided that there are at present over 200,000 sheets of dried plants. In most cases, however, two or three, sometimes even five or six plants have been mounted upon a single sheet, so that there must be in all considerably over half a million plants. This

represents only the mounted and organized part of the Herbarium, beside which there are several very valuable collections, chiefly of the mosses, not as yet mounted and distributed in the main Herbarium. The rate of growth of the organized collection has varied during the last twenty years from 3,000 to 10,000 sheets annually, but in the year which has just expired no less than 13,000 have been inserted. Size, however, is only one of the factors in determining the value of a botanical collection. It is not only the number of specimens, but more especially the accuracy with which the individual plants have been identified, which gives it special scientific worth; and thus it is from the critical determinations which its specimens have received that the Gray Herbarium derives its great importance in American botany.

The usefulness of the Herbarium and its excellent library is threefold. It is, in the first place, a most valuable reference collection for the whole country. Almost every mail brings small collections of specimens for identification, or inquiries concerning difficult and puzzling plants. These questions take a great deal of time, but attention is gladly given to them, as they sometimes bring out points of real scientific interest. In the second place, the Herbarium furnishes the material for preparing the botanical works which are from time to time issued from it. Most important among these is the still unfinished "Synoptical Flora of North America." Lastly, by preserving hundreds of type specimens from which new species and varieties have been described, the collection is scientifically invaluable, since accurate conceptions of species can only be maintained through long periods by frequent reference to the specimens upon which they have been founded. Drs. Gray and Watson alone described some 2,500 new species, chiefly of American plants, and types of all these are to be found in the Gray Herbarium. Of course there are also hundreds of types of species by other botanists, making the collection as a whole by far the richest of the kind in America.

B. L. Robinson, '87.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The increasing attention which the Arnold Arboretum has attracted during the past year was expected by those acquainted with the progress made in the development of the plans on which it was founded. After years of patient labor these plans have been so far carried out that the public can now appreciate something of their scope. These were as follows: first, the establishment, on the 150 acres set apart for the purpose by the College from the Bussey estate, of a living collection of all the trees of the world capable of enduring our climate. These trees were to be arranged in the sequence of natural classification, to be properly

labeled, and accessible to the public by means of roads and paths, each species being represented by typical specimens and by its natural and artificial varieties. They were to be planted in such a way as to harmonize with such portions of the existing woodland as it had been considered desirable to preserve, the whole being arranged in accordance with the principles of landscape art. The second object of the Arboretum was the formation of a dendrological museum, herbarium, and library, and the dissemination — by means of publication, direct instruction to students, and the distribution of plants and seeds — of the results of studies and experiments.

How far this plan has been developed may be judged from a rapid glance at the actual condition of the institution. By the mutually beneficial compact between the College and the City of Boston, whereby the latter acquired a most important addition to its park system, the construction of the three miles of roads according to the plans of Mr. Olmstead has been nearly completed. In the mean time, the planting of the specimen trees has proceeded as fast as the operations of road construction would allow, and to-day two thirds of the whole Arboretum is permanently planted and recorded. This work involves much expense for the grading, drainage, and enrichment of the land, and has, during the past year, proceeded rapidly through the generous aid afforded by Messrs. F. L. Ames, J. L. Gardner, and A. W. Blake. A subsidiary collection of shrubs has been formed, and has proved so interesting that its preservation as a permanent fruticetum is greatly to be desired. Great pains have been bestowed on the treatment of the existing woodland growth. Systematic pruning has been undertaken on a scale not before attempted in this country with forest trees, and extensive chaparral plantations have added to the effectiveness of the original features of the park.

Through the munificence of Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, the Arboretum has now a museum building admirably suited to its needs, which will greatly facilitate the scientific work to be carried on hereafter. It is a substantial fireproof structure one hundred feet by forty, conveniently situated near one of the principal entrances. The lower story, consisting of two large rooms, is to be devoted to a museum of dendrology, the nucleus of which is already formed. On the upper floor are two rooms for the herbarium and library, and several smaller working-rooms and offices. The herbarium, which is restricted to ligneous plants, now contains about 18,000 sheets, and is growing rapidly. The library is the noble gift of the Director, Professor Sargent, who has been collecting it with great care and judgment for many years. It numbers about 4,000 bound volumes, and contains many rare and valuable works on general botany, dendrology, and forestry.

The journal *Garden and Forest*, founded and conducted by the Director, has been the principal channel through which the researches carried on at the Arboretum have been published. Its influence in popularizing the knowledge of trees and their cultivation has been widely felt. Popular courses of lectures on trees and shrubs are now given in the spring and autumn, and are well attended. The constant distribution of plants and seeds by exchange and otherwise has been the means of introducing many valuable plants into cultivation. From this hasty survey, it will be seen that enough of the purposes for which the institution was founded have already been fulfilled to attest the wisdom of its management and warrant the highest expectation of its future usefulness.

C. E. Faxon, B. S., '67.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The increased attention which is being paid to the scientific branches of education is shown by the large number of students present during the last year at the chemical laboratories of Boylston Hall. The gain in attendance is very marked when the number of undergraduate students who elected chemistry in 1892 is compared with the number in 1887, — 344 against 228, a gain of over 50 per cent. in five years. The classes in 1892 were as follows: Experimental Chemistry (General Principles), Mr. Torrey, — 53; General Descriptive Chemistry, Professor Jackson, — 123; Mineralogy of Rocks and Ores, Dr. Huntington, — 9; Systematic Mineralogy, Dr. Huntington, — 52; Qualitative Analysis, Professor Hill, — 54; Quantitative Analysis, Professors Cooke and Hill and Dr. Richards, — 20; second course — the Carbon Compounds, Professor Hill, — 12; Chemical Physics and Thermo-Chemistry, Professor Cooke, — 5; Optical Crystallography, Professor Cooke, — 5; Chemical Philosophy, Dr. Richards, — 4.

In addition to these students, almost entirely undergraduates, there has been a constantly increasing number of advanced students carrying on research work under the supervision of the professors in this department. The rapid growth in this direction has overtaxed the resources of the Laboratory, and there is great need of small rooms, fitted up with the necessary facilities for such work. It must be remembered that Boylston Hall, erected in 1859, is an old building; it was not designed for a large chemical laboratory, and is consequently ill-adapted to its present uses. With the exception of one room, the floors are of wood, badly worn, and not of cement, and the dust and dirt which collect are a great hindrance to accurate quantitative work. Were it not for the generosity, ingenuity, and inspiring presence of Professor Cooke, who continues as Director of the Laboratory, this state of affairs would be even more

discouraging to thorough work than it is. Under Professor Cooke's supervision the affairs of the Laboratory progress smoothly, notwithstanding the crowded condition of the rooms and the great need of small laboratories for research work.

During the past year the mineral collection was removed to a new wing of the University Museum, and two large rooms thus vacated offered valuable space. The large room (No. 7) on the second floor was at once changed into a lecture-room. It is well-lighted and has a seating capacity of nearly 500, while the old lecture-room (No. 9) was far too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing Freshman Class. The front room on the second floor now serves as a library and reading-room, in which are reserved not only the most important books for reference, but also the files of the principal chemical magazines. The upper room, on the west side of the third floor, has been fitted up, in a most careful manner, as an organic laboratory, and is admirably adapted for the purpose, with separate rooms for weighing, combustions, etc. The laboratories now contain altogether over 250 working tables, more than half of which are occupied by two students each, with separate lockers, working at different hours.

The attendance at the Summer School, held from July 7 to August 16, was large, over forty persons, both men and women, availing themselves of the four courses of instruction. These students consist mainly of teachers in preparatory schools and small colleges, who are able to pursue with great profit the rapid review of the subject which a six-weeks' course gives. Many teachers in the secondary schools in this way become familiar with the best methods for preparing their own students for our admission examinations in Chemistry.

H. F. Brown, '90.

JEFFERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Over two hundred and thirty students pursued the courses in Physics during the year, and the improvement and systematic arrangement of the laboratory course occupied the greater portion of the time and attention of the instructors. Three graduate students were occupied upon investigations: one upon chemical actions in a magnetic field, one upon an investigation in heat, and another upon an investigation in magnetism. An assistant was engaged upon a practical study of different types of alternate current machines of high frequency, and constructed one which promises to be of use in magnetic investigations. Its chief peculiarity is in giving a comparatively strong current with high frequency of alternation. Much attention was paid during the year to a course in Electricity, which dealt with the new subject of periodical electric currents. The

elective in the study of light was pursued by five students, who had the opportunity of using the new spectroscope of the Rumford Collection, and also the Rowland concave grating apparatus. This work involved some practice in photography. The workshop equipment has been increased, and laboratory facilities in general enlarged. The Director was occupied during the year in magnetic investigations, and published two papers, one on a new instrument for the study of periodic currents of electricity, and another on the application of this instrument to test the question of the existence of magnetic waves in iron. Several other investigations were begun, and will be continued during the coming year.

John Trowbridge, B. S., '65.

THE MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM.

Since the new Museum was built the mineral collection has received numerous gifts of unique specimens which make the collection perhaps the finest in the country. Last January, James A. Garland, Esq., of New York, presented it with a giant crystal of topaz, and soon after sent other superb crystals which had been on exhibition at Tiffany's, namely, aqua marine, golden beryl, Mexican opal, Hungarian opal, and crystals of platinum in the gangue, each specimen being unique and the finest of its kind. He also sent with them a wonderfully perfect crystal of diamond, a regular octahedron an inch and a quarter in diameter, weighing nearly ninety carats, one of the most remarkable diamond crystals that has ever come from the South African mines. A few months later he sent us a collection of Australian opals, including the finest one from the last Paris Exhibition. He also sent at the same time the well-known Hamlin Collection of tourmalines, together with specimens selected from five other collections, — all of course unique. The total value of Mr. Garland's gifts is not far from \$20,000.

At the time of the formal opening of the Museum, Major T. K. Gibbs, of New York, sent a Japanese crystal ball nearly four inches in diameter, and many other interesting gifts were received during the year. The Museum's collection of meteorites is by far the finest in this country, ranking with the collections of Paris, London, and Vienna. During the year Professor Cooke has added to it the largest mass which fell in Winnebago County, Iowa, in May, 1891, and Francis Bartlett, Esq., of Boston, has given one of the two original masses of iron found at Cañon Diablo, Arizona, which contain diamonds. The piece presented weighs one hundred and fifty-four pounds, and careful tests applied since its arrival in Cambridge prove conclusively that minute white diamonds are distributed through it.

The new laboratories for advanced work in crystallography have at-

tracted graduate students, as they offer good facilities for work in special research. There are also laboratory opportunities for work in assaying, and a course in assaying was given for the first time last year.

O. W. Huntington, '81.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The formal statements of the Dean of the Divinity School, and the comments thereon of the President in his annual reports, show plainly the record of work done in the School. Taken together for a period of thirteen years, they suggest very clearly the problems which have occupied the Faculty since the reorganization of the School in 1879. To put these problems into one word, there has been a systematic effort to raise the standard of scholarship, and, in so doing, to face the danger of diminished numbers. The means employed to raise scholarship have been, first, to decline all pecuniary aid to students who did not reach a minimum grade of seventy-five per cent., this grade being determined strictly on examination by a standard equal in all respects to that in use in the College. The maintenance of this standard has been materially aided by the fact that most of the instructors in the School are instructors in the College as well, and are thus kept constantly alive to the scale of credit prevailing there. The second effective means has been the requirement from each candidate for the degree in Theology that he should previously have received an academic degree. The effect of these restrictions has been practically to eliminate incapable and unstable persons from the classes. Most of this material is frightened away by preliminary correspondence. This is not to say that there are not always present persons who are profoundly mistaken as to their calling to become leaders of men; but they are honestly mistaken, and are in the best place to find out their error.

In spite of this weeding-out process, the numbers of the School have been gaining slowly. Forty students were enrolled last year, of whom eleven were graduates of this or other theological schools. The process of raising standards has thus had its usual result in making membership in the School more desirable, because more difficult to secure. The School is now confronted by the question, how much farther it is wise to go in the same direction. The raising of the scholarly standard has brought with it a curious difficulty as regards moral standards. The School has demanded well-prepared men, and it gets them. It offers pecuniary aid to such men only as reach a certain, fairly high standard; but, under the new conditions, practically all its students do reach this standard; therefore almost all are candidates for pecuniary aid. The

element of a wholesome competition has disappeared; the money is in hand, and can be used for no other purpose. The result is a readiness to receive aid which cannot fail to be injurious to individual character and a source of serious alarm to all who are interested in maintaining the dignity of the clerical profession. Not only does the School pay all necessary expenses for almost all its students, but it asks from them a tuition-fee only one third of that asked in the College and most of the other departments of the University. How most wisely to balance these various aspects of the case is now the most interesting question before the management of the School.

E. Emerton, '71.

THE LAW SCHOOL.¹

During the year 1891-92, three hundred and sixty-nine students attended the Law School. In 1878-79, the year following that in which the three-years' prescribed course was instituted, the number of students in the School was 169. Clearly, the extension of the course of study has been fully indorsed by the profession. The rapid increase in the attendance at the School has not been marked by any local or exceptional cause. The proportion of students coming from the West and South has increased more rapidly than the proportion coming from New England, and the gain from among graduates of other colleges has exceeded gains from Harvard graduates. It is a striking fact that twenty-three graduates of Yale College were registered in the School during the past year, most of whom were from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the West.

Austin Hall was built with the expectation that for many years the School would contain less than three hundred students. Estimates based upon normal growth point to a membership of over four hundred during the coming year. To meet this increase, the reading-room has been enlarged this summer by throwing into it the room east of the bookstack, thus providing table space for about fifty workers; by duplicating the book delivery system, through a second window in the stack; and by sending Mr. John H. Arnold, the librarian, to Europe, to buy the books necessary to replace worn-out volumes, and to secure additional duplicates of the reports most in demand. The first-year class will in future meet in sections, and new teachers have been provided to make possible this radical modification of the school system. Eugene Wambaugh, '76, becomes a full

¹ Material or facts for the following pages have been furnished by Mr. George A. Arnold, of the Law Library; Secretary Worcester, of the Medical School; Dr. Fillebrown, of the Dental School; Dr. Lyman, of the Veterinary School; and Dr. Storer, of the Bussey Institution.

professor, having been called from the State Law School at Grinnell, Iowa, and Instructor Beale, '82, becomes assistant professor. Professor Wambaugh will take one section in Contracts and one in Pleading, and Professor Beale one in Property.

For several years the list of special students in the Law School has been looked upon with suspicion and distrust. The dregs of college classes collected there, unsuccessful men in the regular classes of the School became special students, and persons more interested in athletic sports than in sober study gained through this list a hold upon University life to which they had no proper claim. Three rules will in future check the resort of undesirable persons to this special student refuge. The first refuses men already in the School a right to remain in it unless they pass creditable annual examinations; the second requires special students entering after this fall to pass admission examinations; and the third makes the admission examination more difficult than before, by requiring a knowledge of both Latin and French, as well as of Blackstone's "Commentaries."

If during the year now opening the number of students in the School is materially increased, it will be necessary to announce an arbitrary limit of membership, to secure means to enlarge Austin Hall, both in lecture-room and reading-room space, or to devise rules by which the requirements of the School may be made severe enough to sift out a considerable proportion of the less desirable candidates for admission. In justice to the Faculty and its method of instruction, and to the students themselves, it will not be right to allow Austin Hall to be more crowded than it was last year.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The year 1891-92 will be memorable in the history of the Medical School as that in which the last class entered the School under the provisions which admit of graduation in three years. During the year, 418 men were enrolled in the School, of whom 388 were regular undergraduates. This heavy registration did much to encourage the Faculty in facing the financial risk involved in changing to the required four-years' course. It assured the School of large upper classes for two years, thus making a loss in the entering classes a less serious matter. In the financial year 1890-91 the total expenses of the School, aside from the construction of the Sears Laboratories, were \$73,686.55. The receipts from students' term bills were \$67,615.33, a very large proportion of the year's necessary income. It is clear, therefore, that a loss in attendance would leave the School with the certainty of annual deficits.

The June, 1892, admission examinations afforded the first opportu-

nity of judging of the size of the class which enters this autumn. The following table shows how encouraging was this first indication : —

	No. admitted in June.	Total class entering in September.
1888	32	103
1889	34	87
1890	49	134
1891	34	171
1892	50	?

The establishment of the four-years' course has been accompanied by the discussion of other progressive plans, which have made it plainer than ever before how essential an adequate endowment fund is to the ultimate prosperity of the School.

Not much that is new in the policy of the School has been developed during the year. A system of grades in place of percentages has been adopted in marking examinations, with satisfactory results. At the suggestion of the Alumni Association, the undergraduate members of the School have established the practice of electing class presidents and secretaries. The graduating fourth class this June adopted the cap and gown for Commencement, the gown being distinguished from the College gown by a red edging. Ninety-three men received degrees in June, constituting the largest class ever graduated from the School since the graded course was adopted in 1872. Several changes have been made in the corps of instructors in the School. Dr. R. H. Fitz has accepted the chair of Theory and Practice vacated by Dr. Francis Minot; Dr. William T. Councilman, of Johns Hopkins, has been appointed Professor of Pathology; and Dr. William Howells, of the University of Michigan, will be Associate Professor of Physiology.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

During the year 1891-92 the Dental School enrolled the largest number of students in its history, fifty-one persons registering. Thirty persons took part in the instruction, — a larger force than in any previous year. The School was well organized, and excellent work was done in all departments. The museum was rearranged, new cases were made, and a considerable number of valuable specimens received. All persons connected with the School have been interested in the plan of the alumni to raise \$100,000 for a new building. The School's financial year has been relatively satisfactory, as a surplus of \$3,500 has been reported.

THE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Thirty-three students registered in the Veterinary School in 1891-92, a marked increase over the twenty-three recorded in 1890-91. During the

year the teaching staff of the School was enlarged and strengthened, and several new subjects were added to the curriculum. This made the School even stronger than previously, but necessarily added to its salary list and its financial risks as an unendowed department of the University. As the School has admission examinations and a course covering three years of nine months each, where other schools of similar character have only nominal admission examinations and a shorter term of study, the School is really fighting the same battle for high standards and long residence in which the other professional schools of the University are or have been engaged.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The total number of students at the Bussey in 1891-92 was sixteen, as against twelve in 1890-91, and seven in 1889-90. In 1890 two Costa Rican students entered the School, and in 1891 they were joined by two others. This fact is of interest, because Costa Rica is a country, one of the few, where farming is profitable enough to permit men to apply to the land capital in the form of money and in the form of well-trained brains. Although the Bussey Institution has no scholarships, it is able to give free tuition under certain conditions, and to enable students of limited means and good ability to pay for their board by systematic work. The School graduated one student in June last, thus breaking a spell which had endured since 1885. Nine men have thus far received the Harvard degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science. The recent growth of this department is distinctly encouraging to the belief that the School has a field of usefulness before it much greater than the public has thus far supposed.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School of the University has been more than usually successful this year. The attendance on the courses given in Cambridge, about thirty in number, amounted to 382, an increase of thirty per cent. on the numbers enrolled in 1891. The School, begun in 1868 with a summer class in Geology, and continued for some years in an interrupted manner, has gradually won its way to a measure of success which seems to assure its permanence. Its aim is to provide for its students instruction designed to give training in methods of inquiry. Each pupil pursues for the term of six weeks supervised work in some definitely limited field, a portion of the instruction being given by lectures, but the body of it by personally supervised work under the immediate oversight of the master.

From the beginning, the main purpose of the School has been to help

teachers, and the students in the School have been more and more drawn from among those who are devoting their lives to teaching. During the past summer the resort of such persons has been proportionately greater than ever before; about nine tenths of those who attended were employed in this manner.

The policy of the Committee on the Summer School has been gradually to increase the number of courses offered. This year six additional subjects, namely, American History, Sociology, Trigonometry, Mechanical Drawing, Physiology, and Horticulture, were added to the list. It was at first feared that these additions would create a deficit on the account of the year, and make it necessary to draw upon the small reserve, amounting to between two and three thousand dollars, which has been accumulated. Fortunately this evil was avoided, and a considerable addition will be made to the reserve. Although the past summer has been unusually warm, no serious illness has occurred among the teachers or students in Cambridge.

While it is true that the School calls for a considerable sacrifice of vacation time on the part of the instructors as well as of those who attend the classes, the result appears to be profitable to all concerned. Many of the pupils attend year after year, some of them having been present for five sessions. By the Summer School system the University is able to place a portion of its resources at the disposition of an important part of the community which could not otherwise touch the University at any point. The instructors not only add something to their regular salaries, but they form a valuable acquaintance with persons who in many ways can help their work. In addition to the 382 persons attending the Summer School in Cambridge, 59 pursued summer courses at the Medical School, and 51 studied elocution under Dr. Curry in Boston.

N. S. Shaler, B. S. '62.

. The Editor is obliged to postpone the publication of reports from several Departments until the next issue of the *Magazine*.

ATHLETICS.

THE BOATING SEASON.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW AND RACE.

THE plan for the crew the past year was, in general, to follow the system of the year before, making such changes as were suggested by the year's experience. Adams, '88, was still in the Law School and was ready to coach. Keyes, '87, it was hoped, would be able to come down to Cambridge occasionally during the winter, for a few days at a time, and would take entire charge for the last part of the season. As seven of the old crew were back in college, it seemed probable that with the same coaches the crew would be better than the 'Ninety-one crew, and that the chance of winning was good.

It being decided that the old men should not begin until after Christmas, during the fall Adams and I coached new men in pair oars on the river, and Kelton took others on the rowing weights in the gymnasium. When College opened after the Christmas recess, Adams took charge of the two crews, made up of the most promising of the candidates, and spent an hour a day on each crew, coaching them in the tank, on the details of the stroke, and on watermanship. Beside this row of an hour, the men ran a couple of miles a day, and as the season went on this run was gradually increased to three or four miles. This, with a short dumb-bell drill, made up the work of the crew until they went down to the river. In the two months spent in the tank, much time was saved which had been wasted the year before in experiments.

When the crew went on the river

early in March they were rowing well, in spite of the fact that instead of Powers and Vail at stroke and six there were Ninde and Acton, two entirely new men. The crew then rowed in the following order: Ninde, stroke; Kelton, 7; Acton, 6; Cummings, 5; Lynam, 4; Waters, 3; Winthrop, or Rantoul, 2; Newell, bow. Almost at once they began the long and comparatively easy rows, averaging from ten to seventeen miles a day, which were characteristic of this year's work, and during the month they spent in a barge they constantly improved, so that early in April they were able to row a compromise shell very steadily on her keel. The change to the lighter boat, however, bothered the new men somewhat, and Ninde, whose regularity and good form had made him a very satisfactory stroke in a barge, was too slow at the catch to give the crew the life they needed. But in spite of this lack of life, it seemed best to keep him at stroke, for he rowed in very good form and there was the hope that he would get the necessary quickness.

No change, therefore, was made at this time, and the crew spent the month from the middle of April to the middle of May taking very long rows and trying to get well together. But instead of improving they seemed to go backward, and lost the steadiness they had early in the year. As Ninde did not get any quicker, and it was perfectly evident that he was not driving the crew at all, Lynam was tried at stroke about the middle of May, and although his form was not so good as Ninde's, his greater dash and experience made it desirable to keep

him there. This necessitated a new arrangement of the men, who from this time until they went to New London rowed in the following order: Lynam, stroke; Kelton, 7; Acton, 6; Waters, 5; Winthrop, 4; Cummings, 3; Rantoul, 2; and Newell, bow. This change gave the crew a little more life, but it broke the time badly and made the rowing more hurried, so that in spite of a great deal of long work the crew was very little faster when they went to New London than before the change.

The crew went to New London on the 6th of June, and on the 8th Keyes joined them there. From this time until the race he gave his whole attention to trying to get the crew together and when, after several remarkably slow-time rows, Winthrop and Cummings were moved from four and three to six and five, changing places with Acton and Waters, there was some improvement. During the last two weeks the crew improved steadily, so that by the day of the race they could row fairly well at thirty-four strokes a minute or less. The recover was pretty good, and the body-work fair, so that on seeing the crew rowing along at a slow stroke one would have said it was a pretty good crew. But there was a break between seven and stroke, and when they tried to row a fast stroke the time was poor and the rowing at once became hurried and short.

July 1st was a perfect race-day; the water was absolutely smooth, and as the large fleet of steamers had come to anchor at the request of the two boat-clubs, there was nothing to prevent the crews from doing their best. In spite of a bad start, Harvard took a slight lead at the very beginning and held it for about a hundred

yards, but after this Yale, who had started somewhat more easily, drew steadily ahead, and from this point to the finish there was never any doubt as to the result. From the one-mile to the two-mile flag, while Yale was in the eel-grass, our men did better, but they were already so far behind that it was clear that this would make no difference, and for the rest of the race the whole interest was in watching the Yale crew, which rowed beautifully, and crossed the line an easy winner by fifty-four seconds. At the three-mile flag Harvard worked the stroke up a little, and made a spurt, but it came too late to have any effect, and when they finished, several of the men, as was to be expected, were pretty badly used up.

Thus the year, which had opened with such bright prospects, ended with one of the worst defeats we have ever had. The crew had tried to row the same stroke as the year before and had rowed more miles during the spring than any crew for a good many years. But in attempting to avoid the mistake which last year's crew had made, of doing too much of the rowing hard, this year's crew went to the opposite extreme of doing too much of the rowing easy. The very long slow stretches which they took all through the spring worked admirably in the barge to get the men together, and enabled them to learn more than they could have learned if they had been paying all their attention to rowing hard. But in the shell this slow work failed to give the dash and life which are necessary for speed, and it only had the effect of making the men heavier without developing their quickness at all.

This race makes the sixth that Yale has won in the last seven years, and

unless we can in some way get the men who are competent to help, to combine and work together instead of holding off, and criticising the men who are trying their best to help, there is very little chance that we shall win again, except by accident. The work of coaching a crew is rather more than any man can do successfully alone; for not only does he exhaust his ideas so that there is little he can do except repeat himself, but also the men get so accustomed to his coaching that it makes no impression on them. In addition to this, very few men are so placed that they can, even if they would, give up the time that is necessary to coach successfully. For these reasons, it is much more advisable if possible to have several men whose ideas on rowing agree work under some one man as head coach. Only in this way does it seem possible to me to establish a permanent system, which will place Harvard on an equal footing with Yale, and give us an even chance of winning.

THOMAS N. PERKINS, '91.

HARVARD CREW.

Captain, G. H. Kelton, '92.

Weight. Height. Age.

Bow, M. Newell, '94, Great Bar-			
ington	172	5.07	21
2, N. Rantoul, '92, Salem . .	168	5.11	22
3, B. S. Waters, '94, Boston . .	186	5.11½	21
4, R. Acton, M. S., '94, Buffalo	186	6.00½	23
5, C. K. Cummings, '93, Boston	180	6.01	22
6, F. B. Winthrop, L. S., '94,			
New York	168	5.11½	22
7, G. H. Kelton, '92, E. Hub-			
bardston	192	6.00	36
Stroke, Frank Lynam, M. S.,			
'92, Bar Harbor, Me.	160	5.11	26
Coxswain, Victor Thomas, '95,			
Boston	102		
Average weight, 177½ pounds.			

YALE CREW.

Captain, J. A. Hartwell, M. S., '92.

Bow, F. A. Johnson, '94, S.,			
Norwich, Conn.	160	5.10½	21
2, A. J. Ballet, '92, Lehighton,			
Pa.	165	5.07	20

3, A. S. Van Hayek, '92, S.,			
Pittsfield	166	5.07½	21
4, E. D. Paine, '94, St. Augus-			
tine, Fla.	181	6.00½	20
5, A. B. Graves, '92, S., Brook-			
lyn	172	6.00	22
6, J. A. Hartwell, M. S., '92,			
Jersey City	168	6.00½	22
7, S. B. Ives, '92, New York .	172	6.11	22
Stroke, E. F. Gallaudet, Wash-			
ington	168	5.11½	21
Coxswain, L. E. Ohmstead, '94,			
S., Hartford	106		
Average weight, 169 pounds.			

The official time, as given by the referee, is as follows:—

YALE.		HARVARD.	
Strokes.	Time.	Strokes.	Time.
Start	30 M. S.	40 M. S.	
½m	37	37	2.34
1m	36	36	5.15
1½m	35	36	7.47
2m	34	36	10.35
2½m	34	36	12.10
3m	34	36	16.05
3½m	34	36	18.44
4m	34	37	21.43½

The officers of the race were: Referee, George L. Reeves; Timekeepers, George A. Adee, for Yale, T. N. Perkins, for Harvard; Judges at the finish, T. S. Chatfield, for Yale, C. H. Slade, for Harvard.

The following is the record of the eight-oared races between Harvard and Yale, the first two being over the Springfield course and the rest at New London:—

Winner.		Time.		Loser.		Time.	
		M. S.				M. S.	
1876	Yale	22.02		Harvard		22.23	
1877	Harvard	24.36		Yale		24.44	
1878	Harvard	20.44½		Yale		21.29	
1879	Harvard	22.15		Yale		23.58	
1880	Yale	24.27		Harvard		25.09	
1881	Yale	22.13		Harvard		22.19	
1882	Harvard	20.47		Yale		20.50½	
1883	Harvard	24.26		Yale		25.59	
1884	Yale	28.31		Harvard		20.46	
1885	Harvard	25.15½		Yale		26.39	
1886	Yale	20.41½		Harvard		21.05½	
1887	Yale	22.56		Harvard		23.10½	
1888	Yale	20.10		Harvard		21.24	
1889	Yale	21.30		Harvard		21.55	
1890	Yale	21.29		Harvard		21.40	
1891	Harvard	21.23		Yale		21.57	
1892	Yale	20.46		Harvard		21.43½	

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

The race was started in the rain shortly after noon. Yale at once took the lead, and held it easily until the end, the chief point of interest being the struggle between Harvard and Columbia for second place. The result for the two miles was as follows: Yale, 12m. .03½s.; Columbia, 12m. 20s.; Harvard, 12m. 28s.

YALE, '95.

	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke—E. R. Folger, Oakland, Cal.	164½	6.0	21
7—J. M. Goetchius (Captain), New York . . .	157	6.0½	19
6—T. B. Kinney, Chicago . . .	168	5.8	20
5—A. M. Beard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	184	6.2	18
4—J. M. Longmire, Philadelphia	166	6.0	18
3—A. P. Rogers, New York . . .	156	6.1	18
2—E. L. Meesler, Pittsburgh	170	5.9	19
Bow—J. St. J. Nolan, Chicago, Ill.	150	5.9	20
Coxswain—A. W. Byers, Jr., Pittsburgh	116		
Average weight, 161½ pounds.			

COLUMBIA, '95.

Stroke—P. V. Richards, New York	140	5.7	19
7—E. B. Sturges, New York . . .	140	5.9½	19
6—F. W. Shepard, Brooklyn . . .	155	6.0½	20
5—E. L. Dougherty, Englewood, N. J.	166	6.1½	17
4—M. B. Spaulding, New York	136	5.9	19
3—F. M. Cutler, New York . . .	156	5.11½	18
2—C. B. Freeman, New York	143½	5.9½	19
Bow—W. B. Potts (Captain), New York . . .	152	5.8½	19
Coxswain—E. C. Parish, New York	115		
Average weight, 149½ pounds.			

HARVARD, '95.

Stroke—F. Davis, Jr., New York	158	5.10	19
7—J. Purdon, Boston	150	5.8	19
6—S. E. Eddy, Chicago, Ill. . . .	177	6.0	18
5—V. Grant, Navarro, O.	170	5.10	21
4—A. O. Potter, Boston	166	5.11	18
3—W. M. Briggs (Captain), St. Louis, Mo.	152	5.9	20
2—H. H. Richardson, Brookline	152	5.8	19
Bow—W. H. Cameron, Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	151	5.11	21
Coxswain—H. Frasier, Philadelphia	166		
Average weight, 159½ pounds.			

THE BASEBALL RECORD.

Date.	Opponents.	H.	Opp.
Apr. 2.	Andover	26..	0
4.	Burkes	16..	0
7.	Manhattan A. C. . . .	7..	0
9.	Fordham	5..	4
11.	Univ. of Penn.	9..	13
12.	Lehigh	16..	1
14.	Tufts	24..	0
16.	Brown	9..	0*
18.	Thomson-Houston . . .	10..	3
19.	Boston Unions	10..	7
20.	Williams	8..	2
23.	Brown	3..	4
25.	Trinity	25..	1
27.	Dartmouth	4..	3
28.	Dartmouth	6..	0
30.	Holy Cross	17..	7
May 3.	Lovells	8..	1
4.	Cornell	3..	0
7.	Princeton	11..	5
13.	Dartmouth	3..	4
14.	Dartmouth	5..	0
16.	Murray and Irwin . . .	4..	3
18.	Holyokes	12..	2
23.	Milfords	4..	0
26.	Matthews	14..	1†
27.	Univ. of Michigan . . .	4..	2
30.	Princeton	9..	4
June 1.	Wesleyan	11..	1
2.	Newtons	8..	2
4.	Amherst	3..	2†
6.	Haverhill	10..	3
8.	Univ. of Penn.	7..	2
11.	Williams	11..	0**
13.	Brown	4..	3
16.	Bostons	5..	7
18.	Goodyears	7..	1
20.	Holy Cross	19..	2**
23.	Yale	5..	0
28.	Yale	3..	4

Following are the scores of the two games with Yale.

First Game, played in Cambridge on Thursday, June 23:—

* Brown left the field in the eighth inning, dissatisfied with the umpire, — the score being 6 to 3 in favor of Harvard.

† Six innings.

‡ Ten innings.

** Seven innings.

HARVARD.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Mason, c.....	3	3	2	4	16	0	0	0		
Hallowell, c. f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Frothingham, 2b. (Capt.)	4	0	1	1	0	3	0			
Hovey, s. a.....	4	0	2	2	1	2	0			
Cook, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	0	1	0			
Dickinson, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	9	0	1			
Trafford, l. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Corbett, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Highlands, p.....	2	1	1	1	1	3	2			
Total.....	32	5	10	12	27	9	3			

YALE.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Murphy, s. a., 3b. (Capt.)	4	0	0	0	1	2	0			
Beall, c. f.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0			
Bowers, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	3	0			
Case, l. f.....	3	0	1	3	2	0	0			
Bliss, r. f.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Carter, c.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0			
Norton, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	2	4	1			
Jackson, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	9	1	1			
Kedzie, 3b., c.....	3	0	0	0	3	1	0			
Harvey, 3b., s. a.....	2	0	0	0	2	2	0			
Total.....	28	0	1	3	24	14	2			
Harvard.....	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	5

Earned run, Harvard. Three base hits, Mason, Case. Stolen bases, Mason, Hovey, Trafford. Sacrifice hits, Hallowell, Trafford, Corbett. First base on balls, Mason, Hallowell, Highlands, Bliss. Left on bases, Harvard 6, Yale 2. First base on errors, Harvard 2, Yale 1. Struck out, Corbett, Highlands, Beall (2), Bowers (3), Case (2), Bliss, Carter, Norton, Jackson, Kedzie (2), Harvey (2). Double play, Norton and Jackson. Passed balls, Kedzie (2). Time, 2 h. 3 min. Umpire, Mr. Mullen.

Second Game, played in New Haven on Tuesday, June 28 :—

YALE.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Murphy, 3b.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	0			
Beall, c. f.....	4	1	3	3	3	1	0			
Bowers, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Case, l. f.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0			
Bliss, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0			
Norton, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	1	6	0			
Harvey, s. a.....	3	1	1	1	3	4	2			
Kedzie, c.....	3	0	0	0	5	0	0			
Jackson, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	11	1	0			
Totals.....	32	4	8	8	27	13	2			

HARVARD.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	T.	B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Hallowell, c. f.....	2	2	0	0	1	0	0			
Frothingham, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	2	0			
Hovey, s. a.....	4	0	0	0	3	2	0			
Cook, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Dickinson, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	11	0	0			
Trafford, l. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Corbett, r. f.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0			
Cobb, c.....	4	1	1	1	5	1	0			
Highlands, p.....	4	0	2	2	1	3	1			
Totals.....	33	3	5	5	24	9	2			

Yale.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	4
Harvard.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	8

Earned runs, Yale 2. Sacrifice hits, Corbett, Kedzie. Stolen bases, Hallowell, Murphy (2), Bowers, Hovey. First base on balls, Hallowell (2), Bowers. Passed ball, Cobb. Wild pitch, Bowers. Struck out, Frothingham, Highlands, Case (2), Jackson, Bliss, Norton. Umpires, Currie of New York, Mullen of Boston. Time, 2 h.

As Yale refused to play the rubber, the championship remained technically undecided; but Harvard really distanced her college competitors during the season, Brown coming second and Yale third, as will be seen by the following table :—

THE COLLEGE RECORD.

CLUBS.	Amherst.....	Brown.....	Dartmouth.....	Harvard.....	Holy Cross.....	Lehigh.....	Princeton.....	Univ. of Pa.....	Williams.....	Yale.....	Per cent.....
Amherst.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7
Brown.....	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	70.0
Dartmouth.....	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.1
Harvard.....	1	2	3	..	2	1	2	1	1	15	78.9
Holy Cross.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.4
Lehigh.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.3
Princeton.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.0
Univ. of Pa.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	38.4
Williams.....	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0
Yale.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	58.8
Games lost.....	3	3	6	4	5	4	6	8	10	7	....

The work of individual members of the Harvard nine is shown by the following summaries :—

BATTING RECORDS.

NAME OF PLAYER.	No. of games....	Runs.....	Bases hits.....	Batting average.	Total batting average.....
Mason.....	33	43	49	.368	.496
Highlands.....	27	21	28	.359	.487
Hallowell.....	37	45	51	.323	.380
Cook.....	39	47	45	.306	.396
Cobb.....	17	12	17	.293	.328
Hovey.....	31	36	38	.275	.428
Frothingham.....	39	39	44	.265	.361
Corbett.....	37	30	40	.263	.355
Trafford.....	18	15	18	.261	.377
Upton.....	11	11	9	.250	.500
Paine.....	8	5	6	.231	.308
Dickinson.....	39	35	36	.229	.274
Wiggin.....	8	1	4	.190	.190
Bates.....	12	3	2	.083	.125
Howe.....	7	8	7	.....	.....

FIELDING RECORDS.

NAME OF PLAYERS AND POSITIONS.	Put outs.....	Assists.....	Errors.....	Fielding average.	Two-base hits....	Three-base hits....	Home runs.....
Highlands, p.....	9	161	10	.944	5	1	1
Bates, p.....	0	85	3	.986	1	0	0
Wiggin, p.....	1	78	2	.975	0	0	0
Upton, c.....	85	26	5	.956	0	3	1
Cobb, c.....	130	33	6	.964	0	1	0
Dickinson, 1b.....	373	9	10	.948	4	0	1
Frothingham, 2b.....	58	77	14	.906	5	4	1
Cook, 3b.....	36	74	18	.859	5	1	2
Hovey, s. a.....	62	53	22	.839	6	3	3
Mason { c.....	142	22	5	.970	5	3	2
{ l. f.....	6	2	3	.727			
Trafford, l. f.....	21	3	2	.923	0	1	2
Hallowell, c. f.....	40	7	0	1.000	2	2	1
Corbett { r. f.....	35	7	2	.955	4	2	3
{ c.....	19	4	4	.852			
Paine, r. f., l. f., c. f.	2	0	0	1.000	0	0	0

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

CHICAGO.

OUR Harvard Club, dating back to 1857, is truly one of the ancient and honorables. "Before the fire" (and this, translated into colloquial Bostonese would read "before 1871") the history of the Club is very hazy, but in 1874 we reorganized with Dr. C. G. Smith, '74, as President. He served two years and was succeeded by Samuel Johnston, '55, to whom Harvard is indebted for the beautiful "Johnston Gate" at Cambridge. Among the other officers were Adams and Furness, '60, Lincoln, '64, Wentworth, '68, Willard, '69, Boutell, '76, and indeed many more if space would allow mention of their names, who have worked hard to increase the local influence of the Club, and in that way to advance in the West the general interests of their Alma Mater. Between the annual dinners the Club, *qua* Club,

apparently seems to lose some of its energy, but the work goes on just the same, as is clearly shown by the fact that whereas a few years ago Chicago boys were content to go to some of the smaller colleges of Connecticut and New Jersey, to-day they feel it is "the thing" to go to Harvard; in consequence you find among the undergraduates at Cambridge the sons of many of Chicago's most prominent and solid men. The Club has had a steady growth from the time when half a dozen faithful alumni used to meet in each other's rooms, till now, when with a membership of two hundred and fifty, we need the biggest banquet hall in the city for our annual dinners. To give another idea of the size of our Club, I need only say that it takes in a territory *even* beyond the limits of Chicago and includes representatives from most of the classes from 1835 to '91. The greatest incentives to keep alive a strong interest in

the welfare of the University have been the frequent visits paid us by President Eliot and the various professors. I cannot urge too strongly upon "the powers that be" the importance to the University of this very custom of sending out representatives every year to the various Harvard Clubs through the country, to tell her sons what is going on at Cambridge. President Eliot has helped our Club a great deal in this way, and now everybody in Chicago wants to see and hear him whenever he is in town. Two years ago, at the suggestion of our Club, about a dozen of our most prominent business men invited the President to deliver a public address on "The Aims of the Higher Education," and we had an audience of over three thousand people to hear him when he came. In 1885 the Club started the idea of a University Club in Chicago, and to-day we have one owning its own seven-story club-house, with a membership of nearly five hundred men. Lowell was our guest in 1887, when we listened to a delightful talk from him at the annual dinner, and he seemed particularly pleased, too, to be again face to face with so many of his old pupils. Last spring, realizing how many Harvard men are now living in the West, we nominated the Hon. George E. Adams, of Chicago, as our candidate for Overseer, and at Commencement he was elected by a very large vote. The annual meeting is held in November, the dinner in January or February. The officers for the current year are as follows: President, James B. Galloway, '71; Vice-Presidents, Henry W. Bishop, L. S., '54, Samuel A. Lynde, '77, and Charles I. Sturgis, '82; Secretary and Treasurer, Heyli-

ger A. de Windt, '81; Chorister, Lockwood Honoré, '88.

H. A. DE WINDT, '81, *Sec.*

CINCINNATI.

This Club was founded in 1869. It meets regularly but once a year, when a dinner is given, generally during the Christmas holidays. Its membership is eighty-nine, and its present officers are: Julius Dexter, '60, President; George Hoadly, Jr., '79, Treasurer; and C. B. Wilby, '70, Secretary. One of the pleasantest irregular meetings of the Club was that which was held early last July, in honor of the visit to Cincinnati of Dr. T. W. Richards. His graceful remarks at that meeting should have the effect of spreading the growth of Harvard feeling in this region. C. B. WILBY, '70, *Sec.*

CLEVELAND.

The Club was organized in January, 1886, and consisted first of twenty-five members. The membership, which has increased during the past six years to about sixty, is not confined to Cleveland, but includes those graduates living in neighboring towns. The regular annual meeting and dinner are held during the Christmas holidays, with an occasional informal meeting or two during the year. The present officers of the Club are: President, James H. Hoyt, LL. B., '77; Vice-Presidents, Francis J. Wing, '72, and E. A. Angell, '73; Secretary, Charles W. Baker, '84; Treasurer, Herbert C. Bourne, '87; Executive Committee, M. I. Black, '91, F. Bosworth, '89, and John B. Walker, '84. At the last meeting a committee, composed of Professor C. A. Mitchell, '81, W. W. Lothman, '85, Professor E. M. Snyder, '86, and E. A. Angell, '73, was ap-

pointed to elicit interest in the Harvard examinations in Cleveland. Steps have also been taken by the Club towards founding at Harvard a scholarship for students from Cleveland or vicinity.

CHARLES W. BAKER, '84, *Sec.*

FALL RIVER.

The Harvard Club of Fall River was founded in 1886, with fifteen charter members. During that winter and the following, the Club gave two large receptions and balls to the Harvard Glee and Banjo clubs. It has had five annual dinners, entertaining as guests the President or some professor or distinguished graduate from the University. Besides these dinners, it has given a complimentary dinner to Perry D. Trafford, '89, and Bernard W. Trafford, '93, members of Harvard's victorious football team of '90-'91. When the Club was founded, there were only five representatives from Fall River in the University; now there are twenty. Recent advices from Cambridge state that the students from the B. M. C. Durfee High School, who tried their examinations this year, passed most creditably, — eight out of nine passing without conditions (some with honors), and one with one condition. Fall River had the following representatives on the football team this year: Trafford, Captain, J. Highlands and Gray, substitutes; on the nine: Trafford, J. Highlands and Cook; on the Mott Haven team: Hawes. The following are the officers of the Fall River Harvard Club for the present year: President, Milton Reed, '88; Vice-President, James F. Jackson, '73; Secretary, Edward B. Jennings, '86; Treasurer, Randall N. Durfee, '89. These, with

the following, compose the Executive Committee: Edward Higginson, '74, Alanson J. Abbe, '81, and Joseph H. Bowen, '88. The Club has forty-eight members. Its annual dinner is held on the last Friday in January.

EDWARD B. JENNINGS, '86, *Sec.*

FITCHBURG.

H. I. Wallace, '77, Secretary, writes: "The Fitchburg Harvard Club was formed in 1878, but since 1884 no meetings have been held and the club is practically dead. It numbered forty-two members when it last showed signs of life."

LOUISVILLE.

After several informal conferences and a published notice, a meeting of Harvard men was held at Louisville, April 8, 1886. The temporary organization adopted a constitution and effected a permanent organization, with J. W. Chenault as President; J. L. Danforth, '39, and B. B. Huntoon, '56, as Vice-Presidents; and J. S. Bell, '81, as Secretary and Treasurer. According to the constitution, "Any one who has been connected with any department of the University, or has received an honorary degree from the University, is eligible to membership." We have had during the existence of the Club thirty-three members, of whom two have died, five have changed residence, and three or four more have dropped off because of distant residence, so that I now count about twenty members. The Club has held annual dinners upon three occasions, namely: June 8, 1886; June 14, 1887; and June 11, 1888. On November 8, 1886, the Club dined in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard, choosing "Alumni

Day" as the most appropriate of the three days. On Dec. 30, 1887, we entertained several representative college men at a reception, on which occasion the project of a "University Club" in Louisville was broached. For the time this project failed to materialize, but a year later, at a similar reception, on a larger scale, arranged with the active coöperation of the local Yale Club, enough life was put into the scheme to bring into existence "The University Club of Louisville," in April, 1889. At the annual meeting for 1889, there were elected the following officers: B. B. Huntoon, President; R. C. Tevis, 1st Vice-President; A. E. Wilson, 2d Vice-President; J. S. Bell, Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. Chenault, Henning, and Dow, with the President and Secretary, *ex-officio*, are members of the Executive Committee. In default of subsequent meetings these officers have held over. The annual dinner for 1889 was prevented by untoward circumstances, and though each year since the Executive Committee has planned a dinner, something has invariably happened to prevent it.

J. S. BELL, '81, Sec.

MARYLAND.

The Harvard Club of Maryland was founded in the fall of 1884. The first President was E. G. Daves, '54. His successors have been C. J. Bonaparte, '71, C. C. Bombaugh, '50, Jos. M. Cushing, '55, T. J. Morris, '56, R. Gundry, Med., '51, and A. M. Elliott, '68, the present incumbent. The other officers now are: Vice-Presidents, R. S. Morison, '69, and Leigh Bonsal, '84; Treasurer, J. B. Noel Wyatt, '70; Secretary, H. Ivah Thomsen, '81; Directors, C. C. Bombaugh, '50, W. E. Moseley, Med., '74, and E. G. Daves,

'54. The regular meetings of the Club are held in June and December, and a dinner is given in February.

H. I. THOMSEN, '81, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

The Harvard Club of Milwaukee was organized December 27, 1890, upon the model of the Harvard Club of Chicago, and has almost forty members. It has had no formal gatherings since its annual dinner and business meeting the last week in December; but it has not been idle in its efforts for Harvard's advancement, as is testified to by the fact that largely owing to the exertions of the Club Harvard Entrance Examinations were held in Milwaukee this year for the first time. We believe that we can safely attribute a part of the great gain of Harvard sentiment which has been manifested during the last two years in our city and State to the organization of this Club. The announcement of the entrance examinations here brought out several candidates who never expected to apply for admission to Harvard, and Harvard is very popular at present in the city and State, and, we believe, all through the Northwest. The senior member of our Club is Dr. James M. Allen, '49, and we count among our members Mr. Edwin H. Abbot, '55, to whose loyalty to his University we are all much indebted. As far as we can learn, more boys are going to Harvard from Milwaukee at the present time than to all the other Eastern colleges put together. The favorites, after Harvard, seem to be Princeton and Amherst. We have to meet in this part of the West the competition of State institutions of a very high grade and efficiency, especially

the University of Wisconsin and the University of Michigan, and the new University of Chicago is offering scholarships which will be very tempting to Wisconsin boys ; but at present the tide is setting the right way, and we shall do all we can as members of the Club, and as individuals, to keep up the Harvard interest and to increase our representation at Cambridge. The President of the Club is Samuel W. French, '73 ; the Secretary is Edward W. Frost, '84.

EDWARD W. FROST, '84, *Sec.*

MINNESOTA.

The first stated meetings of Harvard men in Minnesota were in the seventies, when Winthrop Miller, '73, and James L. Baker, '33, were wont to meet on Commencement Day. In 1880 four graduates of the college living in Minneapolis organized a club, and elected Dr. George F. French, '59, President, and Dr. Winthrop Miller, '73, Secretary. In ignorance of the existing organization, the graduates in St. Paul in 1883 discussed the formation of a Harvard Club. To accomplish this a committee sent out invitations to a dinner for the evening of Jan. 8, 1884, the men in Minneapolis being included. At this dinner thirteen graduates of the College, including the four members of the Club, were present. It was agreed that all those present should become members, and that the annual dinner should be given in St. Paul and Minneapolis alternately. The Hon. George B. Young, '60, was elected President, and Samuel H. Hill, '79, Secretary, for the ensuing year. By the original constitution of the Club, membership was limited to graduates of the Academic Department. For some time past a majority of the

members have thought this limitation unwise, and it is believed this was the only Harvard Club that did so restrict its membership. At a meeting in May, 1891, the subject was fully discussed and a committee was appointed to revise the constitution. This committee reported at the annual meeting on Jan. 4, 1892, and after a discussion of the report the constitution was so amended that any person who has received a degree from Harvard University, or who has been connected with any of its departments as student or instructor, should be eligible, election being by a committee. In 1871 the first undergraduate from Minnesota received his A. B. In the Academic year 1891-92 this State sent in all twenty-eight students to the different departments of the University. There are now in Minnesota forty-nine graduates of the College, seventeen graduates of the Medical School, one graduate of the Graduate Department, and one of the Divinity School, together with thirty-six former students of the Law School not above enumerated. This Club wishes to include in its members Harvard men in this whole region, whether resident in the northern peninsula of Michigan, in northern Wisconsin, or in the two Dakotas. The officers elected at the last annual meeting were : President, Major John Bigelow, '60 ; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Herbert P. Curtis, '51, U. S. A. ; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry B. Wenzell, '75. Col. Curtis died Feb. 12, 1892.

HENRY B. WENZELL, '75, *Sec.*

NEW YORK CITY.

The Club was founded in 1865, largely through the efforts of the present Secretary of the Class of '60,

Dr. Francis M. Weld (to whose comprehensive, though unsigned, little sketch of the Club, inserted in the catalogue for 1887, I am indebted for most of my information of its early history); and its original membership consisted of only about thirty men, the oldest a member of the Class of '30; and the youngest of the Class of '63. Among them were the Rev. Samuel Osgood, Dr. John O. Stone, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the Hon. William G. Choate, and Edmund Wetmore, all of whom, with Dr. Weld, have since been Presidents of the Club; Albert C. Haseltine, its first Secretary; Hon. James T. Kilbreth, who has been chairman of its committee on admissions ever since it became an incorporated club in 1887; and George Blagden, the present Vice-President. At first the meetings were held at the members' houses, and later at a Masonic room on the top floor of a building at the corner of Broadway and 12th Street—the supper being of a most informal nature, consisting only of stewed oysters, crackers, and draught ale; while the Club catalogue, now an imposing little volume of sixty-four pages, consisted then of only a small piece of cardboard about a foot square, on which were printed the names of the members, and which was hung upon the wall on meeting nights. In 1867 the Club met at a room in Delmonico's, then in 14th Street; and in 1868 it tried the experiment of fitting up two rooms on the second floor of No. 933 Broadway, the only refreshments being the contents of a small sideboard, and a pitcher of ice-water. This arrangement proving inadequate, however, to the inner needs of the members, the Club meetings the ensuing year were

transferred back to Delmonico's, where they continued to be held monthly, except during the summer (first, in the 14th Street house, and later in the 26th Street building), until 1885, when the place of meeting was changed to the University Club Theatre at the corner of 26th Street and Madison Avenue. There the Club remained until 1887, when the needs of the University Club required that the theatre be abolished and the room used for a club dining-room; and the meetings were again held at Delmonico's until June, 1887, when the Club moved into permanent quarters at No. 11 West 22d Street, which house it has occupied ever since. Up to this time the Club had confined itself to holding monthly meetings of a social nature, where matters pertaining to the College and her interests were informally discussed, where all Harvard men were welcome, and where a light supper was served in a side room, while the larger room was given up to story-telling and old college choruses.

In addition to the gentlemen already mentioned as among the original members of the Club, several others ought to be remembered as contributing largely to its success in all this early period: among them Frederick A. Lane, President in 1867; James C. Carter, President from 1870 to 1872; and Charles C. Beaman, President from 1883 to 1885. Dr. Weld held, in turn, every important office in the gift of the Club. He was its Treasurer from 1868 to 1874, its Secretary from 1874 to 1881, and its President from 1881 to 1883. His successors in the Treasurership were T. Frank Brownell, '65, from 1874 to 1883, and William Montgomery, Jr., '67, from 1883 to 1888. In the Secretaryship his pre-

decessors, after Mr. Haseltine, were Adolphus W. Green, '63, from 1867 to 1873, and Henry Sherwin, from 1873 to 1874; and his successor was Nathaniel S. Smith, '69, from 1881 to 1888. All of these gentlemen deserve the earnest thanks of the Club for their conduct of its affairs during all this period; and none more so than Mr. Smith, who, in addition to his duties as Secretary, was, with Arthur M. Sherwood, '78 (now chairman of the committee on the new club-house), the life of the music at the monthly meetings.

The only change in the monthly programme was the annual dinner, which always took the place of the February meeting, the first one having been given on Feb. 22, 1867, at the then famous restaurant, the *Maison Dorée*, on the south side of Union Square, Dr. John O. Stone, the first President of the Club, occupying the chair, and the attendance numbering about seventy men, some twenty of whom had come on from Boston for the occasion. The dinners have since been given annually with ever increasing success — usually on the day preceding Washington's birthday, or within a day or two of it; and they have all been given at Delmonico's — excepting that of 1887, at the Metropolitan Opera House; and that of 1890, at the Hotel Brunswick.

During the very successful presidency of Mr. Beaman, the question of permanent quarters for the Club had been several times broached; but no definite action was taken on it until the meeting of October, 1886, during the presidency of Mr. Wetmore, when a committee was appointed to consider the question, and report, at a future meeting, the result of its de-

liberations. This committee, after a careful discussion, sent circulars to all the members of the Club, asking them to express their opinions on the subject; and at the meeting of Dec. 18, 1886, they reported that about two hundred replies had been received, the vote being handsomely over five to one in favor of permanent quarters; and, in consequence of this vote, they advised moving into the house, No. 11 West 22d Street, in the rear of Clark's Restaurant, after the necessary alterations had been made in the house. At the next meeting, Jan. 15, 1887 (by a vote, again, of almost five to one), the committee was continued, with power to arrange for permanent quarters; on April 5th a new club was incorporated into which the old club was merged; and on June 7th the present club-house was opened — the informal exercises consisting of a speech of welcome by President Wetmore; an address by Ex-President Beaman; and a poetical translation from Horace, by Ex-President Sargent. Mr. Beaman also took the occasion to present to the Club the admirable portrait in oil of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, by Rice, which now hangs in the front sitting-room, and which is considered the most successful portrait the Doctor ever has had painted.

The feeling had been very general that this move into permanent quarters ought not to lead to the increase of dues, especially for the younger members, as the Club had always been one which all Harvard men who were eligible could afford to join; so the initiation for every one was left at \$10, and the annual dues were left at \$10 for all out-of-town members, and for all resident members who had been five years, or less, out of college. The

only change in the dues was, that members who had been more than five years out of college should pay \$20 annually instead of \$10. During the five years' continuance in the clubhouse, no other increase in any of the dues has been found necessary, and the Club invariably has lived within its income.

The custom of holding monthly meetings, with a supper, has been kept up, with an average attendance larger than at the meetings of the old club; the number of men attending the annual dinner in February has more than once so crowded the large room in Delmonico's that the adjoining smaller rooms had also to be utilized to accommodate the guests; and in addition to these, — the *only* features of the old club, — the members have had a club-house, with several rooms permanently occupied by resident members, and other bedrooms reserved for the use of out-of-town members; with a cheerful sitting-room, a billiard-room, a card-room, an office, and a library, where all the college publications, the daily papers, and all the principal weeklies and monthlies are constantly on hand; and with a club dining-room, where a nice little table d'hôte is provided for the sum of 85 cents, and the privilege extended to them of ordering any of the items on Clark's menu, to be served in their own club-house, at prices specially arranged for their benefit.

The officers of the old club laid down their offices to take a well-earned rest at the first annual meeting after the new club was fairly launched, Mr. Wetmore being succeeded as President by Francis O. French, '57, who, again, was succeeded by Edward King, '53 — the latter being now just

about entering on a third term of a most successful administration. Mr. Montgomery's successor in the Treasurership was Charles H. Russell, '72, who still continues skilfully to manage the club's finances; and Mr. Smith's successor as Secretary is also still in office. The annual catalogue for 1892 shows the largest membership the Club has ever known, there being no less than 642 names on the list, 435 of whom are resident and 207 non-resident members.

The Committee on Literature and Art has succeeded in accumulating the nucleus of a Harvard reference library that they hope will be, in time, second only to that in the College Library at Cambridge. They have collected over seven eighths of all the Harvard papers published since 1811; they have a complete set of Triennial and Quinquennial Catalogues from 1781 to 1890; an almost complete set of President's and Treasurer's reports from 1825 to date; most of the Class Secretaries' reports; a large number of Dudleian Lectures, and Phi Beta Kappa orations and poems; many catalogues of college societies, — some of them now abolished; a large number of college theatrical programmes and photographs; and hundreds of miscellaneous reports and pamphlets relating to Harvard, or by or about Harvard men. They have also rare college publications of days gone by, such as "College Scenes," by Nathan Hayward, '50, — the predecessor, by some thirty years, of Frank Attwood's clever "Manners and Customs of ye Harvarde Studente;" "Childe Harvarde;" "The Rebelliad;" and the several novels written about Harvard, including the charming and touching story of "Two College Friends," by Loring,

'75, whose tragic death, some years ago, among the Indians in the West, cut short what promised to be so brilliant a career. In time they hope to have, also, a comprehensive collection of works by Harvard men, which in themselves would comprise a library of no mean importance.

In addition to the portrait of Dr. Peabody, the Club has also a replica, three-quarters length, of the admirable portrait of President Eliot by Robert Jordan Hardie, the original of which now hangs in the University Club; and the subscription for the replica was largely the gift of the Harvard men in the University Club, most of whom are also members of the Harvard Club. And among the other curious bits of Harvard Memorabilia on the walls are an old programme of a pretended burlesque performance in 1830, which was surreptitiously posted on the bulletin board, and in which President Quincy and several members of the Faculty are announced as taking prominent parts, — a relic found in an old bookstore some years ago, and presented by the finder to the Club; a couple of curious pen-and-ink caricatures of President Walker, drawn by a member of the Class of '57; one of the suppressed sheets of the early Lampoon; the stern of the old "Harvard," in which so many victorious Harvard crews sat in the late "fifties" and the early "sixties" (presented by Mr. John Greenough); and the certificate of election issued in 1880 to Mr. John O. Sargent, the first Overseer of the College from a State other than Massachusetts, of which important innovation the Harvard Club of New York was the original sponsor. Members of the Club, and Harvard men else-

where, often send in Harvard books and papers, or other articles of interest to the collection, which are always welcome and heartily appreciated.

For some little time past it has been the desire of all the Club's members to have their own little club-house, rather than a rented building; but the former feeling that the dues ought not to be increased has always stood in the way of building, as the interest on the bonded debt thus incurred would have made it difficult for the Club to live satisfactorily within its income; but the committee appointed some months ago to consider the feasibility of the plan has succeeded in raising, as a voluntary gift from the members, almost \$35,000; and with the saving that this will occasion in the annual interest to be paid, it is confidently hoped that before another year has gone by a building to be known as "Harvard House" will be erected, into which the Club will move; where its collections will be extended and preserved; where the old-time monthly meetings will be continued; where visiting Harvard organizations may be entertained; where, in time, a simple grill-room may be provided; where rooms may be had by non-resident members; where any information as to Harvard may be readily obtainable; and where any of the critics who, with no knowledge of the subject, are always talking about Harvard extravagance may be shown that the result of a Harvard education on her sons in New York has prompted them to found and maintain a Harvard headquarters, supported by probably the smallest initiation and dues of any club of its size in the city; in which simplicity will preclude the possibility of extravagance; of which the doors will ever

be open in welcome to those who care for Harvard; and in which the only rivalry that can enter in will be to see who of the members can best show his love for and loyalty to his Alma Mater.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL, '82, Sec.

NORTHWEST.

The Club was organized in 1887, and now has about seventy members, the larger proportion of whom are Eastern men and recent graduates. Thus far the functions of the Club have been of a purely gastronomic character, being confined to the regular annual dinners, which are held successively at Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, these being the largest cities embraced in the Club's territory. Our next dinner will take place in October, at Portland, Ore. The objects of the Club, however, as our Constitution states, are "goodfellowship and the advancement of the University," and I am pleased to state that the admission examinations were held for the first time this year in Portland under our auspices. During his recent Western trip President Eliot was entertained by members of this Club. George H. Preston, '78, is President, and John D. Sherwood, '83, Secretary.

J. D. SHERWOOD, '83, Sec.

OMAHA.

Our Harvard Club was organized September 17, 1886. Its activity has been confined principally to the giving of occasional dinners. Acquaintance among Harvard men in the city and State has been promoted, and interest in the University maintained. In February, 1891, we had the pleasure of entertaining President Eliot, who

stayed in our city a couple of days and brought our people closer in touch with the University than ever before. We have a membership of about twenty. We are strongly represented in the Omaha schools, three of our members being teachers in the Omaha High School and two being members of the Omaha Board of Education. We have aided in the election of a Western man to the Board of Overseers, and have from time to time considered minor matters brought to our attention by those interested in the University and its alumni. Our present officers are; Dr. Richard Stebbins, '46, President; W. S. Poppleton, '87, Secretary.

W. S. POPPLETON, '87, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia was founded in 1864, and for a time held weekly and enthusiastic meetings. Of late years there has been no symptom of these things, save an annual dinner. Last January, in pursuance of a vote of the Club, a new constitution was presented by the committee appointed for this purpose, providing for an initiation fee, annual dues (\$5 and \$2 respectively), a system of elections, and rotation in office, — all a new departure. The old officers stepped out, and their successors were the Hon. James T. Mitchell, '55, President; Theodore Frothingham, '70, Vice-President; H. L. Clark, '87, Treasurer; W. S. Ellis, '89, Secretary. An executive committee to carry on all affairs of the Club was also elected, of which the President, Treasurer, and Secretary are *ex-officio* members, the others being Charles B. McMichael, '70, Henry H. Brown, '76, and Owen Wister, '82.

A still more important step was taken in getting a club-room, where the College papers are taken, and which it is hoped will come to be used steadily. All men from Philadelphia or neighboring places, whose connection with the University shall seem satisfactory to the Executive Committee, are eligible. The room of the Club is at the southeast corner of 15th Street and South Penn Square, two minutes from the Pennsylvania Railway Station, and in a central and convenient situation.

OWEN WISTER, '82.

PLYMOUTH.

This Club consists of graduates and students of the Academical Department of Harvard College, who were born in Plymouth, and also of such as may be temporary residents of Plymouth. The Club was organized August 14, 1871, with twenty-two members, the Hon. Charles H. Warren, '17, being the first President. It is intended that the meetings shall be held annually, in the month of August. The present number of members is not known, as no regular list is kept, but it is about fifty. The officers are: President, Arthur Lord, '72; Secretary, J. D. Thurber, '58; Treasurer, E. E. Hobart, '75; Executive Committee, A. Lord, '72, George B. Hobart, '75, W. S. Danforth, '52, (Scientific), W. P. Stoddard, '66, and C. S. Davis, '80.

JAMES D. THURBER, '58, Sec.

RHODE ISLAND.

On July 19, 1882, in pursuance to a call signed by several prominent alumni of Harvard, resident in the city of Newport, several gentlemen met at the Redwood Library for the purpose

of founding an association to be called the Harvard Club of Rhode Island. The Rev. Charles T. Brooks was chosen chairman, and the meeting on being called to order proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following were chosen by acclamation: President, Francis Brinley, '18; Vice-President, Edward L. Cunningham, '23; Poet, Charles T. Brooks, '32; Treasurer, Edward D. Boit, '34; Master of Ceremonies, Henry Bedlow, LL. B., '42; Toastmaster, Albert G. Lawrence, '56; Secretary, John H. Storer, '82. A letter was read from President Eliot, expressing his interest in the undertaking. Among the prominent alumni resident in Providence elected to membership at this meeting were the Hon. Amos Perry, '37, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, '40, and the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, D. S., '49. These gentlemen were forthwith notified of their election and urged to call a meeting of the alumni in their locality in order that the organization might be perfected in the northern part of the State. Ten days later another meeting was held in Newport, at which the committee on the constitution made their report, and a communication was received from some of the alumni in Providence, already alluded to, advocating "a single-headed system" rather than one with two chapters, which had been first thought of. On Sept. 2, ensuing, at a meeting of alumni held in Providence, acquiescence was expressed in the action taken at the Newport meetings, and it was agreed to hold a semi-annual meeting in Providence in winter, and an annual gathering in Newport in summer. On Sept. 13, 1882, the first annual dinner of the Club was

held at the Casino in Newport, upwards of fifty associates being present. The officers of the evening were the Hon. Henry Bedlow, Master of Ceremonies, Gen. A. G. Lawrence, Toastmaster, and the Rev. C. T. Brooks, Poet. The first semi-annual dinner was held in Providence, May 8, 1883. From this time up to the summer of 1886 the Club flourished. Then came a period of three years during which no social gatherings were held, and only now and then a perfunctory business meeting. Many of the shining lights among the Club's founders had passed away and others had seemingly lost all interest in its welfare. At the annual meeting held in Newport, Oct. 5, 1890, Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, the Secretary, in his report, noted that six members had died since the last meeting of the Club, and that many others had removed from the State. It was debated whether it was worth while, even if it were possible, to continue the organization. It was finally decided to make efforts to revive the former prosperity of the Club. It was felt that we must trust a good deal to Providence, and Claudius B. Farnsworth, '41, a resident of that city, was elected President. On Feb. 12, 1890, a most successful meeting and dinner was held in Providence. The next August, a well-attended summer meeting and dinner were held in Newport. The Club is now in a prosperous condition, having a membership of upwards of 140. It has recently issued a circular containing the speeches made at the 1891 annual meeting, a list of officers, members, the by-laws, etc. President Eliot has added much to the value and interest of the Club meetings by delegating as his representative some member of the Fac-

ulty. This has served to keep our Association in touch with the actual activities of the University's life. Many alumni who have been visitors in Newport during the season have contributed largely to the success of our annual meetings by their presence and counsel, and we hope that hereafter, as in the past, they will avail themselves of the hearty welcome which always awaits them.

The Club held its tenth annual dinner at the Ocean House, Newport, on Aug. 23. Twenty-five members were present, and the speakers were as follows: Mr. William P. Sheffield, Judge H. P. Brown, Professor G. S. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Hart, of Harvard, Dr. William H. Palmer, Capt. Bixby, U. S. A., Professor C. E. Monroe, United States torpedo station, the Rev. F. F. Emerson, of Newport, and Dr. H. G. MacKaye, of Newport.

HENRY G. MACKAYE, '78, Sec.

SEATTLE, WASH.

The "Harvard Club, of Seattle," was founded July 15, 1891, and its objects are to promote acquaintance among Harvard men and to foster an interest in Harvard University. Its meetings are held quarterly. The Club now has a membership of 33, and is growing all the time. Its present officers are: Joseph Shippen, '60, President; C. T. Tyler, '74, Vice-President; and George H. Preston, '78, Secretary and Treasurer. The usual programme at the meetings is to have a paper read on some interesting subject connected with Harvard University, or otherwise, then a supper and general talk, and college songs.

G. H. PRESTON, '78, Sec.

SOUTHWEST.

The Harvard Club of the Southwest, with headquarters in Kansas City, was founded in February, 1891. Its membership numbers about one hundred. About fifty of the members of the Club reside in Kansas City, and the other fifty in the western part of Missouri and the eastern part of Kansas. We have never had but one well attended meeting, and that was March 5, 1891, when we entertained President Eliot at a dinner at the Coates House, in Kansas City. At the time the Club was organized we expected to have a dinner each year, but so far we have had none this year. Henry Van Brunt, '54, of this city, is President, and H. C. Ward, '86, is Secretary of the Club.

HUGH C. WARD, '86, *Sec.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Washington Harvard Club was founded in 1883. The early success of the Club was due largely to the persistent efforts of the late George B. Loring, '38, at one time Minister to Portugal, and the late A. A. Hayes, '57. The late George Bancroft, '17, was the first president of the Club. The objects of the Club are to promote goodfellowship among the members and to extend the influence of Harvard University. A dinner, to which all Harvard men are always welcome, is held annually on the second Wednesday in February. The actual work done by the Club is of considerable value to the University. Only last year the difficulty under which Southern students, who wished to go to Harvard, labored, being obliged to go to some Northern city to take the examinations, was brought by the Club to the attention of the

University, and now entrance examinations are held annually at Washington. At the present time the Club is busily engaged in raising a fund for the purpose of aiding such graduates of the Washington High School as may wish to go to Harvard. The Club numbers about one hundred and fifty members. The officers are: President, the Hon. Edward Lander, '35; Vice-Presidents, Gen. N. L. Anderson, '58, Jesse Brown, '71, Frank W. Hackett, '61, and the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, '80; Secretary, W. D. Davidge, Jr., '88; Treasurer, Pickering Dodge, '79.

W. D. DAVIDGE, JR., '88, *Sec.*

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Harvard Association of Western New York has no constitution, by-laws, or annual dues. All Harvard men living in New York State west of Utica, who have been candidates for any Harvard degree, are considered members. The membership roll contains at present one hundred and sixty-two such names. There were but sixty-eight on the original list, when the Club started in 1881, but that list was not nearly as complete as the present one. The meetings consist of an annual dinner, held usually in Buffalo, but at intervals of about three years in Rochester, and of informal gatherings sometimes called for special purposes. The Hon. E. C. Sprague, '43, has been the President of the Club since its organization. The position of Secretary and Treasurer has been held successively by Messrs. Ammi Cutter, '72, John B. Olmsted, '76, and Francis Almy, '79. The original Executive Committee consisted of Ammi Cutter, '72, Carleton Sprague, '81, and W. W. Kent,

'82, of Buffalo, with H. G. Danforth, '77, of Rochester, and E. B. Nelson, '73, of Rome. The present Executive Committee consists of F. W. Fiske, '55, J. B. Olmsted, '76, C. H. Keep, '82, and Seward Cary, '86, of Buffalo, with W. W. Mumford, '84, of Rochester. An informal meeting of the Club was held July 6, 1892, at the home of Mr. Fiske, to afford the members of the Club an opportunity of expressing to Mr. Sprague the pleasure which they felt in the conferring upon him by the College of the degree of LL. D. at Commencement.

FRANCIS ALMY, '79, *Sec.*

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

THE SENIOR ALUMNUS.

Senior alumnus is the designation given to the oldest member of the Class which has been longest out of College; he may or may not be also the oldest living graduate. At the present time these honors are divided. The Rev. William Henry Furness, '20, of Philadelphia, is senior alumnus, but the position of eldest graduate has by the recent death of the Rev. William Withington, '21, of Washington, D. C., devolved upon Dr. William Lambert Russell, '26, of Barre. Dr. Russell is in his 93d year, having been born 28 Oct., 1799, exactly one year later than Mr. Withington. Rev. Dr. Furness is the only living member of 1820, as Mr. Withington was of 1821. Samuel Ward Chandler, of Philadelphia, represents 1822, William G. Prince, of Dedham, 1823, and George Wheatland, of Salem, 1824. Of '26, the Rev. Dr. Peabody and Dr. Russell survive, while two later Classes have each but one member living, both resident in Cambridge, — Epes Sar-

gent Dixwell, '27, and Dr. Jonathan W. Bemis, '30. The Class of 1828 has six members, and that of 1829 five. For some time it was impossible to learn whether or no any members of 1819 were living, but now it is practically certain that all have passed away. George Salmon Bourne, the only member whose decease has not been definitely ascertained, has not been traced later than 1823. He was a son of Sylvanus Bourne, long consul-general of the United States at Amsterdam, in which city the graduate was born. Portraits of George and of his brother are in the possession of Major Sylvanus B. Phinney, of Barnstable.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, '77.

1820.

Dr. Furness passed the summer in good health at Wallingford, Pa., with his son, H. H. Furness, '55.

1821.

By the death at Jackson, Mich., on Aug. 31, of the Rev. William Withington, the Class of 1821 becomes extinct. Mr. Withington was ordained in the Episcopal Church, and for many years served in various parishes in Massachusetts. He went last spring to visit his son at Jackson, Mich., and was in excellent health until Aug. 9, when he fell and broke his hip, to which accident his death was due. At graduation his Class had 59 members, of whom the most famous was Ralph Waldo Emerson. Among its other distinguished members were Robert W. Barnwell, President of the University of South Carolina, Member of Congress and Senator; Edward Kent, Justice of the Supreme Court and Governor of Maine; Frederic P. Leverett, Head Master of the Boston

Latin School ; Edward G. Loring, Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims ; and Charles W. Upham, Member of Congress.

1828.

On the death of the Class Secretary, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, Jan. 14, 1892, the records of the Class were, with the assent of its President, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, sent to the College Library for preservation. The Library has printed them in its Bibliographical Contributions, No. 46. At graduation, the Class had fifty-three members, of whom but six now survive, as follows : the Rev. Charles Babidge, Arthur H. H. Bernard, the Rev. Joseph W. Cross, Patrick Grant, John P. Tarbell, and Robert C. Winthrop. At the Commencement dinner, 1888, Mr. Winthrop spoke for the Class at its sixtieth anniversary, and alluded in the following terms to some of its prominent members : " We had a poet, — not a Longfellow, not a Holmes, not a Lowell, but a poet of no common promise, in James C. Richmond, who has left some lines of which we were proud at the time, and of which we are not ashamed now ; but who, perhaps, had too many of the eccentricities of genius for the clerical career in which he lived and died. . . . George Stillman Hillard, to whom our highest honors were assigned, would have spoken here to-day, we all know how eloquently, for his voice has been but recently lost to us ; Gilchrist, the late Chief Justice of New Hampshire ; Russell, the eminent naturalist ; James Jackson, the rising hope of the profession which his father so long adorned ; Nichols, the incomparable proofreader and critic ; Barnard, the Warren Street Chapel philanthropist, whose place as Secretary of our Class is now filled by my friend, Dr. Henry

I. Bowditch ; Chapman, Fox, Loring, Dana, Gilmor, Welford, — I may not attempt to recall more names, but I certainly can say nothing about the 'survival of the fittest' in view of such losses. I may not speak of the living ; but I should not be pardoned — I should not pardon myself — were I to omit the name, and something more than the name, of one among the early dead, who was the very pride and glory of our Class, though, by some accident or oversight, the second honor was awarded to him instead of the first. I refer to Charles Chauncey Emerson, who died so sadly within eight years after he had taken his degree." Two members of the Class of 1828 were Overseers, — George S. Hillard and Robert C. Winthrop ; twelve were clergymen, eight physicians, and sixteen lawyers. Most interesting and characteristic are Dr. Bowditch's comments on his own publications, and those of his classmates. In productivity he far exceeded any other member of '28, Mr. Winthrop being second on the bibliographical list. George S. Hillard's "Six Months in Italy," which appeared in 1853, is doubtless the book by a '28 author that attained and kept the widest popularity.

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, Sec.

Leicester.

The Secretary wrote in June : " The Class of '29 are six old men, all over eighty years. It is in vain now to call Class meetings in the old Class Committee way ; but we often summon them in Dr. Holmes's method, and we never fail to get them. Lo! the shadows, the shadows. With utmost good wishes for the success of you young and vigorous men in all you undertake

for the highest honor and success of Harvard, — Yours, Samuel May." Since this note was written, John James Tayler has died. — Dr. Holmes spent his 83d birthday, Aug. 29, in good health at Beverly, receiving many tokens and calls from friends and admirers. To a visitor he said: "I am well for my years, barring a little difficulty with asthma and a dimness of the eyes, and when I have said this there is not much more to be said. I dictate to my secretary two or three hours a day some things which I wish to remember, and which others may be interested in later on. The dictation is the material for my 'Reminiscences,' which I have decided to finish while my physical health and mind remain unimpaired. Outside of this work, a synonyme for my daily life is idling and resting. I read with increasing difficulty more or less from books and newspapers."

1834.

THOMAS CUSHING, Sec.

170 Newbury St., Boston.

The Report of a Class so ancient as that of 1834 can hardly have much that is interesting. Ten members survive of upwards of fifty who graduated. Of these seven assembled at dinner at Parker's according to the custom of the Class for the last thirty years. The oldest man was eighty-six; the youngest seventy-eight. All were in good health and spirits. This dinner has been known among us for four years past as the "Gassett Memorial Dinner," being provided by a bequest of a kind-hearted member of the Class, "to *promote Class Meetings*," and in euphemistic language, "when the Class have no further need of it" to found a scholarship. It is the intention of the Class to keep up

this custom as long as enough remain to make a "Class meeting." Two have been decided to be enough for that purpose. In the College year 1891-92, but one death occurred in the Class of 1834, viz., that of Dr. John W. Randall, a highly gifted man of rather eccentric character and habits. He was largely devoted to scientific pursuits as far back as his college days, and made a very valuable entomological collection when such tastes brought more ridicule than fame. He was appointed on the zoölogical staff of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, but, wearied by the interminable delays attending its sailing, resigned his position. Later in life he made a very valuable collection of engravings, probably the finest in America, which he bequeathed to Harvard College with \$30,000 to take care of it. He left an ample fortune, numerous unpublished scientific papers, and five volumes of manuscript poems, some of which may at some day see the light. His engravings have been deposited at the Boston Art Museum under the care of Mr. S. R. Koehler.

1840.

DR. M. W. WELD, Sec.

23 Worcester St., Boston.

Mr. John Capen writes to the Editor in reply to a request for news: "I very much regret that our Class Secretary, Dr. M. W. Weld, is wholly unable by long illness to do any work of the kind. He sent your circular to me, and having pledged myself to assist him whenever needed, I am happy to be able to do this service for him." At the Commencement Dinner the present year, four of the Class were present, viz: Allen, Bond, Kimball, and Capen. These, with White and C. G. Davis, seldom miss Commence-

ment. Our last Class Dinner was on Commencement night of 1890, the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation. It was by invitation of two members, who hoped to meet most of the survivors at that time. Several, however, were in distant parts of the country; two were traveling in foreign lands, and others were unable on account of sickness to come. So that only eight were present. But the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed. The evening was given up to sociability and reminiscence, and was further enlivened by an excellent poem by William A. Crafts, our Poet at graduation. Also, a bottle of wine was opened, given for this occasion at our twenty-fifth Anniversary Dinner, by our Classmate James Lawrence.

1841.

DR. FRANCIS MINOT, Sec.

65 Marlborough St., Boston.

The survivors of the Class of 1841 celebrated their fiftieth anniversary by dining together at the Thorndike on the evening of June 23, 1891. Samuel F. McCleary, the only surviving member of the Class Committee, presided, and of the twenty-one living members of Class all were present but eight, two of whom were in Europe, and one in California. The chairman, after a most interesting address, called upon each member present to recite briefly his experience in life since leaving college, and then spoke about the careers and welfare of each of the absent members, from several of whom letters were received and read; he alluded also in appropriate terms to such as had died within the last decade, and exhibited their last photographs, which added great interest to his statements. Col. T. W. Higginson, when called on, read some

original verses, depicting the appearance and peculiarities of the members of the Class when assembled in 1837 on the steps of University Hall, awaiting its opening for their preliminary examination, — which were received with rapturous applause. The Chair then produced copies of the Class Song written by Farnsworth for the Class supper, July 15, 1841, some verses of which were sung by the Class. On the following day (Commencement) twelve members of the Class assembled by invitation of Col. Higginson at the Colonial Club-house in Quincy Street, Cambridge, where they were photographed in a group. The Class then joined the usual procession and dined together in Memorial Hall. A most interesting Memorial of the Class (from which the above incidents have been taken), with sketches of all the members, living and deceased, has been prepared and distributed to the Class by the surviving member of the Class Committee, S. F. McCleary. From this Memorial it will be seen that the Class "furnished two ministers of the United States to foreign courts, — two Supreme Court Judges; it gave two professors and three Overseers to Harvard College; it furnished five officers to the Federal army during the Civil War, and it has given to literature one of the most brilliant essayists of the age."

1842.

DR. ANDREW D. BLANCHARD, Sec.

Lawrence, Mass.

Of the fifty-seven members of this Class, including one who has never received his degree, there are twenty-one survivors. Ten of us were at the Alumni Dinner, at which Stephen H. Phillips, of Salem, spoke for the Class,

and twelve of us attended our semi-centennial dinner at the Revere House on Commencement evening. They were the following: Barstow, Blanchard, Brooks, Capen, Cushing, Davis, Moors, H. H. Lincoln, N. Lincoln, Nichols, Oliver, and Phillips.

1843.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

There has issued from the Government Printing Office the first volume of the "Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States," prepared and edited by Judge Richardson. It embraces the statutes, general and permanent in their nature, from the Forty-third to the Fifty-first Congress inclusive, 1874-91, with references connecting provisions on the same subject, explanatory notes, citations of judicial decisions, and a general index. The House Committee on the Judiciary introduced a report on this work (July 14, 1892), recommending an appropriation by Congress for the continuation of this important work from session to session.

1844.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*

22 Chestnut St., Boston.

The Class met as usual on Commencement Day at 7 Holworthy. Fifteen members were present. The following deaths occurred in the Class during the year 1891-92: Frederick Adolphus Sawyer died at East Cumberland Gap, Tenn., July 31, 1891; Edward Augustus Wild died Aug. 28, 1891, at Medellin, Antioquia, U. S. of Colombia, South America; Stephen Goodhue Wheatland died in New York city, March 2, 1892; Richard Denison Rogers, who was a member of the Class only during the Fresh-

man and a part of the Sophomore year, died in Boston, Jan. 25, 1892. — It has been proposed to erect in Memorial Hall a tablet to the memory of our Classmate, Edward A. Wild. A sum nearly sufficient for that purpose has already been obtained. Classmates who have not yet contributed are invited to communicate with Edmund Dwight, 50 State Street, Boston. — The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Benjamin A. Gould the Order of Merit in recognition of his distinguished work in Astronomy.

1845.

CHARLES W. FOLSOM, *Sec.*

19 Berkeley St., Cambridge.

Thomas Andrew Watson died in New York city, May 15, 1892, where he had lived for the last forty years. One of the best-known real-estate lawyers in the city, for the last fifteen years he had held a place of responsibility with the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.

1846.

CHARLES E. GUILD, *Sec.*

27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Senator Hoar, who was obliged to go abroad in the early summer on account of failing eyesight, is reported to be so much better that he will be able soon to resume his political work at Washington. — Professor G. M. Lane is in Europe, this being his sabbatical year.

1848.

DR. T. H. CHANDLER, *Sec.*

161 Newbury Street, Boston.

The Class of '48, instead of its usual annual supper at Parker's on Commencement Day, this year accepted an invitation from classmate General Charles G. Loring to celebrate with

him at his country estate at Pride's Crossing, Beverly Farms.

1850.

DR. JOEL SEAVERNS, *Sec.*

2 Dudley Place, Roxbury.

The usual annual gathering of the Class was held on Commencement Day at Weld 1, and the following members were present: Frost, Hobbs, Hosmer, Lincoln, Noble, Quincy, Robinson, Seaverns, and F. D. Williams. Mr. Noble was elected chairman. After incidental business and lunch it was voted, on motion of Mr. Lincoln, that the Class, or those members living near Boston, should have a supper together in the winter of 1892-93, and Messrs. Lincoln and Hobbs were appointed a committee of arrangements. Mr. Hobbs was authorized by vote to take such steps as might be necessary to obtain from the Provident Institution for Savings the Class funds which had been deposited there by our late Class-Treasurer Hale. — T. J. Coolidge was last spring appointed Minister to France. — Professor J. H. Thayer received the degree of Doctor of Letters at Dublin University in July.

1852.

HENRY G. DENNY, *Sec.*

72 Pearl Street, Boston.

The Class met at Weld 2 on Commencement Day, on the fortieth anniversary of its graduation, the attendance being much larger than usual. Many friends of the Class, and of individual members, were welcomed there, among them Professor Horsford, one of the four survivors of the professors under whose instruction the Class sat during their college course. The usual business meeting was held at noon, at which H. G. Denny, the member of the Class Committee whose

term had expired, was reelected for three years. Twelve of the Class attended the dinner in Memorial Hall, and twenty-one the annual Class-dinner at Young's Hotel. The latter dinner was served at seven o'clock precisely, S. L. Thorndike presiding, and the Class separated shortly before one o'clock, though some remained longer at table. There was no formal speech-making, but the evening passed quickly with the recalling of the events of college days, the inspection of photographs of members, the singing of many old songs and some new ones, and the reading of verses written for the occasion by H. Alger, Jr., the Class Odist. The memorial ode, "Our Heroes," by J. S. Dwight, '32, the President of the Harvard Musical Association, is always sung at the social meetings of the Class, in honor of the six of its number who died in the war, and of the fifteen others of the Class who also were in the military or naval service. Bald heads and gray beards were in the majority at the table, though time had touched some members lightly; but the hearts were not less warm in interest in the Class and the College than when eighty-seven youths separated four decades ago.

1853.

SAMUEL S. SHAW, *Sec.*

19 Milk Street, Boston.

Unique among Class records is a volume recently presented to '53 by Uriel H. Crocker. It consists of reproductions of photographs of members of the Class as taken at graduation, each contrasted on an opposing page with a portrait taken in later life. — Justin Winsor, in addition to his labors as University Librarian, will give a half-course in History during the coming academic year. The course

will be upon "Geographical Discovery in North America ; its effect upon the struggle of England, France, and Spain for the possession of the Continent."

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, *Sec.*

50 State Street, Boston.

F. B. Sanborn writes in the *Boston Advertiser*: "Dr. Antoine Ruppanner [M. D. 1857], who died in Concord on July 30, was a Swiss youth who, before 1853, when, I think, he came to America, had received a part of his education, and had borne arms in the last religious war which the cantons carried on against each other. Arriving here, he entered the class that graduated at Harvard College in 1855, among whose members was another Swiss youth, Alexander Agassiz, son of the great naturalist. Ruppanner studied hard, graduated well, and afterward studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, to which, in token of gratitude, he has now left a handsome legacy [\$10,000, to be called the Dr. Ruppanner Fund]. He practiced with success in New York, where for many years he has been well known. Failing in health this summer, after treatment in Pittsburgh, he left New York for Bar Harbor ; but on the way stopped at a friend's house, that of Judge Keyes, in Concord ; and, becoming much worse, could not be removed. Having no family in this country, he was buried in Concord. He spent his vacation often in his native Switzerland, which he remembered with the natural affection of his countrymen. In New York he was prominent in the Goethe Society, of which the poet Bryant was one of the founders and active members. Dr. Ruppanner was energetic, skilful, learned, and companionable ; of temper irritable, yet

generous, and will be remembered with regret by his classmates and many friends."—F. B. Sanborn, Secretary of the Social Science Association, delivered the chief address at the recent meeting of the Association at Saratoga. — Phillips Brooks was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts on Oct. 14, 1891. — Professor James K. Hoamer, formerly of Washington University, St. Louis, has accepted the post of Librarian of the Public Library at Minneapolis.

1858.

JAMES C. DAVIS, *Sec.*

70 Kilby Street, Boston.

G. W. C. Noble has taken James J. Greenough, '82, as his partner in his private preparatory school, and opened a new school building on Beacon Street, Boston.

1861.

J. EDWARD WRIGHT, *Sec.*

Montpelier, Vt.

The Fifth Class Report was issued this summer, by the Secretary, assisted by W. P. Garrison. At graduation the Class had 82 members, of whom 23 have died ; 33 temporary members, of whom 17 are dead, are also recorded in the Report. Forty-eight members of the Class served in the Civil War ; eight died, or were killed in the service. Of the temporary members thirteen enlisted, three losing their lives. The Class has had seven physicians, eight professors, fourteen lawyers, and eight clergymen ; it has furnished one overseer, Beaman, and one judge, O. W. Holmes, Jr., of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Its posterity numbers 159 children and four grandchildren. Twelve sons of members of the Class have already entered Harvard. — Richard Stone, 50 State Street, Boston, will act as Secre-

tary during Mr. Wright's absence in Europe.

1862.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*

30 Court Street, Boston.

Thirty-three members celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Class at Young's on Commencement evening. H. M. Rogers presided.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State Street, Boston.

At the Class meeting on Commencement, resolutions were passed upon the deaths of the Rev. Samuel Edwards Evans, who died at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 16, 1891, and of Dr. Henry Elmer Townsend, who died in Boston, July 14, 1891. — William Nichols has closed his school in Boston in order to remove to Buffalo to open a college preparatory school in that city. His change is due to the earnest solicitation of Harvard men and others in Buffalo, who felt the need of a new and thoroughly satisfactory school there.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

225 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Thirty members of the Class dined at Young's on the evening before Commencement. The Secretary presided. — The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, authorized the Governor to appoint three competent persons to consolidate the election laws of this Commonwealth. Governor Russell has appointed the Hon. Henry H. Sprague to this commission.

1865.

T. FRANK BROWNELL, *Sec.*

120 Broadway, New York.

Major George B. Russell, now of Fifth United States Infantry, received

last year his degree of A. B., as of the Class of 1865, upon the petition of his classmates. Major Russell left college at the end of his Freshman year, to go to the front. — On Commencement Day, 1892, John W. Carter, formerly a member of the Class of 1865, received the degree of A. B. as of this Class. — J. W. Churchill has been re-appointed Instructor in Elocution at the Harvard Divinity School for 1892-93.

1867.

FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*

60 Devonshire Street, Boston.

The Class of '67 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation this year. There was a Class Supper at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Tuesday, June 28, — the night before Commencement Day, — at which forty-nine were present. This was the largest percentage of the living present at any meeting since graduation. The Secretary presided. The supper was followed by speeches from the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Dr. William J. Morton, and William G. Peckham, of New York; Edward W. Mealey, of Hagerstown, Md.; Samuel Hoar, Clement K. Fay, and Winthrop L. Chenery. The Secretary read a poem, and the Class joined in singing the Class Song, "Fair Harvard," and "Auld Lang Syne." During the evening the Class was visited by delegations from '64 and '69, conveying suitable testimonials of regard and congratulations from their respective Classes. The evening was one of thorough enjoyment. — The custom which has been observed, of late years, of appointing the Chief Marshal of the Alumni for Commencement Day from the Class which has been graduated twenty-five years, was followed this

year, and Eliot C. Clarke of '67 was Chief Marshal. Among his Aids and Assistant Marshals were the following members of his Class. Aids : Thomas S. Edmunds and Samuel Hoar ; Assistant Marshals : Clement K. Fay, Arthur E. Jones, Francis H. Lincoln, and Edward J. Lowell. The Chief Marshal gave a spread in 16 University Hall, to which every member of his Class was invited, as well as many other guests. A table was reserved at the Dinner of the Alumni in Memorial Hall, near the platform, for the Class. Forty-nine were present. Samuel Hoar responded to a toast to the Class at the dinner.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*

Second National Bank, Boston.

We had a Class dinner at Parker's on Tuesday evening, June 28, at which thirty-two members were present. — On Commencement we had a business meeting at Thayer No. 1, at which was read a memoir of H. C. Hartwell, who died since our last meeting, it being the rule of our Class to take notice of the death of members at the Commencement following their decease. — Professor Francis G. Peabody took his sabbatical year in 1891-92, and visited Egypt, in addition to spending several months on the Continent. — Frank D. Millett is in charge of the decorations of several buildings at the Columbian Exhibition, Chicago.

1870.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

Jamaica Plain.

Willard Silsbee Peele received the degree of A. B. out of course, on Commencement. — Professor W. G. Hale has resigned from Cornell in order to take charge of the Latin Department at the Chicago University. — Roger

Wolcott is the Republican candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Massachusetts.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*

38 Central Street, Boston.

The Class of 1871 had their usual Commencement reunion in Holworthy 12, and about twenty-five members were present during the day. At the noon meeting, the following tribute of respect to the memory of Edward Burgess, who died July 12, 1891, was read and adopted : " In the death of classmate Burgess we recognize the loss of a man of exceptional distinction. As a mathematician he was eminent ; as a student and teacher of natural history he ranked among the best men this country has produced ; as a naval architect he led the world. He was modest to a fault ; simple in his tastes ; refined and cultivated ; loyal in his friendships ; devoted to his family ; and frankly and wholly unselfish in every relation of life. His sudden death in the flower of his age, and at a time when there seemed most reason for him to live, was a shock not only to those who knew him best and loved him most, but to every one who knew him at all, for he had no enemies. With the simplicity of a child, the firmness of a man, and the insight of genius, he has left a world-wide reputation and a lasting name." — The Secretary notes the following changes since the last Report was issued : Charles W. Kimball is engaged in grape culture at Grove Springs, Steuben Co., N. Y. Simon Obermeyer's address is Chicago Foundry Supply Co., 18th and Rockwell Sts., Chicago, Ill. Robert F. Pennell is Principal of the High School at Stockton, Cal. James R. Reed has been appointed Commissioner of Foreign

Mortgage Corporations for the State of Massachusetts. Dr. Joseph W. Warren was appointed to a professorship at Bryn Mawr College, Pa., in February, 1892.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., Sec.

18 P. O. Square, Boston.

The Class of '72 celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their graduation by a dinner at the Algonquin Club. In the absence of Andrew, Mills, chairman of the Dinner Committee, presided. Forty-two members were present. During the dinner music was furnished by the Boston Mandolin and Banjo Club. Babbitt was toastmaster. Several toasts were responded to by Young, Sheldon, Hutchins, Beaman, R. Stone, Ledyard, and Hubbard, respectively. The question of how frequent the Class dinners should be in the future was referred to the Class Committee, to ascertain the sentiment of the Class. The Secretary read several letters from absent members, and reported on the Class funds. It was voted that he be authorized to subscribe \$25 a year for three years towards the preliminary expenses of organizing the new Harvard magazine. After the toasts, numerous songs were sung from a collection made by E. C. Sherburne and Parkhurst, and printed for the occasion, including the Class Song, Ode, and Baccalaureate Hymn. The Class broke up after singing "Auld Lang Syne." The dinner was voted the most successful the Class has ever had.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, Sec.

Milton, Mass.

At the meeting on Commencement, resolutions were passed in memory of the following members who died during the past year: Albert Harris

VOL. I. — NO. 1.

11

Thompson, Charles Francis Tarbell, Lowell Douglass Allen. It was voted to have a dinner at the next Commencement, the twentieth anniversary of the Class; to pay \$200 from the Class fund towards the improvement of the Soldiers' Field; and to subscribe \$25 annually for three years towards the support of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. — R. W. Willson has been reappointed Instructor in Astronomy and Physics at Harvard for 1892-93. — William C. Lawton has resigned his professorship at Bowdoin College, and gone to Bryn Mawr, Pa. — Professor J. L. Laughlin has resigned from Cornell to accept a chair in Political Economy at Chicago University. — Last March, Arthur L. Ware began in Boston the publication of *Two Tales*, a weekly devoted to fiction.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, Sec.

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The twenty-third meeting of the Class was held on Commencement, in Holworthy 4, as usual. The financial statement of the Class, presented by the Secretary, was read and accepted. The communication from the Committee of the Alumni, seeking subscriptions for the purpose of equipping the Soldiers' Field, and the communication from the committee having in charge the new *Graduates' Magazine*, were submitted by the Class Secretary. The former was circulated among the members present, and the latter was laid on the table. The committee on the Class window for Memorial Hall reported in writing that the window was in place. A description of the window and a detailed statement of the expense were also contained in the report, which was accepted, and the Secretary was requested to have the

report printed and sent to each member of the Class, and to express to Simmons the entire satisfaction of the Class with his design and its execution under his supervision. It was also voted that the committee procure a reproduction of the design of the window, to be sent to the Class, if a copy, colored or otherwise, can be reasonably procured, which in their opinion will do justice to the admirable work of Simmons. The thanks of the Class were extended to Penhallow for performing so acceptably the duties of the Class Secretary during the latter's absence from the country in 1891. — The Committee on the Class Window, consisting of George Wigglesworth, C. C. Clarke, Edward Higginson, William R. Tyler, Paul Dana, and Charles M. Green, have issued a circular to members of the Class, in which they state that, finding that Edward E. Simmons could not come to this country till the spring of 1891, and recognizing the importance of having him here to superintend the completion of the window designed by him, they postponed the unveiling of the window until this year. They then say: "The subject selected for the window was the reconciliation of Themistocles and Aristides, the night before the battle of Salamis, and the idea intended to be embodied is that of reconciliation. This was selected both because of the paramount importance of the reconciliation of the North and the South at the close of the war, and because the time of the graduation of the Class made this subject an appropriate one. When it is remembered that the Class numbers among its members men who proved their devotion to the respective causes of the North and the South by service in the field, the appropriateness of the subject becomes still more striking.

The principal panels of the window contain the figures of Aristides and Themistocles together with subordinate figures. The circumstances of their reconciliation were these: Aristides had been ostracized by his countrymen; but on the night before the battle of Salamis, impelled by the desire to aid his country in the time of her peril, he made his way through the lines of the enemy at the risk of his life, seeking reconciliation with his former antagonist, Themistocles, and an opportunity to support his country's cause in the impending battle. His noble words uttered at the time of his meeting with Themistocles are inscribed in the small panels at the base of the window and may be paraphrased, 'Our rivalry now and hereafter must be only in devotion to our country's good.'" The total expense of the window amounts to \$2,783.68. — Sixty members of the Class dined at the Vendome on the evening before Commencement. The Secretary presided, and the following members spoke: E. F. Fenollosa, Paul Dana, Frederick Lawton, E. H. Sears, and U. S. Grant. — On July 18, 1892, there was added to the collection of paintings in Memorial Hall the portrait of the Rev. Dr. Zedekiah Sanger, who was graduated in 1771, and who was one of the original members in Massachusetts of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The portrait is admirably executed by Edward Emerson Simmons, '74, from the original portrait in the possession of George P. Sanger, '74, of Boston. It is a gift to the College from William Cary Sanger, '74. — E. F. Fenollosa was the Phi Beta Kappa poet this year. He read an allegorical poem, entitled "East and West," symbolical of American and Japanese progress.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*

Brookton.

The Class of '75 dined at the Vendome in Boston on Commencement Eve. Twenty-nine were present. Arthur B. Ellis presided. Speeches were made by Mayors Matthews and Alger, and by F. R. Appleton and Hemenway. S. D. Warren gave an account of what had been done about carrying out the proposed plan of placing a window in Memorial Hall. The following votes were passed: "*Voted*, That the present Committee on Memorial Window (viz. Messrs. Reed and Warren) with the addition of F. R. Appleton, Norcross, and Hemenway, be appointed as a committee to carry out the plan of placing a window in Memorial Hall on behalf of the Class of '75. *Voted*, That Arthur B. Ellis be chosen a member of the Class Committee (in place of the late Judge Benjamin R. Curtis). *Voted*, That the next Class Dinner be held within a year from date." The proposition for a Soldiers' Field met with hearty approval, and a subscription paper for that object was circulated among the members. — The Class of '75 has had four mayors of cities among its members since graduation, viz.: Nathan Matthews, Jr., Mayor of Boston; Alpheus B. Alger, Mayor of Cambridge; Nelson Taylor, Mayor of South Norwalk, Conn.; and William W. Dewhurst, a temporary member of the Class, Mayor of St. Augustine, Florida. — F. P. Fish has been reappointed Lecturer on Patent Law at the Harvard Law School for 1892-93.

1876.

W. L. CHASE, *Sec.*

233 State St., Boston.

The Secretary is about to issue a

new Class Report. — D. W. Abercrombie is Head Master of the Worcester Academy. — Eugene Wambaugh has been appointed professor of law in the Harvard Law School.

1877.

JOHN F. TYLER, *Sec.*

5 Tremont St., Boston.

William E. Russell is a candidate for reelection to the Governorship of Massachusetts. — J. B. Williams has been appointed Publication Agent of the University. — W. M. Browne is associated with A. L. Ware, '73, in the publication of *Two Tales*.

1878.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

The Secretary's Third Report, covering a period of seven years, and bringing the news down to Aug. 19, has just been issued. Every graduate member of the Class has been heard from, directly or indirectly, and something has been added to the record of each. Of the seventy-eight temporary members, all but eight have been heard from. — During the past two winters numerous members of '78 have met at stated times. In 1890 informal luncheons were served in Boston on one Saturday of each month from October to May, and in 1891 there were two evening dinners or "smoke talks," at each of which college matters, previously designated by a committee, were discussed, and one or more gentlemen, either graduates or officials of the College, well-informed on the topics under consideration were invited to be present and speak. — The Class has planned to have a dinner in Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The reasons for this somewhat novel idea are,

that members of the Class living in the East may be provided with especial facilities, which are included in the scheme, for visiting the Exposition, and that men living in the West and likely never to be at a Class dinner in Boston may have an opportunity of meeting Eastern classmates at a Class dinner, at a place comparatively near home and at a time when they are likely to be attracted to Chicago. — The sixth Class dinner was held at the Tremont House on the evening before Commencement; forty-one members were present. — The Fourteenth Annual Meeting was held in Cambridge on Commencement Day, 1892, at Hollis 4. It was voted that all matters concerning the dinner to be held in Chicago in the summer of 1893 be referred to the committee of arrangements appointed at the last Class meeting, with full power, subject to final revision by the Class at its meeting on Commencement day next. It was voted that the Secretary be authorized to pay from the Class Fund, unless provision is otherwise made by private subscription, the sum of \$25 a year, for three successive years, to the Treasurer of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association*, toward the payment of the preliminary expenses of the canvass for the magazine. It was voted that two "smoke talks" be given by the Class during the coming winter; that each talk be in charge of a committee who shall fix the date, place, price, and other details, and shall arrange for a secretary, a presiding officer, and a speaker or speakers for the evening, that George H. Browne, Henry S. Nash, and William A. Bancroft, constitute one committee, and Philip C. Knapp, Benj. N. Johnson, and Herbert H. Roberts, the other. Resolutions prepared by Homans, E.

C. Moore, Pinney, and Ely, were adopted on the death of Emmons Blaine. It was voted that on each Commencement Day the Secretary make a statement of the necrology of the Class for the year, and that suitable resolutions be adopted in respect to the memory of each member of the Class who has died during the year. The following telegram was sent to two classmates recently engaged in the "Rustler" campaign: "Teschemacher & De Billier, Fort Russell, Wyoming. The Class of Seventy-eight in Annual Meeting assembled, by a unanimous vote, send you their best wishes, hope for your speedy release, and regret that you are not with us to-day." It was voted that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the Class Report, soon to be issued, to every member of the Class.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, Sec.

Buffalo, N. Y.

The fifth Class dinner since graduation was held at Young's Hotel the night before Commencement, J. G. Thorp presiding. Seventy members of the Class were present. Informal speeches were made by Tansig, Crawford, Felton, Myer, Casas, Schofield, W. B. Hill, Samuel H. Hill, R. W. Ellis, and Conant; Hale read a poem; and songs were sung by Harding, Ellis, Bowen, Austin, Meyer, and Gage, W. M. Richardson serving as chorister. A very handsome and heavy silver desk service was shown at the dinner, the gift of the Class to their Secretary, which was forwarded to him the following day. A feature of the dinner was the menu cards, a very clever and appropriate design for which was supplied by J. T. Coolidge. — The only deaths since the last Class

Report are of Charles Merton Haley, April 12, 1891, and Clarence Gray James, 1892, both temporary members. — Taussig was promoted in June from Assistant Professor of Political Economy to the full professorship, being made chairman of the department. — At the Centennial Celebration of the Fryeburg, Me., Academy on August 17, the Rev. W. D. Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, delivered the oration. Many men afterwards distinguished were graduates of this Academy, at which Daniel Webster once served as teacher. — Brewster has been reappointed Instructor in the Peculiarities of Massachusetts Law and Practice, at the Harvard Law School, for 1892-93. — A. A. Carey has been reappointed instructor in English at Harvard, for 1892-93.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, *Sec.*

24 Law Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sixty-five members of the Class attended the dinner at the Brunswick on the evening before Commencement. Bacon presided, and introduced the speakers, who were Quincy, Hart, Gooch, Collison, and Billings. — Josiah Quincy is again Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, and also a member of the National Democratic Committee. — In the *Cosmopolitan* for September are three sonnets by the late George Pellew, accompanied by a very sympathetic notice of Pellew's work and character by Mr. W. D. Howells.

1881.

CHARLES R. SANGER, *Sec.*

St. Louis, Mo.

The sixteenth Class meeting was held in Holworthy 21, on Commencement. The Secretary's report of the

finances was read and accepted. Resolutions were adopted to the memory of Upham, Choate, Jeffries, O'Callaghan, and R. Sprague. In response to a suggestion of the promoters that the Class subscribe \$25 towards the support of the *Graduates' Magazine*, it was moved, after some discussion, that the subscription be left to the discretion of the Secretary. — Professor John C. Rolfe will have charge of the Latin Department at the University of Michigan during the coming year, in the absence of Professor Kelsey. — Dr. Charles R. Sanger has been appointed to the professorship of Chemistry in the Washington University, St. Louis, to succeed Dr. A. Litton. — Dr. Charles H. Taft has been appointed to the professorship of Dental Surgery in the new Hering College of Homœopathy, Chicago. — Charles A. Coolidge has moved to Chicago to superintend the works on which his firm — Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge — are busy. These include the New Art Museum and the Chicago Free Public Library.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

The decennial dinner was held at the Parker House on June 28. Seventy-one members were present, and the Secretary presided. The speakers were the Rev. P. M. Washburn, the Hon. Sherman Hoar, Wait, Woodworth, Warren, Williston, W. G. Chase, Kittredge, and Heywood. The music was in charge of Bowen, Meritt, and Chapin. The next dinner will be given either in 1894 or 1895, the time and place to be announced later. — During the past year the Class has lost two members: Alexander Boyd, Jr., who died at Waukesha,

Wis., Aug. 26, 1891; and Dr. William B. Fiske, who died at Cambridge, May, 8, 1892. — The Secretary would be glad to know the address of the following temporary members of the Class: Frank H. Thompson, William B. Waring, and Henry White. — Asaph Hall, Jr., has been appointed Professor of Astronomy in the University of Michigan. — The Secretary has for distribution a new list of addresses, corrected to June 10, 1892. — J. H. Beale, Jr., has been appointed an Instructor in the Law School. — Sherman Hoar has refused to be renominated to Congress.

1883.

F. NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

A. C. Burrage, as a member of the Boston Common Council for the year 1892, introduced an important ordinance to prevent city employees from presiding at any political caucus or being members of any political committee or convention. This measure was carried through the Council, May 26, 1892, and passed the Board of Aldermen and was signed by the Mayor June 27, 1892. — Edward Cummings has been reappointed Instructor in Sociology at Harvard for the year 1892-93. — M. W. Haskell has held, since July 1, 1890, the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the University of California. — Morris Loeb has been appointed, for the year 1892-93, Professor of Chemistry in the University of the City of New York. — A. R. Marsh was appointed, in 1891, Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard for five years. — L. R. E. Paulin was elected a member of the 29th Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. As Chairman of the Committee on Education, he introduced House Bill No.

85, "An Act Establishing Common Schools in the Territory of New Mexico, and Creating the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction," which passed the House unanimously Jan. 26, 1891, and was signed by the Governor, Feb. 12, 1891. — C. P. Worcester has been reappointed Instructor in Dental Chemistry at Harvard for the year 1892-93. — J. H. Wigmore has declined a reappointment to his Japanese professorship, and returns to America this autumn.

1884.

EDWARD A. HIBBARD, *Sec.*

111 Broadway, New York.

T. W. Harris has been reappointed Instructor in Geology at Harvard for 1892-93. — L. E. Sexton, T. M. Osborne, and R. S. Minturn have all been prominent recently in the movement against the "snap" convention in New York, and were all delegates to the Syracuse Convention in that State. — C. R. Saunders has taken an active interest in Massachusetts politics, and accompanied the Republican delegation to the Minneapolis Convention. — 'Eighty-four has had fewer deaths than any Class of its size: in eight years only five members have died out of 197. — H. C. Bierwirth has been appointed an Instructor in German for the coming academic year. — G. H. Ledlie is on the staff of the *New York World*. — Professor James M. Paton registers in the Graduate School this year, having been appointed to a traveling fellowship.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

39 Court St., Boston.

The principal matter of interest brought before the Class at its Commencement Day meeting was the re-

port of James L. Fisk, chairman of the committee charged with the preparation of a Class album. The burden of the work since the appointment of the committee two years ago has fallen upon Fisk, and the progress, although slow, shows thus far most gratifying results. Portraits of every man ever connected with '85 have been obtained, and also of all the Faculty while the Class was in college. A large number of groups and views of college buildings will also be reproduced. The size and style of the book have been determined upon by the committee, and Fisk promised an early completion of the work. — The Secretary's Report No. III., which has been delayed by tardy returns, is now in press. — Edson L. Whitney has been elected Professor of History and Political Economy at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. — Chas. A. Strong has been made an Associate Professor of Psychology at the new Chicago University, and the Rev. T. H. Root, who was ordained at Framingham on September 9, has received an appointment of a tutorship in New Testament subjects at the same institution. — Arthur Gordon Webster, '85, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematical Physics at Clark University, Worcester. — The drowning of Wm. Wharton Smith, a member of the Philadelphia bar, off Newport, R. I., on July 10, was one of the saddest tragedies of the past summer. Smith, who was as usual spending his vacation at Newport, went out sailing that day with a younger brother and a friend. When off Brenton's reef the boat struck a sunken ledge and foundered, leaving the three men in the water nearly half a mile from shore. Although all were good swimmers, as the sea was running very high and no help

was at hand, only the younger Smith managed to reach the shore. — W. A. Chanler, who is exploring Central Africa, left Uganda early in the summer for the unknown parts north of Ulagalla. He has one of the best-equipped expeditions that ever started from Zanzibar, comprising 400 men, mostly natives.

1886.

JOHN H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

Harvard Club, New York.

The second triennial dinner was held at Young's Hotel, Monday, June 27, 1892. About eighty-five attended. The Secretary presided; Mason was chorister; Frye and Hight read poems, and Roberts, Dewey, Merriam, Weston-Smith, Lee, Guild, J. C. Faulkner, Gunnison, and others, with songs and stories made the evening thoroughly enjoyable. — Since the last Report in 1889, there have died of the Class: Arthur Deloraine Corey; Hugh Thomas Dickey; Cornelius Conway Felton; Charles Lewis Mills. — Any one who can give the Secretary the address of any of the following will confer a favor by so doing: Irving Wetherbee Fay; Milton Slocum Latham; Robert William Jennings. — Hugh C. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., is a candidate for the Missouri Legislature on the Democratic ticket. — Extra copies of the new Class Address List can be obtained on application to the Secretary. — G. Santayana has been reappointed Instructor in Philosophy for 1892-93. — Hammond Lamont returns to Cambridge this fall as Assistant in English. — D. W. Shea took his degree of Ph. D. in Berlin this year, and begins teaching Physics at Chicago University. — C. N. B. Wheeler is Head Master of the Barnard preparatory school for boys in St. Paul, Minn. — B. Gunnison is Head

Master of a private preparatory school for boys in Springfield, Mass. — M. W. Richardson has been elected Principal of the High School at Lincoln, Neb. — W. M. Fullerton is assistant to De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*

517 Exchange Building, Boston.

Blake, F. S. Coolidge, and Faulkner are reported as studying abroad. — J. H. Gray has just returned after a three-years' course at Berlin and Paris as Rogers Fellow. — C. F. A. Currier, Bailey, and Vogel are among the corps of instructors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; G. P. Baker, E. S. Abbot, Fletcher, Ganong, Hurlbut, L. J. Johnson, and B. L. Robinson hold annual appointments at Harvard. — Giddings is the author of an article entitled, "Restrictions upon the Use of Land," and F. R. Jones has written "Donatio Mortis Causa of Negotiable Paper." Shattuck received the Law School Association prize in 1890 for an essay on "Liberty: The True Meaning of the Term in those Clauses of the Federal and State Constitutions which protect 'Life, Liberty, and Property.'" These three essays have been published in the *Harvard Law Review*. — Elgutter has published "The Minotaur, a Comedy-Drama in Four Acts," and Rich, "A Fundamental Principle of Political Economy." — Elgutter is the only member reported elected to political office. He received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate for the school board of Omaha at the last election. — F. R. Jones has been private secretary of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court of the United States, for one year, and Furber spent last winter in Washington as clerk of the Senate Com-

mittee on the Judiciary and as private secretary to Senator Hoar. — Schofield has recently become an assistant to the Solicitor-General of the United States. — During the year the New York men have organized the "Harvard '87 Dining Club of New York." Alexander is its president. The Club meets usually at the Harvard Club, 11 W. 22d St., on the third Saturday of March, May, October, and January. '87 men living out of New York will be gladly welcomed at these meetings, and are urged to attend whenever possible. — The Secretary has received cards announcing the marriage of the following: E. E. Blodgett to Mabel Louise Fuller; F. S. Coolidge to Elizabeth Sprague; A. T. Dudley to Frances Perry; A. S. Haskell to Maria S. Albee; C. W. Rantoul to Caroline Endicott; S. H. Smith to Mary Helen Horton. — Sternberg died in California, Feb. 8, 1892. — B. L. Robinson has been appointed Curator of the Gray Herbarium. — John H. Gray, who was at one time instructor in Political Economy, and was abroad for three years on a traveling fellowship, has been made Professor of Political Economy and Social Science at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

1888.

F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

E. A. Harriman has accepted a professorship in the Law School of Northwestern University, Chicago. — W. M. Woodworth has been reappointed Instructor in Microscopical Anatomy at Harvard for the ensuing year. — G. W. Cram is Assistant to the Dean of Harvard College.

1889.

JAMES H. ROPES, *Sec.*

Andover.

The Secretary has just issued his

first Triennial Report, by which it appears that the Class has lost since graduation two members: George H. Black (May 4, 1891) and Frank W. Eames (Nov. 28, 1890). — The Class Baby, Katharine Saltonstall, was born April 10, 1891. — The present occupations of the Class are, law, 64; medicine, 14; ministry, 12; teaching, 26; study, 14; business, 57; journalism, 6; architecture, 2; engineering, 5; miscellaneous, 4; undefined, 18. — The first triennial dinner was held at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday, June 28. About 120 members of the Class were present. F. E. Parker, chairman of the Class Committee, presided. Prescott was toast-master, and M. A. Taylor chorister. Trafford responded to the toast of "The Class," and reports were presented by the Treasurer and Secretary. Other speeches were made as follows: "The Lawyer," George E. Wright; "The Journalist," J. H. Sears; "The Class Baby," P. L. Saltonstall; "The Politician," W. W. Magee; "The Doctor," M. W. Richardson; "Cambridge," F. B. Jacobs. Greetings were exchanged during the evening with the Class of '80, who were also dining at the Hotel Brunswick. — C. B. Davenport has been re-appointed Instructor in Anatomy for 1892-93. — W. C. Green has been ordained and installed pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Puyallup, Washington. — E. W. Dustan has been ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is rector of Trinity Church, Sharon Springs, N. Y. — W. R. Marsh, for two years Principal of the Harwich, Mass., High School, has been appointed as instructor at Exeter. — H. B. Lathrop has joined the English department at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.

H. 25, Cambridge.

W. M. Cole has been reappointed Instructor in Political Economy for 1892-93. — R. L. McDuffie, Sayre McLeod, and John P. Denison, at the request of the Secretary, prepared resolutions on the death of Edgar Burrage, which occurred on Aug. 11. — F. L. Olmsted is Head Master of a private school at Kenilworth, Ill. — G. S. Potter, Jr., has resigned his position in the University School, Chicago, in order to devote his entire time to private tutoring in that city. G. L. Hunter, '89, is associated with him. — H. W. Royal is teaching in the Knapp School, Plymouth. — D. C. Torrey has a church at S. Byfield, Mass. — At an informal dinner, held June 22 at the Parker House, the Class Cradle Cup was presented to the Class Baby, Helen Barr, the daughter, born July 22, 1891, of J. C. Barr, of Milton, Mass. The cup was designed by L. W. Pulsifer, and the committee is indebted to Mr. Howard, of the Latin Department of Harvard, for his assistance with the inscription.

1891.

HORACE A. DAVIS, Sec.

10 Appleton St., Cambridge.

Following the example of recent Classes, '91 held a subscription dinner a few days before Commencement. The attendance, though smaller than had been hoped for, was thoroughly representative. About thirty-five members met at Young's Hotel on June 25. A. J. Cumnook presided. There were no formal speeches, although B. A. Gould, Jr., made a hit with a short poem, and R. L. O'Brien with his response to the toast, "The Press." When it was announced that J. P. Lee

had decided to return to the Law School next term, the Class showed their satisfaction by enthusiastic cheers. After the dinner the Class made a circuit of Boston and its suburbs in the "double decker," as the guests of '90.

— The Secretary's First Report, just issued, gives some interesting statistics. Out of 293 members of the Class of '91, 78 are sons of college Graduates, 35, or about eight per cent., being the sons of Harvard men. Sixty came to Harvard from other colleges; 63 had pursued a remunerative occupation before entering Harvard; 173 resided (at graduation) in New England, 53 in the Middle States, 8 in the Southern States, 54 in the Western States, and 5 in foreign countries; the probable occupation of 46 was business, of 78 law, of 19 medicine, of 48 teaching, of 22 ministry, of 6 journalism, of 7 architecture, of 4 engineering, of 3 mining, of 2 chemistry. There were 65 Unitarians, 63 Episcopalians, 33 Congregationalists, 17 Baptists, 15 Presbyterians, 9 Methodists, 8 Catholics, 4 Universalists, 3 Lutherans, 2 Jews, 1 German Reformed, — a total of 220 members with affiliation to a particular church; politically, 126 were Republicans, 105 Democrats, and 23 Independents. To the question, "Do you ever drink alcoholic liquors?" 141 replied 'yes,' 97 'no,' 18 'occasionally,' 8 'rarely,' and 15 'very rarely.' To the question, "Do you smoke?" 125 replied 'no,' 123 'yes,' 19 'occasionally,' and 13 'rarely.' Forty-three regretted having taken Latin courses, 30 Greek, 28 German, 23 Mathematics, 21 English, 18 Philosophy, History, and Chemistry, while 148 were satisfied with all their courses. The following is a summary of the expenses: Below \$500, 25, of whom 14 boarded at home; \$500-\$700, 49; \$700-

\$1,000, 58; above \$1,000, 83; above \$2,000, 11; above \$3,000, 3; lowest, \$300-\$400; highest, \$4,200. The following table gives the age at Commencement of the members of the Class, with statistics of an earlier Class for comparison:—

	Class of '79.		Class of '91.	
	Yrs.	Mo.	Yrs.	Mo.
Average . . .	22	2.83	23	1.2
Oldest . . .	28	4	49	
Youngest . . .	18	1	19	11
Over 25 . . .	13		25	
22-25 . . .	90		168	
20-22 . . .	93		98	
Under 20 . . .	2		2	

John D. Howells has entered with distinction the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. — In July came the sad news of the death of the first regular member of the Class, William Barnes Platt, of New York. He spent last year at the Bussey Institute, preparing to be a landscape architect, and had just returned from a trip abroad in connection with his studies. On the morning of July 16, while passing through Portland, Me., he went in bathing and was drowned. — H. McCullough, Jr., has been appointed an assistant in English at Harvard for 1892-93. — W. M. Cannon is teaching in the High School at Hyde Park. — R. L. O'Brien is acting as private Secretary to Ex-President Cleveland. — G. A. Chamberlain has been appointed Instructor in Physics and Chemistry in the Milwaukee, Wis., High School.

1892.

ALLEN R. BENNER, Sec.

Waldoboro, Me.

The Commencement dinner was held Monday evening, June 27, at the Quincy House. It was well attended and successful in every way. T. W. Lamont, Chairman of the Class Committee, presided. The Toastmaster was A. M. White, Jr.; the Orator, H. DeWolf; the Poet, H. J. Cool-

idge ; and the Chorister, L. S. Thompson. About a dozen toasts were responded to. — Charles C. Ramsay has been chosen from eighty-five applicants Principal of the B. M. C. Durfee High School at Fall River to succeed the late Dr. R. F. Leighton. He is a native of Ottawa, Ohio, and is thirty-four years of age. Previous to his admission to Harvard he had had a long experience as a teacher. For four years he was Superintendent of City Schools in Kansas and for six years a professor in Battle Creek College, Michigan, and Healdsburg College, California, and was Principal of the South Lancaster Academy from 1885 to 1888. — R. M. Lovett has been appointed an assistant in English at Harvard for the ensuing year. — The members of the Class state their proposed occupations as follows : architecture 5, business 41, engineering 11, journalism 6, law 64, manufacturing 11, medicine 26, ministry 14, teaching 51, various 9, undecided 47, not heard from 8, — total 293. — C. L. Hanson is teaching English at the Worcester Academy. — S. P. Duffield is teaching in the University School, Chicago. — H. de Wolf is an Instructor in Mathematics at St. Mark's School, Southborough. — C. F. Palmer is the Head Master of the Leicester Academy. — A. R. Benner is Instructor in Classics at Phillips Academy, Andover. — F. B. Brandt is teaching in the Columbia Grammar School, New York city.

. The College Library has a large collection of Class Reports in the locked cupboards known as the University Case. The set is, however, not complete, lacking the Reports mentioned below, any of which the Library will be glad to acquire : Class of

1865, third Report ; 1871, fifth ; 1873, first, third, and fourth ; 1875, third ; 1877, first ; 1880, third.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Captain Trafford, '93, practiced with about twenty-five candidates for the football team at Newcastle, N. H., during July.

At the admission examinations this year, which were held in twenty-five places, 910 candidates presented themselves, a gain of 55 over 1891.

Dr. F. B. Tarbell has resigned from the Classical Department, to spend the coming year as Superintendent of the American School at Athens. On his return he will go to Chicago University.

During the spring Harvard engaged in two correspondence games of chess with Yale, and won both ; the first, by the Scotch opening, in 34 moves, and the second, in which Yale tried the Ruy Lopez opening, in 53 moves.

In the Open Handicap Meeting held by the Athletic Association on Holmes Field on May 7, Harvard won 75 out of 135 points ; Yale 15, Boston Athletic Association 13, Boston University 10, and Dartmouth 8.

Professor J. W. White is granted leave of absence for the year 1892-93, and will serve as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Moses Williams, '68, Treasurer of the Reading Room Fund, reports that up to Sept. 1, 1892, \$12,473.37 have been paid in, \$9,535 in subscriptions remain unpaid, and \$539.61 have been received in interest on the fund already invested. It is hoped to raise \$150,000.

The Sargent prize of \$100 for the best metrical translation of an ode of Horace, open for competition to students of Harvard College or of the Harvard Annex, was awarded to Miss Margaret Foster Herrick of the Annex. This is the second successive year the prize has been won by one of the young women students.

Memorial Day, May 30, was marked by a special service in Sanders Theatre. The Glee Club sang "Gaudeamus Igitur;" Major Henry L. Higginson spoke briefly on the Harvard men who lost their lives in the war, and read from Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." The service closed with the singing of "Domine Salvam Fac" and "Fair Harvard."

Dublin University celebrated its three-hundredth anniversary in July. Harvard was represented by Professors W. G. Farlow and J. H. Thayer. The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon the latter. It is interesting to recall that Nathaniel Brewster, who was graduated from Harvard in 1642, received the degree of Theolog. Bac. at Dublin, and Samuel Mather, H. U. 1643, that of A. M. Edward Everett was made LL. D. by Dublin University in 1842.

The Treasurer of the Coöperative Society furnishes the following figures:—

	1891.	1892.
Stock	\$3,050.84	\$11,585.34
Expenses and Commissions	7,042.61	9,404.72
Business	70,734.44	95,415.44
Members	967	1,229

The stock increased \$3,534.50; the expenses and commissions, \$2,362.11; business, \$24,681; membership, 312. Expenses of the summer are charged to this year instead of next, in order to close all accounts on July 2, which makes the expense account show about

\$300 too large. The percentage of expense to business was .0995 in 1891 and .0985 in 1892.

It has recently appeared that the honor of making the first scientific balloon voyage belongs to a Harvard graduate, Dr. John Jeffries (1763), grandfather of Dr. B. Joy Jeffries (1854), of Boston. In the June, 1892, number of the *American Meteorological Journal*, Mr. Robert De C. Ward ('89), gives an interesting account of the voyage which was made in company with M. Blanchard, Nov. 30, 1784, at London. Dr. Jeffries wished to investigate the action of the balloon, the state and temperature of the atmosphere at different heights, and the course of the currents of air at certain elevations with regard to the theory of the winds in general. The trip lasted one hour and twenty-one minutes, and resulted in a careful record of the thermometer, barometer, hydrometer, and electrometer. In 1785 Dr. Jeffries made another ascent, wherein the English Channel was for the first time crossed by balloon.

CLASS DAY. — Lowering clouds made the Seniors anxious early in the morning of Class Day, Friday, June 24, but before long the sun burned the clouds away, and the weather remained beautiful till after sunset. Larger crowds than ever before thronged the Yard, and attended the exercises at Sanders Theatre and the spreads and teas; and the entertainments themselves were more elaborate. But the chief novelty was the wearing by the Seniors of caps and gowns, instead of the customary silk hats and evening suits. As the innovation proved generally acceptable, it will probably be adopted by succeeding classes. Perhaps in time a further improvement, the adoption of colors to relieve the

funereal monotony of the black gowns and mortar-boards, may be achieved ; this year, the crimson tassels on the caps of the Class Day officers broke this monotony a little. At 9 o'clock the Class met in front of Holworthy and proceeded to Appleton Chapel, where Dr. A. P. Peabody conducted brief services. At 11 o'clock the Class marched to Sanders Theatre, where Hugh M. Landon, of Kokomo, Ind., delivered the oration, Robert M. Lovett, of Roxbury, read the Poem, and Alexander M. White, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave the Ivy Oration. The Class Ode was by Samuel P. Duffield, of Detroit, Mich. During the afternoon spreads occupied the attention of the Seniors and their friends until five o'clock, when the exercises at the Tree took place. A commendable innovation here was the singing of "Fair Harvard," instead of the Class Song. Showers in the evening somewhat interfered with the out-of-doors teas and with the illumination of the Yard. Following is a list of the Officers of the Class of 1892 : *Secretary*, Allen Rogers Benner, Waldoboro, Me. *Marshals*, 1, Neal Rantoul, Salem ; 2, John Craig Powers, Rochester, N. Y. ; 3, John White Cummin, Williamsport, Pa. *Orator*, Hugh McKennan Landon, Kokomo, Ind. *Poet*, Robert Morss Lovett, Roxbury. *Odists*, Samuel Pitts Duffield, Detroit, Mich. *Chorister*, Lewis Sabin Thompson, Cambridge. *Class Day Committee*, Arthur Richmond Crandell, Taunton ; Robert Saltonstall, Boston : Mitchell Davis Follansbee, Chicago. *Class Committee*, Thomas William Lamont, New York, N. Y. ; John Sheerer Cook, Chicago ; Franklin Spilman Newell, Roxbury. *Photographic Committee*, William Harrison Wiggin, Jr., Auburn, Me. ; Perley Leonard Horne,

Oceanside, Cal. ; Frederick William Nicolls, Reading, Pa.

LITERARY NOTES.

Professor G. E. Woodberry, '77, is editing a new edition of Shelley.

MacMillan & Co. issued recently "In Cairo," by W. M. Fullerton, '86.

Charles S. Peirce, '59, wrote on "The Law of Mind" in *The Monist* for July.

Professor Shaler contributed an article on "Icebergs" to *Scribner's* for August.

Professor J. B. Thayer, '52, published in August vol. 1 of "Cases on Evidence."

To the September *Century*, T. Roosevelt, '80, contributes "An Elk-Hunt in Two-Ocean Pass."

E. S. Martin, '77, writes on "Fox-Hunting in the Genesee Valley" in *Harper's* for September.

The *International Journal of Ethics* for July published "Machiavelli's Prince," by W. R. Thayer, '81.

Holt & Co., New York, have in press "German Literature in its Chief Epochs," by Professor Kuno Francke, and "Hegel," by Professor Royce.

Professor M. H. Morgan, '81, will soon issue through Ginn & Co., Boston, "An Introduction to Narrative Greek Composition."

The Rev. E. E. Hale, '39, is publishing in the *Atlantic* a series of autobiographical sketches entitled "A New England Boyhood."

Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82, contributed a paper on "The Ways of the Owl," to the *Popular Science Monthly* for July.

James A. Frye, '86, has published a volume entitled, "From Headquarters: Odd Tales picked up in the Volunteer Service."

Harper's for August contained James Russell Lowell's lecture on John Webster; the September number printed his paper on Chapman.

To the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society, vol. vii. n. s., pt. 3, J. M. Merriam, '86, contributes a paper on the "Historic Burial-Places of Boston and Vicinity."

Professor William H. Pickering contributed to the August number of *Astronomy and Astro-Physics* an article on "Colors Exhibited by the Planet Mars."

In the *Forum* for August, Richard H. Dana gave "An American View of the Irish Question," and Professor William James described "What Psychical Research has accomplished."

The series of papers entitled "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," which Frank D. Millet, '69, recently contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, has just been issued in book form by the Harpers.

In May was published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, in two volumes, "A Half Century of Conflict" by Francis Parkman, '44, being part sixth of a series of Historical Narratives entitled "France and England in North America."

In the *New England Magazine* for May was published "On the Track of Columbus," by the late Horatio J. Perry, '44, being a chapter of the Reminiscences left by him in manuscript. The same magazine in its September number printed his "Old New Hampshire Muster."

Charles F. Chamberlayne, '78, has had printed at Washington, D. C., "State Rights in State Fisheries;" an argument before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Feb. 24, 1892, in opposition to the "Latham Bill" to permit seining for mack-

erel and menhaden in State waters contrary to State law.

The *Harvard University Bulletin* for May contains a list of books belonging to Thomas Carlyle and recently presented to the Library by Mrs. Alexander Carlyle; a list of additions to the Dante Society's collection; and the first instalment of "Notes on Special Collections to be found in the Public Libraries of the United States."

In the *New World* for July Professor Royce discussed "The Implications of Self-Consciousness." To the same periodical Nobuta Kishimoto, a Japanese student at the Divinity School, contributes an autobiographical article, entitled "How I came into Christianity;" and Professor Francis Tiffany, '47, writes on "Imagination in Religion."

The University will shortly publish a volume of "State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff," with an introduction by Professor Taussig. It will contain Hamilton's Report on Manufactures of 1791, Gallatin's Free Trade Memorial of 1832, Walker's Treasury Report of 1845, and two speeches of Webster and Clay on the tariff. These are all of historical importance, and have been used for some years for the light they throw on the tariff history of the United States, in Professor Taussig's course on that subject. They are now reprinted in order to make the material more easily accessible for students pursuing courses in tariff history, and for general readers who wish to inform themselves on the attitude of great statesmen on the tariff. Two of them, Hamilton and Clay, are in favor of protection, while the other three are against it.

The first number of *Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature* was

issued early in the summer by Ginn & Co., Boston. In an introductory note Professor Child says: "It is intended to print annually a series of papers by instructors and students in the several departments of Modern Languages at Harvard University. This first number, issued under the patronage of the University, will show what the general character of the publication is likely to be; but the succeeding numbers will be of greater extent." It opens with an exhaustive article by Professor G. L. Kittredge, '82, on "The Authorship of the Romance of the Rose." Professor E. S. Sheldon, '72, discusses "The Origin of the English Names of the Letters of the Alphabet;" John M. Manly, A. M., '89, writes about "Lok-Sounday;" Professor Kittredge examines the evidence in favor of the theory that Henry Scogan may be the author of the post-Chaucerian "Court of Love;" Professor Sheldon furnishes etymological notes on *traitre*, *suite*, *cruise*, and *jewel*; Professor Kuno Francke treats of "Mantegna's Triumph of Cæsar in the Second Part of Faust." This first issue of *Studies and Notes* is well-printed, but it lacks a table of contents.

NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILLINGHAST,

Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogus.

The figures denoting age indicate the last completed year of life. When no State is named, Massachusetts is to be understood. Readers are urged to communicate with the writer in regard to errors or omissions in this list which they can correct or supply.

The College.

- 1821. William Withington, Rev., b. 28 October, 1798, at Dorchester; d. at Jackson, Mich., 31 August, 1892.
- 1829. John James Taylor, b. 27 April, 1808, at Leominster; d. at Owego, N. Y., 1 July, 1892.
- 1832. William Channing Appleton, LL. B., b. 25 October, 1812, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 8 August, 1892.
- 1835. Frederick Jones, b. 20 July, 1813, at Dublin, N. H.; d. at New Ipswich, N. H., 6 July, 1892.
- 1841. Eben William Rollins, b. 24 November, 1822, at Boston; d. at Nantucket, 7 August, 1892.
- 1841. Edmund Quincy Sewall, b. 1 July, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Watertown, N. Y., 21 August, 1892.
- 1845. Thomas Andrew Watson, LL. B., b. 19 December, 1823, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 15 May, 1892.
- 1855. William Coleman Burns, b. 15 November, 1835 [New York, N. Y.]; d. at Paris, France, 15 May, 1892.
- 1855. Anthony Ruppanner, M. D., b. 18 October, 1832; d. at Concord, 30 July, 1892.
- 1856. Peter Ripley, b. 31 December, 1835, at Cohasset; d. at Winchester, 9 August, 1892.
- 1859. James Ancrum Winalow, b. 29 April, 1839 [Roxbury]; d. at Binghamton, N. Y., 27 June, 1892.
- 1866. Frederick Dabney, b. 9 August, 1846, at Fayal, Azores; d. at Boston, 24 July, 1892.
- 1876. Silas Allen Potter, M. D., Rev.,

- b. 5 May, 1854, at Boston ; d. 1867. Hugh Doherty, d. at South Boston, 31 July, 1892, aged 49.
1878. Emmons Blaine, b. 7 August, 1857, at Augusta, Me.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 18 June, 1892.
1881. Richard Sprague, M. D., b. 16 June, 1859, at Brookline ; d. at Boston, 28 June, 1892.
1882. William Boyd Fiske, M. D., b. 17 November, 1858, at Cambridge ; d. at Cambridge, 8 May, 1892.
1885. Arthur Lincoln Allen, LL. B., b. 28 September, 1863, at West Cambridge ; d. at Arlington, 16 May, 1892.
1888. Charles Francis Kahnweiler, b. 14 July, 1867, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Loon Lake, N. Y., 17 July, 1892.
1888. John White McCammon, Rev., b. 10 May, 1859, at Hopewell, O.; d. at Malden, 17 May, 1892.
1890. Edgar Burrage, b. 16 January, 1868, at Boston ; d. at Boston, 11 August, 1892.
1891. Platt, William Barnes, b. 16 May, 1869, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Portland, Me., 16 July, 1892.
1884. Charles Church Terry, b. at Fall River, 16 June, 1840 ; d. at Fall River, 18 July, 1892.
1890. Lawrence Francis Xavier Forrest, d. at Cambridge, 16 May, 1892.
1890. Clarence Whitfield Pelton, d. at Dedham, 14 June, 1892, aged 26.

Dental School.

1869. Thomas Haley, b. 14 November, 1829, at Saco, Me.; d. at Biddeford, Me., 10 May, 1892.

Lawrence Scientific School.

1856. Charles Edward Powers, b. 9 May, 1834, at Townsend ; d. at Boston, 11 August, 1892.

Divinity School.

1838. Benjamin Fisk Barrett, Rev., b. at Dresden, Me., 1808 ; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 6 August, 1892.
1838. Crawford Nightingale, Rev., b. 8 November, 1816, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Providence, R. I., 19 August, 1892.

Honorary Graduates.

1848. Harvey Graves McIntire, b. 2 July, 1824, at Lyndeborough ; d. at Concord, N. H., 2 May, 1892.
1853. George Albert Blake, b. 4 April, 1828, at Raymond, N. H.; d. at Walpole, N. H., 5 May, 1892.
1866. Ralph Cross Huse, b. 21 August, 1843, at Newburyport ; d. at Georgetown, 1 June, 1892.
1855. (LL. D.) Henry Joseph Gardner, b. 14 June, 1819, at Boston ; d. at Milton, 21 July, 1892.
1874. (A. M.) George William Bond, b. 22 June, 1811, at Boston ; d. at Jamaica Plain, 29 May, 1892.
1881. (LL. D.) George William Curtis, b. 24 February, 1824, at Providence, R. I.; d. at West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., 31 August, 1892.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.—JANUARY, 1893.—No. 2.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL EDUCATION.

THE CLASSICS AND WRITTEN ENGLISH.

ON the table before me are two piles of manuscript, — the one made up of between four and five hundred “compositions,” as they are called, prepared by the Harvard College students in the “English A” elementary course for the current year, — the other, a pile some six inches deep, is made up of examination books of the candidates who offered themselves last June for admission to Harvard from twelve preparatory schools or academies. The names of these twelve schools or academies will presently be given; the examination books contain translations into English from “advanced” Latin or Greek. The students who prepared the papers averaged nineteen years of age.

A comparison of the papers composing the two sets, one with another, — for the student responsible for each examination book was also the writer of one of the “compositions,” — is very suggestive. So far as the “compositions” are concerned, space will not admit of their reproduction here, nor is that reproduction necessary. This portion of the ground has already been gone over sufficiently in the recent report of the visiting committee of the Board of Overseers on the course of Composition and Rhetoric, extracts from which are included in the present issue of this *Magazine*. It is enough to say that the eighty examples of compositions, either printed as part of that report or reproduced in facsimile in the appendix to it, give a fair, not to say an actually favorable idea of the work done in “English A.” As respects facility in expression, correctness in spelling, and neatness of manuscript, there is no material difference between the

papers on which that report was based and those more recently prepared. It is the comparison of the compositions with the examination books prepared by the same students, and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, to which attention will now be called.

In a forcible and well-considered paper entitled "Wherein Popular Education has Failed," printed in the December issue of the *Forum*, President Eliot, referring to the power of properly expressing one's thoughts, says: "This power is to be procured only by much practice in the mother-tongue, and this practice should make part of every child's education from beginning to end. So far as a good style can be said to be formed or created at all, it is ordinarily formed by constant practice under judicious criticism. If this practice and criticism are supplied, it is unimportant whether the student write an historical narrative, or a translation from Xenophon, or a laboratory note-book." And again, later on: "Strangest of all, from bottom to top of the educational system, the art of expressing one's thought clearly and vigorously in the mother-tongue receives comparatively little attention." Finally, Mr. Eliot concludes: "We have expected to teach sound reasoning incidentally, just as we have expected to teach young people to write good English by teaching them foreign languages."

In the report on Composition and Rhetoric the committee expressed the opinion that "under the educational systems prevailing in the preparatory schools, no attention whatever is paid to the rendering of Greek or Latin into concise written English." So far as any inference could be drawn from the not inconsiderable body of evidence adduced, the power of written expression in the mother-tongue is, under the preparatory school methods now in use, cultivated independently and as a thing by itself, — not incidentally and, in the ways suggested by President Eliot, as a reflex influence from the study of the classic tongues, of mathematics, or of chemistry. The singular results of this educational method are apparent in the two classes of papers above referred to. To "composition," as it is called, that is, the power of easy and correct written expression in the mother-tongue, one hour a week is, perhaps, devoted in the curriculum of the preparatory schools, with about the results which might naturally be

expected; while, so far as the rendering of Greek or Latin into written English is concerned, the examination books speak for themselves, conclusively if not eloquently. The papers all reveal, in the minds of those responsible for instruction in our preparatory schools, the latent but mistaken idea that there is necessarily some subtle connection between oral and written work. It is the same time-honored fallacy which led the old-fashioned schoolmaster to have unbounded faith in the spelling-book; and this, too, in face of the fact that, while almost every school-child could stand up in the class and spell the words correctly, the same children, when sitting down with pen in hand, in two tests actually held, spelled the word "whose" in 99 several different ways in one test, and in 108 in another, the word "which" in 58 different ways, and the word "scholar" in no less than 228 different ways.¹ Yet the faith of the average schoolmaster in "the good old-fashioned speller" was no more shaken by this showing than is the faith of the classicist in the supposed reflex influence on the student's written English of the oral translation of Greek and Latin. But the Harvard examination papers show conclusively that, under the systems now in vogue in the preparatory schools, its influence is certainly, to say the least, inappreciable for good.

The only inference which can be drawn from the comparison of the compositions with the examination books is that the method of training now in general use is in this particular a wrong one, and the results wholly disproportionate to the labor expended. It is much the same as if it was sought to teach the student to speak fluently and correctly by having a formal exercise in declamation once a week, and passing the rest of the time in Trappist silence. Accordingly, the papers submitted show that composition writing becomes an exercise by itself, and a peculiarly distasteful one, — much like declamation or oral spelling. For want of practice the scholar does not carry into his other and daily work the results of his teaching. He can write a formal composition, such as it is; he cannot render Greek or Latin into English. His efforts to do so result in a grotesque jargon. The remedy is obvious. It is that so clearly pointed out by President

¹ *Forty-third (1878-79) Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Education*, pp. 151-2. *Connecticut School Document Number VII.*, 1890, p. x.

Eliot in his *Forum* article, — “constant practice under judicious criticism.”

This conclusion, already advanced in the report of the committee referred to, has not passed unchallenged; and indeed, in one case at least, it has been publicly pronounced so illogical as to be absurd and even preposterous. The programmes of preparatory schools have been cited in proof of the fact that in all cases of translating Greek or Latin into English a free, original, and idiomatic rendering is insisted upon; and it has been more than implied that the system now in use in the better preparatory schools is in this respect in no way open to fair and intelligent criticism.

It is always possible that injustice may have been done, and this matter is one of unquestioned educational importance. The examination papers in advanced Greek or Latin, presented by the candidates for admission to Harvard in June last, from twelve selected schools and academies, were accordingly called for, — and it is those papers, some 350 in number, which were referred to in the first page of the present article. The following were the schools and academies selected, in alphabetical order: —

1. Adams Academy of Quincy, Mass. 2. Boston Latin School. 3. Messrs. Browne and Nichols' School, Cambridge, Mass. 4. Cambridge Latin School, Mass. 5. Mr. Dalzell's School, Worcester, Mass. 6. Groton School, Mass. 7. Mr. Hopkinson's School, Boston, Mass. 8. Mr. Noble's School, Boston, Mass. 9. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 10. Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. 11. Roxbury Latin School, Mass. 12. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

The above schools and academies were selected for the reason that they are recognized as being among the best of our collegiate preparatory institutions. Others may be as good, but there are certainly none better;¹ these twelve institutions, moreover, fit for college fully one third of all the students who enter Harvard.

¹ Should the principal of any school or academy not included in the above list feel slighted at the omission, he can, if he will so signify, have the name of the institution of which he is the head presented in a similar supplementary list in the next issue of this *Magazine*; provided, always, that he will take his chances as to what may be revealed in the examination books of the June, 1892, candidates from the school in question, now in possession of the College.

It is now proposed to submit in full, as part of this article, twelve of the examination papers in advanced Greek and Latin prepared last June by candidates for entrance to Harvard, fitted at these schools, one at each. Of course, this showing would be far more conclusive, as well as instructive, could all the papers, some 250 in number, be reproduced in facsimile; but, as a mere matter of space, this is out of the question. The whole or portions of specimen papers only can be presented, four in facsimile and eight in print, and, for the rest, — *ex pede, Herculem!*

Naturally, the question of the principle followed in selection at once suggests itself. On this point, it must suffice to say that one of the striking features of these examination books is their uniformity, or rather monotony. So noticeable is this, that a lady, well qualified to pass upon them, whose assistance was called for and willingly rendered in the dreary task of examination, complained at the close bitterly but humorously, that she had suffered lasting intellectual deterioration in consequence of her ill-advised but well-meant efforts. Her mind, she asserted, had become hopelessly saturated with a dull sameness of the commonplace; and, finally, in the case of one school, represented by a rather unusual number of candidates, she had, in consequence of mental stupefaction, been unable to distinguish one paper from another, except by her attention being particularly drawn to a case of original orthography displayed by one young man in the writing of the name of the sublime head of the heathen mythology as "Juppiter."

The same general peculiarity was noticed by the instructor who selected the papers of the students sent up by the twelve schools named from the entire mass of such papers. He wrote: "I have examined the books and I have found a dull level of translation English. Occasionally there is a good book; but, on the whole, as far as English is concerned, one book is as good as another." My own observation is in line with the above. One paper only have I noticed in the course of my examination which seemed in every respect — penmanship, expression, and correctness of rendering — up to the level which, under another system of instruction, might well have been insisted upon for all.

It only remains to observe that the paper before the candidate for examination had printed, at the head of the extract to be

translated, this caution and direction: "Read each passage, two or three times if necessary, then read each sentence in succession, and render it into idiomatic English. Do not hurry; do as much as you can do well."

The following are the twelve specimen papers; it is, of course, wholly unnecessary for the purposes of this article to give the names of the students who prepared them, or to indicate in any way the school or academy from which each of them came. No paper is given in the same numerical order as that of the school or academy at which its writer was prepared:—

No. 1.

"I know that Caius Caesar has not felt the same things concerning the republic which I have felt; but nevertheless, what I have already often said about him to these listening here, he has wished, hinted, invited, begged me to be a sharer of his whole consulate and of those honors which he has shared with his relations.

"From this source he has so brought this about the brave men, even if had quarreled with the steel between each other a little nevertheless put away that hate of strife at the same time with battle itself and with arms. Neither could he ever have hated me, not even when from time to time we quarreled. This has the virtue which have not even known by its appearance, that its kind and beauty pleases brave men even when found (placed) among the enemy.

"I will even tell from my own mind what conscript fathers what I have often said to you who are listening. If Caius Caesar had never been a friend to me, if he was ever angry at me; if he should scorn my friendship and show himself unpleased and unrepenting to me, nevertheless I could not be unfriendly to him, when he has done such things and is doing them daily. I do not grudge or take away from his power the Alpine range against climbing and crossing over of the Gauls or the hollow bed of the Rhine full of those whirlpools, from the terrible tribes of the Germany. He brought it about that if the mountains retired the marshes dried up we would keep Italy fortified not by the guard of nature but by his own victory and by the things he has carried out."

No. 2.

"So they spoke praying, and Pallas Athene heard them. But when they had prayed to the daughter of great Zeus they started to go like two lions through the black night, through the darkness, through the corpses, through the bones and the black blood.

"On the other hand not did Hector allow the mighty Trojans to sleep, but he summoned all the best of them around him as many as there were leaders and councillors of the Trojans. And, having called them all together, he addressed the variegated assembly saying:—

'Who now promising would accomplish this deed with me for a great gift? and his reward will be sure. For I will give a chariot and two thick necked horses, which are the best among the swift Achaian ships, who ever would accomplish, to him glory would be gained, to go near the swift-going ships, and learn whether the swift ships are gaurded as formerly, or now they plan flight amoung themselves, conquered at our hands, not even do they wish to gaurd through the night, overcome by terrible exhaustion.

"So he spoke and all of them were silent. But there was one amoung the Trojans Dolon the son of a god-like herald Eumedes, rich in gold and brass, and your appearance was bad, but you were swift-footed; and he was alone with his five relatives. He then addressed the Trojans and Hector, saying:—

'Hector, my heart & mighty spirit encourage me to go near the swift-going ships, and to learn (what you want)."

No. 3.

"Thus they spoke praying and Pallas Athene heard them. And when they had prayed to the daughter of the mighty Zeus, then they started to leave, just as two lions who prowling through the dark night cause death and destruction, and their dark blood makes through their bodies. But Hector did not permit the leaders of the Trojans to sleep but called an assemple of all the noblest men, as many as there were leaders and counsell in the ranks of the Trojans, and having summoned them together he planned a skillful plan. And Hector Said "If there is any one who will promise to do this task to him I will give a might gift. For I will give him great prize. For I will give to him a chariot and two horses with beautiful necks, and these horses are the best that there are near the swift ships of the Greeks. And the man will receive great glory, who will accomplish the task of approaching the swift sailing ships and find out whether the swift ships are guarded as they formerly were, or whether the enemy having been wounded by us, are planning flight with one another and do not want to keep watch through the night, being overcome by terrible weariness: Thus Hector spoke and the leaders were all hushed in silence. And amongst the Trojans there was a certain Dolon, the son of Eumedes, a noble herald. This Dolon was rich in gold and silver, he was not very well built but he was a swift runner. And he was the only son of Eumedes but he had five sisters. And thus he

addressed Hector and the Trojans: "Oh Hector My noble heart and mind urges me to approach near the swift sailing ships". and Scout about them."

No. 4.

Now the fiery sun had come in to the ethereal arches, and was shaking pale lights from his golden chariot, and Aurora with rosy hair had driven away the shades; the shepherd drove the she-goats from the sheep folds to the well known pastures and sought the highest ridges of the lofty mountain, where the flowery grass smoothed the widely stretching hills. Now they hide their bodies in the wood and the thorn thickets, now in the vallies and now wandering quickly around from all sides they nibble the green grass with a strong bite.

"They struggling as to these things with one another were talking about doubtful affairs. Aeneas was moving his camp and line of battle. Behold a messenger with a great disturbance rushes through the royal houses and fills the city with great fear, saying that the Trojans had drawn up the line of battle from the river Tiber, and that the Tuscan band was coming down over all the fields. Immediately the minds of the common people were disturbed and they beat their breasts, and their wrath was excited by severe stings. Bold they demand weapons for the hand, and the youth rages for arms; the sad fathers weep and hesitate what to do. Now on all sides a great shout rises up in the air with various meaning, not otherwise than when by chance flocks of birds alight in a high grove or when hoarse swans give forth a noise by the fishy river of the Po. through the sounding pools. Turnus having siezed the occasion, said, "Nay rather, O citizens assemble a council and sitting down praise peace: they are rushing with arms against the kingdom."

No. 5.

"I know that Caius Caesar has not felt the same concerning the republic as I have: but nevertheless, although I have often spoken concerning this thing to those now present, Caius Caesar . . . he wished that I would be his ally, he reported, he invited, he urged it.

Next it so happens, that brave men, even if they should contend hand to hand with the sword, nevertheless they throw aside that hate of contention at the same time with the end of the fight and with the end of the use of arms. Caesar could never have hated me, no even at the time when we were estranged. Valor has this quality, although you have not even pardoned the deed, that . . . I will now say frankly, O Conscript Fathers, what I have already often said to you who are present. If Caius Caesar had never been my friend, if he had not always angered me; if he should desire my friendship, if he should bring himself before

me implacable and inexorable, nevertheless I would not be his friend even if he had daily done such things, and would continue to do such things daily. I do not object and oppose that under the leadership of Caius Caesar an Alpien wall should be built against the advance and transgression of the Gauls, I do not object that a ditch should be built against the advance of the Rheni, a barrier to their foraging parties, a barrier to the very numerous tribes of Germans. Caesar brought it about that if the Mountains should sink, the rivers would rise up, he brought it about that we should have Italy fortified not by a guard of nature but by his own victories and his own achievements."

No. 6.

I know that C. Caesar did not feel the same concerning the Republic that I felt: but nevertheless as I have already often said to these hearers about him, he wished, sought, invited, asked me to be an ally (participant) of his whole consulship & of these honors, which he communicated when at hand.

In the next place this was so done, that, brave (strong) men, even if they fought hand to hand with one another with the sword nevertheless they lay aside that hatred of fight at the same time with the fight itself & the arms. Nor was he ever able to hate me, not even when we disagreed. He possesses this . . . that his look (or make up) & beauty (manliness) pleases brave men even when in a bad position. Indeed I will speak from my mind, O conscript Fathers, that which I feel & which I have already often addressed to you listening. If Caesar had never been my friend, if he had always been angry (with me); if he had spurned my friendship & made himself out to be implacable and irreconcilable towards me, notwithstanding (all this) to him, since he had & daily was performing such tremendous deeds, I could not be but a friend. Under (or by) whose command I did not place against & oppose the wall of the Alps against the inroad & transgression of the Gauls, not the ditch of the Rhine, overflowing with those streams, with immense tribes of Germans.

"He brought it about, that if they invested the mountains, if they burst forth in streams, we would have Italy fortified not by nature's guard, but through their victories & deeds (affairs completed.)

No. 7.

"I know that Caius Caesar has not felt the same things about the state which I have felt, but notwithstanding, what I have already often said about him to those listening, Caesar has wished me to be a companion of his whole consulship and of those honors, which he has joined with his nearest friends, he has begged me, invited me, asked me.

Then so it happens, that brave men, even if they have fought hand to hand among themselves with the sword, nevertheless they lay down that hatred of struggle at the same time together with the struggle itself and arms. Never has that one (Caesar) been able to hate me, not even at a time when we were at variance. Virture has this, as you have known not even about *facie*, that the attitude and . . . of this man pleases brave men even when it is placed in an enemy. I shall say indeed from my soul, conscript fathers, what I feel and what I have already often said to you listening. If Caesar had never been a friend to me, if he had always been angry with me; if he were to spurn my friendship and were to furnish me with a friendship implacable and inexpiable itself, nevertheless I could not help being a friend to him, when he has done and carried on daily such great things. I do not stand in the way of his power and place the barrier of the Alps against the entrance and inroads of the Gauls, I do not place in his way the ditch of the Rhine, redundant with those whirlpools, and most cruel races of the Germans. He has brought it about, so that if the mountains had gone back, if the rivers had dried up, not by the guard of nature, but by his own victory, and deeds we would have Italy fortified."

No. 8.

Now the fiery sun had entered into the heavenly citadels, and was shaking bright lights from his golden chariot, and Aurora had escaped the shadows with her rosy hair.

The shepherd drove out his goats from their stalls to known pastures and sought the highest crests of the lofty mountain where grassy hills with flowers clothed the . . . Now they wandered in the forests and bushes, now they bury their bodies in the valley and now all quickly wandering from a quarter crop the green grass with a firm bite.

They (Latinus and his allies) did these things, vying with one another about doubtful things, Aneas moved the camp and the troop. Behold, a messenger rushes through the palace with great confusion, and fills the city with great fear. The Trojans drawn up in line, and the Tuscan band went down from the river Tiber, through the whole plane.

Forthwith

Trembling they demand arms for the hand the youth rage for arms, the fathers sorrowful, weep and fuss. Here from all sides a great shout of varying dissention raises itself to the air, not otherwise and in a lofty grove when by chance Turnus, the time having been siezed, says, nay oh, citizens, summon the council and sitting down demand peace they rush too the palace in arms."

~~these~~ ^{no 9.} when he had collected
them he discovered ~~to~~ them a
bold plan. "Whom ~~shall~~ ^{will}
accomplish this work for me
spying out from the great wall?

Sure reward shall he have, for
I will give him a chariot and
two fine horses, ^{which are the best-}
~~and the best~~ ^{about the}
~~ready with the~~ swift ships
of the Achaeans to the man who
shall accomplish this, ^{and} to him
himself ~~there~~ may glory
incite to go near the swift

gift? The ^{No. 31} ~~prize~~ is sure for him
for I will give a chariot and
two well necked horses, who
shall be the harvest men the swift
ships of the Achaeans whoever
shall endure ~~that~~ he would raise
change for him himself, to wish
to go near the swift passing ships
and to perceive out whether the
swift ships shall be guarded as
formerly or now having been cut
sundered under our hands they
wish to flee with them, and
they ~~behold~~ by terrible slaughter
do wish to guard by night.

Thus he spoke and as you
know all became silent
silently. And there was one

No. 12. 5
a. The fiery sun had already
come to the upper region
and was shaking the snow
white stars in airy flight and
Aurora with rosy locks had
sent to flight the shades,
when the shepherd drove ^{his goats} from their
sheds to their well known
pasture, and sought the upper
ridges of a high mountain,
a hill on which rich grass
covered the pasture,
already in the woods and thickets
they hide their kids
and hide their bodies in the valleys,
and already they ^{are} all straying
quickly apart and the green

It is not incumbent on a layman to suggest remedies. His function is to present facts; it is the business of the professional and specialist to devise methods. It might be best, therefore, to close here. Nevertheless, though the ground ventured upon may be dangerous, a few suggestions, whether worthy of serious consideration or otherwise, naturally occur.

It is useless to ignore the fact that the inferences to be drawn from the evidence presented in the recent report of the visiting committee, and again here, are far-reaching. The investigation hitherto made is limited to English composition and advanced Greek and Latin. What more might similar investigations in other directions bring to light?

But, after all, may it not be that the inevitable indictment lies, not against the preparatory schools, but against the existing system of college entrance examinations? The preparatory schools merely do the work they undertake to do. The conditions subject to which they must do it are laid down for them. They naturally adopt what experience shows to be the line of least resistance to the end in view. For so doing they cannot in fairness be taken to task. It may well be that those in charge of them often feel doubts and misgiving as to the methods pursued and the real educational value of the results attained; but their trade is to train boys to pass the college entrance examination, and that examination confronts them always.

Consequently a very comprehensive doubt at the outset suggests itself, — a doubt so comprehensive that one hesitates to set it forth in cold print; and yet, until it is dispelled, further discussion seems profitless. The doubt is simply this, — May it not be that, after all, the Harvard entrance examination is, as now constituted, an omnipresent incubus on all correct preparatory instruction? May it not tend to make skill in cramming supplant the art of education?

The principal of one prominent school in London has recently broken ground on this point, — boldly declaring, as the result of his experience, that "good teaching is impossible if an examination by an outside person is to be prepared for."¹ To the same effect the Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education uses the following language, — a conclusion reached in the course

¹ Sharpless, *English Education*, p. 69.

of one of the boldest, most thorough, and most creditable reports ever made by such a board in America, — a report in commendation of which it would not be easy to use words of too great strength: "10. The influence of secondary schools on primary education has been disastrous — (a) It has directed the energies of teachers and scholars to the end of passing examinations to enter secondary schools. Primary education for its own sake has been disparaged because another end was in view."¹ Substitute in the foregoing the word "college" for "secondary schools," and the word "preparatory" for "primary," and it applies exactly to the case under discussion.

Taking into consideration the immense advance both in organization and methods made during the last twenty-five years in the preparatory schools, and coming directly to the point, — Do not the results of the present system of fitting for the college entrance examination tend to show that the system now in use, at Cambridge at least, is working serious educational injury, and stands in urgent need of immediate and radical reformation? Might not better general results be attained (worse, in some respects, would scarcely be possible!) if, in the case of some dozen or twenty institutions which would agree to conform their whole system of courses and instruction to certain approved and specified methods, and a defined and definite programme of studies, the entrance examinations were wholly done away with, and students were admitted on probation by certificate? Might not the experiment be at least well worthy of trial?

Candidates from other schools not of recognized standing as preparatory institutions might always present themselves for examination, as now, and the list of officially accepted academies might be annually revised, and increased or reduced in the light of practical results. No academy, once accepted, could afford to be stricken from the list, and teachers would be under continual bond not to certify scholars who were unprepared; all such they would send up as now to take their chance in the examination.

Under such a system the responsibility would be transferred from the examiner to the teacher. The latter would then have ample room and scope enough. No longer compelled to cram,

¹ Report upon the Condition of Schools in New London County. *Connecticut School Document Number VII.*, 1890.

he might seek to educate. The college, on the other hand, would bring its direct influence to bear on the whole course of preparatory education, and not judge of the candidate's proficiency wholly by a superficial examination, the result of which, as the papers here printed already show, is largely a question of individual nerve-power in presence of an ordeal long anxiously prepared for. Is it not possible that, by this route, the seat of the existing trouble might most quickly, as well as most effectually, be reached? In any event it would, from the evidence presented, seem most unlikely that the existing standard as regards written English, whether in essays or in translations from the Classic tongues, could be affected for the worse. The fruits of the system now in vogue have been presented, sufficiently it is believed; and, if the usual rule holds good, the present tree, judged by these fruits, is afflicted with a pronounced case of dry rot. It cumbars the earth.

Charles Francis Adams, '56.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The report of the Overseers' Committee on English contains nothing that is new to those who have known the low standard in English composition which the College feels compelled to accept for admission. Indeed, to many of those best acquainted with this standard, the papers now published by the Committee seem unexpectedly good; and there can be no doubt that a set of purely extemporaneous compositions would have been of greater value as evidence, and would have disclosed a greater depth of ignorance and carelessness. The present evidence, however, establishes one important point beyond question: there is no conceivable justification for using the revenues of Harvard College, or the time and strength of her instructors, in the vain attempt to enlighten the Egyptian darkness in which no small portion of our undergraduates are sitting. The College must do something to redeem herself from disgrace, and to put the disgrace where it belongs; but she must no longer spend time, strength, and money on the hopeless task which she has recently undertaken.

Many good people who read the Committee's report will believe that our mother-tongue is singled out for neglect and contempt by the preparatory schools; and some will think that the neglect

of English is justified by the high standard of scholarship in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics which (as they suppose) the College exacts of its candidates for admission. Nothing can be farther from the truth than both of these ideas. The low standard in English is only one of the many results of the deplorable condition of our lower education, for which neither the College nor the preparatory schools are directly responsible, though the consequences and the disgrace fall largely upon both. Until a radical reform can be effected at the foundation, remedies applied at the top will be unsatisfactory and temporary. It is now a familiar truth to most of us that students come to Harvard College at nineteen, in most cases badly prepared to pass an examination which boys of sixteen or seventeen would find easy work in England, Germany, France, or Switzerland. Most of these young men have spent the preceding three, four, or five years in doing boys' work, which should all have been finished before they were sixteen. At their age, time is precious, at least in their parents' eyes, and there is generally a struggle to finish their work in the shortest possible time. The preparatory schools, therefore, devote their chief energies to "fitting" candidates for the examination, which the College mercifully divides between two years to temper its severity. It is, after all, a mere "pass" examination, which seldom gives any opportunity to display real scholarship; and yet it is held to be a distinction to attain three quarters of the mark in any subject; and this attainment is paraded as an "honor," which reflects glory on the pupil and on the school which sent him. Few have time to go beyond the absolute requirements of the examination, unless they aim at advanced standing; and those of whom the College is expected to make its highest scholars have generally devoted the four years before they are eighteen or nineteen to elementary study of the easier Latin and Greek authors, and to the elements of Algebra and Geometry, with difficulty saving time for still more elementary work in Physics, French, History, and English. At Westminster School, in London, boys from fifteen to eighteen are studying Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Lysias, Plato, Lucretius, Terence, Horace, Cicero, St. Augustine, and St. Cyril, with Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics. These boys need very little of this to

enter either Cambridge or Oxford, where, in most colleges, hardly as much is required for admission as at Harvard or Yale; but they know that those who bring only the absolute requirements for admission are practically excluded from all the better instruction at both universities, where no scholar of distinction gives his time to "pass men." Here the study of English is encouraged by lessons in the English Bible, and by "repetitions" from standard authors; but in all English colleges and schools a knowledge of the mother-tongue is taken for granted, and a correct use of English is enforced in all written work, especially in translations from the Classic authors. What Dr. Everett says of the University of Cambridge ("On the Cam," p. 84) is equally true of the schools: "Bad English will condemn a translation quite as soon as incorrect rendering."

It is not the fault of the teachers who prepare boys for our colleges that all this is impossible with us. They will say with perfect truth that they cannot take boys of fourteen or fifteen, not to say sixteen, who have not yet begun the studies which are to prepare them for college, who understand no language but their own, and do not *know* even that, who have never been trained in systematic habits of study, and make scholars of them before they are eighteen or nineteen. The chief trouble lies farther back. There is no hope of a substantial change for the better until the elementary studies which now occupy the years from fifteen to nineteen are put back where they belong, so that young men can devote themselves in earnest to studies which belong to their age. We shall not have to wait until the millenium for this reform. It has already begun in many schools, and it is in the hands of men who do not mean failure. The city of Cambridge has this year established a grammar-school course of four years, by which all the brighter boys may be brought to the High School or the Latin School at twelve, better fitted for advanced studies than ever before. Upon the success of this revolution in our lower schools depends, it seems to me, the future of our higher education. Until this change is effected, our high schools and academies must go on teaching full-grown young men what they should have learned as boys, and our colleges must go on teaching their students what they should have learned at school. All these studies are thus badly taught, because they

are taught at the wrong time to pupils who have outgrown them. In the mean time the underpinning on which we propose to build our higher education is weak and unsteady.

I have said that English is not the only sufferer under this state of things. As the latest comer, it has perhaps fared worse than other studies in the struggle for existence into which all must enter. Such a test as has just been applied to our Freshman Class makes the deficiency in English obvious to every one who knows what good English means. But a similar test applied to any other department would disclose a state of things in the lower ranks of scholarship which would be proportionally disreputable. This very report of the Committee accidentally gives an illustration of this in the specimens of written translations from Latin and Greek presented by candidates for admission to the Freshman Class. Though these are given to show the bad English, they are equally astounding for the ignorance of Latin and Greek which they disclose. It will hardly be believed that Nos. 6 and 8 profess to be translations of the same passage of the *Iliad* (ix. 247-251). They begin as follows:—

No. 6. "But up, if you are courageous and help the sons of the Greeks cooped up from being destroyed by the din of the Trojans. You will be grieved afterwards, nor to any extent does the priest find evil in the sacrifice. But much before do you consider how you shall ward off an evil day from the Greeks."

No. 8. "But rise, if you have been here and heard the tired sons of the Greeks speak, under the din made by the Trojans. Anger against yourself will be put aside nor is it possible to find and remembrance (knowledge) of the evil performed, or anger; but consider much first in order that you may not ward off the evil day from the Trojans."

It is hardly necessary to add that neither of these wonderful productions has much resemblance to the real verses of Homer, which may thus be literally translated:—

"Up then, if thou art minded, late though it be, to save the wearied sons of the Achæans from the battle-din of the Trojans. Else wilt thou have grief hereafter; and for harm once done there is no way to find a cure. But while there is yet time do thou take thought how thou mayest ward off the evil day from the Danaans."

It cannot be doubted that a similar depth of ignorance of Geometry, Algebra, Physics, or History might easily be disclosed.

Although no thorough reform can be expected until more time is gained for all the preparatory studies, and until boys can be taught not merely to "overset" Homer but to translate him into good English, the College still has a plain duty to perform without delay. It should declare that slovenly and ungrammatical English will no longer be accepted at the examination for admission, even if three quarters of the candidates are conditioned; and it should further make it distinctly understood that the bachelor's degree will not be conferred on any one who has not shown that he can write English either at the time of his admission or at some subsequent examination. And the teachers of the College are not to be charged with instructing these delinquents. They can give advice freely when it is asked, and they will give college instruction to those who are competent to receive it; but they must no longer waste their time and patience in criticising and correcting boys' compositions which would disgrace a well-regulated grammar school, nor must rank on the College scale be given for what now passes for "knowledge" in English A. The Committee propose that all who cannot write their own language be excluded from the College. This would be found impracticable unless a similar rule were applied in all departments; and if it were applied strictly in any department, it would seriously cripple the College, and would exclude many whom it is important to bring under its influence. The proposal made above, that a knowledge of English be made an absolute (and no longer a nominal) requisite for a degree, would bring into the field the most powerful and effective engine which the College possesses, — an engine which is rarely used without avail.

W. W. Goodwin, '51.

HARVARD AND YALE IN THE WEST.

THE directory of the living graduates of Harvard College shows the number to be 5,553. The directory of the living graduates of Yale College shows the number to be 4,618. These figures include only those whose addresses are recorded. Of the graduates of Harvard, more than one half, 2,908, live in Massachusetts. Of the graduates of Yale, less than one fifth, 812, live in Connecticut. Of the Yale graduates, also, less than one third, 1,417, live in the State of New York. Slightly less than one half of the graduates of Yale, 2,229, live in Connecticut and New York. In the New England States are 3,129 Harvard graduates, and 1,289 Yale graduates.

It is, therefore, evident that a large proportion of the Harvard men have their residence in the State of their college or in the States immediately surrounding. The frequent remark is true that Harvard is a Massachusetts and a New England college. But the preponderance of Harvard men to Yale as residents of a State or Territory ceases, with two or three exceptions, on passing outside of New England. Although the whole number of Harvard men is greater by 800 than the whole number of Yale men, yet, in the Middle States, Harvard has only 1,303, and Yale, 1,986. In the State of New York Harvard has 976 graduates, and Yale 1,417. In Pennsylvania Yale has 312, and Harvard, be it said, has three more than 312; but in New Jersey, Harvard's 23 seems small when put by the side of Yale's 140. In Delaware the number of graduates of both colleges is commensurate with the size of the State, Harvard having two and Yale 14. This preponderance of Yale graduates still holds good as one goes west. I have caused additions to be made of the number of graduates of the two colleges found in each of the States. In only two of the Western States do I find a larger number of Harvard than of Yale graduates, and one of these, California, is a State so far west that we seldom think of it as being west at all. The following are the facts in these representative Commonwealths:—

STATE.	Harvard Graduates.	Yale Graduates.
Ohio	135	174
Indiana	20	25
Illinois	152	255
Iowa	25	36
Michigan	39	69
Minnesota	43	87
Kansas	20	32
Wisconsin	37	33
Nebraska	19	21
North Dakota	2	2
South Dakota	4	8
Montana	5	15
Idaho	4	4
Oregon	9	13
Washington	28	35
California	127	106
Total	669	915

In these 16 States, Harvard has 669 graduates, and Yale 915. In the States excluding California are found 9.76 per cent. of all the living graduates of Harvard College. In the same States are found 17.47 per cent. of all the living graduates of Yale College. In fact, in proportion to the whole number of graduates, almost twice as many men have gone from Yale into these States as from Harvard.

These figures are exceedingly significant. We have long known, in a general way, that the number of Yale men in these States and the States of the West was in some way surprisingly larger than the number of Harvard men, but I have never known until this hour how much greater the number is. The proportion in favor of Yale is, as I have said, significant to any one of us interested in education. Yale College is an excellent college. Every true son of every college is prepared to assent to this statement. Harvard is also an excellent college. Every true son of every college is prepared to assent to this statement. Harvard College had graduated more than sixty Classes before the first Yale Class received its degrees. Harvard College had the start in point of time. It had also the advantage and, as I think, always has had the advantage, though I write without reference to official records, of a larger endowment. And yet, in

that great territory between the Alleghanies and the Pacific known as "the West," representing the larger part of the domain of the country, the number of Yale graduates exceeds the number of Harvard. What is the cause of this condition?

The period covered by this survey begins, in the case of Harvard, with the year 1818, and in reference to Yale, it begins with the year 1820. It covers the period of the populating of the Western territory. Our question, therefore, may be somewhat broadened, becoming this: What is the reason that, in the populating of the States of the West, the number of the graduates of Yale exceeds the graduates of Harvard? It ceases to be a question between the relation of these colleges simply, and becomes a question concerning the movements and characteristics of people.

Yale was a Congregational college. Yale is, I suppose, to-day, as much a Congregational college as any college can be, although the Congregational college is the least denominational of any college. Its presidents were Congregational clergymen. The ecclesiastical relations of its professors were usually Congregational. It had and has a School of Theology of the Congregational Church. Orthodoxy, as embodied in Congregationalism, was and is aggressive. The Congregational School of Theology at New Haven sent its graduates, throughout this formative period, into the West as ministers. Not a few of them were natives of the West, particularly in later years. Graduates of Yale College who were graduates of Yale Theological Seminary entered the West. Graduates of Yale College who were graduates of other theological seminaries entered the West as missionaries and ministers. The so-called "Yale Band" was among the first evangelizing agencies which touched the great State of Illinois. Five years ago a "Yale Band," composed of graduates of Yale Seminary, entered the State of Washington. A few years before a "Dakota Band" went from New Haven into that Territory. Illinois College at Jacksonville was founded by the members of the "Yale Band." The old college at Hudson, Ohio, begun in 1826, was founded as a Yale of the West. Of those men going into many and widely separated parts of the West, every one went as a loyal son of Yale. Every one of them found it difficult, perhaps, to adjust his love for his *alma mater* with his love for the local institution of his State, to the building up of which

he was giving his money and his life. But of all the colleges except the local one, Yale was the most beloved. The Yale spirit moved on the face of the prairie. The black dust of the Wabash and of the Ohio became the living soul bearing the name of Yale. The result followed under the law of cause and effect. The new West, so far as it had any college influence, became like Yale.

In this same period Harvard was not Orthodox. It was Unitarian. It was able and strong and cultured. It had for its presidents men noble in character, men also who were noble in scholarship. Until Quincy was elected, it called to its chief executive office Unitarian clergymen, the memory of whom is fragrant and beautiful. Professors better qualified for college service could not be found. Harvard was in close affiliation with the best forces of Boston and of Massachusetts. But the motives in its life were not missionary. They were as little missionary as those dominating the Unitarian Church. The number of Unitarian churches in Massachusetts far exceeds the number found in all other Commonwealths. Unitarianism may be a qualitative propagandism, but it is not a quantitative one. It may have enriched other faiths, but it has not spread its own faith. Its movement has been intensive and not extensive.

This lack of religiously missionary enthusiasm was a pretty costly thing to Harvard, and possibly, also, to Unitarianism itself. But Unitarianism did not lack in certain of its adherents a missionary enthusiasm of a certain sort. This enthusiasm was an enthusiasm social, sociological, political, — an enthusiasm for the freedom of the slave. Radicalism in theology led to radicalism in sociology. There is some ground for the historical statement that conservatism in theology led to conservatism in sociology. It is certainly true that Garrison, Phillips, Emerson, Sumner, Thoreau, Lowell, Higginson, Sanborn, were in more intimate alliance with the Unitarian than with any other faith. The black man of the South appealed more powerfully to these anti-slavery men than the white man of the new West. Lack of personal freedom was to them a worse evil than a lack of personal piety. James Freeman Clarke was for a time a "home missionary," but the place was rather Southern than Western, — Louisville; and his big heart and fine brain were more directed throughout his chief pastorate toward the slave than toward the

free pagan of the prairie. In this devotion all now exult. But it was a devotion which had its penalties. Harvard College was not presented to the new people of the new West.

The graduates, therefore, of Harvard College, of this time, and of its Divinity School, were not intent upon going West. They did not feel the impulse for establishing the houses of their faith on the Mississippi. They had no visions of building a second Harvard in the swamps of the Missouri. These graduates preferred to write odes about the duty of being pilgrims and still to live beneath the graceful elms of Cambridge. The result was necessary and has become evident; Harvard failed to establish a constituency in the West when the West was in its formative period. Therefore, to-day, the number of Harvard graduates in the West is far less than the number of Yale.

There are, also, it seems to me, certain general reasons which have value in explaining this divergency. The impression prevails throughout the West that Yale is more democratic than Harvard; that considerations of family and wealth have less value than in Cambridge. It is also supposed that the manners of the Harvard man are more elegant and his refinement greater. It is also thought that the *nil-admirari* principle is more influential at the Cambridge college. Repression is supposed to be the mood of the Harvard, expression the mood of the Yale man. Now, all these prejudices bear hard against our College. The Western man is usually democratic socially, as he seems to be this year politically. He respects nobility and refinement of personal bearing to a certain extent, but he is inclined to think that Harvard carries these elegances into eccentricities. Repression he rather despises, admiring freedom and frankness. The falseness of these impressions held by the Western man do not at all lessen their force in deterring him from sending his son to Harvard.

I am also inclined to believe, although my belief is by no means an assurance, that in the larger part of this period under survey Harvard was known throughout the West more for its literary advantages and Yale for its scientific. Of course, at once the names of Agassiz and Gray, and others, may seem to overthrow the ground of this impression, but never in the popular view was Agassiz an integral part of the Harvard Faculty. When we

think of the great teachers at Harvard of the preceding generation, the first names to occur to us are those of Ticknor and Longfellow. When we think of the great teachers of Yale in the preceding generation, we speak immediately of Silliman and Dana. The fame of Yale in science was more attractive to the Western man than the fame of Harvard in literature. The materialistic tendency of life in the West found its counterpart in the scientific character of the teaching at Yale.

But a further question grows out of the general one, and one, too, possibly more interesting. I have thought that my statistics would show that the proportion of Harvard men living in the West during the last score of years would show a great increase. The figures prove that the *a priori* reasoning was right. As I have before said, in the fifteen Western States the names of which have been given, beginning with Ohio, and ending with Washington, in this whole period have lived 9.76 per cent. of all of Harvard's graduates; and also in this same period and in these same States have lived 17.47 per cent. of all the Yale graduates now living. But, of the Classes between 1878-88, 11.62 per cent. of the graduates of Harvard live in these States, a gain of 1.86 per cent. In these same States and of the Classes from 1880-91, 18.79 per cent. of Yale graduates are found residing, a gain of 1.32 per cent. Harvard, therefore, in this time, had a greater relative gain than Yale. The proportions of certain States are possibly less significant than of all the States combined. In certain States, Yale has gained. In Illinois, for the whole period, are dwelling 5.52 per cent. of all the graduates. In Illinois, for the last ten years, are dwelling 7.15 per cent. In the same State, in respect to Harvard's graduates, there were, for the entire period, 2.73 per cent., and for the last decade 3.17 per cent. In Ohio, Harvard has increased in the last decade over the whole period from 2.45 per cent. to 2.46. In Michigan, from .007 to .008 per cent. In the same period, Yale has fallen off in Ohio from 3.80 to 3.57 per cent., and in Michigan from 1.27 to 1.05 per cent. I recognize that these differences are exceedingly slight, but a single leaf, as well as a whole tree, may reveal the direction of the wind.

Yale, however, has still a large lead in the West. The causes of this present popularity are as interesting and subtle as the

reasons for the relatively greater popularity in the earlier generations. I am inclined to think that the reasons which have existed are still of force. Sectarian prepossessions are the hardest to remove. The West is Orthodox. The States of the West are filled with Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal churches. To certain Western men the word "Unitarian" means something almost as harrowing as the word "Indian" meant to their children of forty years ago. Harvard is no longer a Unitarian college, but the reputation of Harvard as a Unitarian college still lingers, so hard are sectarian prejudices to remove. It may seem strange to not a few of my readers that a father choosing a college for his son should be influenced by sectarian prepossessions. So free from these prepossessions are Harvard men that they can hardly attribute them to others; but it requires no long or wide experience with churches to know how deep-rooted and insistent they are. I am a Maine boy, and my father is a broad-minded Maine man. He was once taken to task by an Orthodox minister of reputation throughout Maine for sending his son to a Unitarian college. If this is the prevailing impression among intelligent people in the "green tree" in Maine, what must be the impression in the "dry tree" in Minnesota? Further, it is to be acknowledged that many persons identify Unitarianism with irreligion. Beginning with the assumption that Harvard is a Unitarian college, they proceed to the conclusion that Harvard is irreligious. They therefore are opposed to Harvard. The chain of their logic has another link. From the conclusion that Harvard is irreligious they draw the further inference that it is immoral. Has not many a Harvard man been obliged to use all his powers of self-control in not smiting some one who intimated that it was suggestive that the name of Harvard began with "H"? (Repression ought not to be the mood of the Harvard man under such slander.) I am willing to grant that such ignorance, such defamation, is almost as bad as being a Unitarian! But, nevertheless, Harvard has suffered, Harvard is suffering, and Harvard with all its wisdom of administration must, for a time yet, suffer the consequences of such false and unjust prejudices. And yet, as I have suggested, these prejudices are being removed. The proportion of Harvard men coming to live in the West at the present time, in relation to the

number of Harvard men living in the West in the last seventy years, is greater than the number of Yale men of the same conditions. This fact is the foundation of an increasing hopefulness for an increasing constituency in all the West. The cause of this change is not far to seek. It lies in the characteristics of the present Harvard force and forces; the freedom from sectarian relationships; the free, hearty, and sympathetic Christian life among the students; the liberty given in the choice of studies and the increasing number and richness of those studies; and, also the policy of absolute frankness toward the people in reference to college matters. These are elements which are dear to the Western heart. It is therefore to be expected that a still further increase in the percentage of Harvard men going from and coming to the West will be made. It will be an increase slow but steady.

Charles F. Thwing, '76.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY, AND HARVARD'S EQUIPMENT FOR TEACHING IT.

THE upper room of Dane Hall, in which for so many years the Law School carried on its quiet work, has recently become filled with noise. Electro-magnets snap, tuning-forks resound, the chronoscope whirs, — hammering and sawing are heard, and the discussions there are now no longer concerning legal cases and decisions, but rather concerning sensations and ideas, feelings and emotions, motives and will. Over the door, meanwhile, stands in large letters: "Psychological Laboratory."

What has Psychology to do in a laboratory? What part has she in instruments and experiments? I am now used to this question. In the two months that I have been in America, with the exception of the two leading questions as to how the climate of New England pleases me, and whether we play football in Germany, I have heard no other question so frequently. Now some one with a supposed knowledge of the facts adds as a conjecture, that Experimental Psychology treats of spiritualistic experiments; while another, without asking, presupposes that

nothing less than vivisection is in question. Both are wrong. Vivisection, and still more spiritualistic experiments, are totally excluded from the psychological laboratory. And yet these laboratories have never had to complain of a scarcity of material on which to work.

Psychology has, in fact, no lack of weighty questions, which can be answered by experiment alone. What she does sometimes lack are, rather, well-lighted rooms of proper size, suitable apparatus sufficient for the highest demands made upon it, professors who can devote their whole time exclusively to Psychology, and who are not compelled to scatter their energies in philosophical instruction, students who are inclined to devote to such work at least several hours daily, and finally, the sympathizing interest of the academic public. Thus far, at no time and at no university in the world have the first four conditions been simultaneously so well fulfilled as at Harvard. We have fine laboratory rooms, we have the most ample and complete collection of psychological apparatus in the world, we have three instructors exclusively for Psychology, and have, in addition to the average of fifty students who are engaged in the course of laboratory practice, a dozen young men of advanced standing, most of whom spend the largest part of their working hours upon investigations in the laboratory. Is it possible that under such happy auspices the last-named wish of the psychologist is to remain unfulfilled? — that our common work is to remain without the sympathetic interest of the academic public? But interest can be developed from knowledge alone. Once more then: What has Psychology to do with a laboratory?

Twenty years ago no psychologist had as yet established a laboratory, though many had desired one. Fifty years ago such a desire would have been almost incomprehensible. And yet even then Psychology had long outgrown the stage of being a mere metaphysical speculation concerning the essence of the soul. Empirical investigation into the real phenomena of consciousness, an investigation which was originally of service only to Philosophy, had long since become the chief undertaking of Psychology. And as the natural scientist investigated natural phenomena without making use of metaphysical speculation about the essence of matter, so could the psychologist study the phenomena of con-

sciousness without regard to philosophical theories of the soul's essence. Then, however, came the time in which, chiefly through the influence of physicists and physiologists, — let one but recall Helmholtz, — there followed a most significant advance in the physiology of the sense-organs, of the nerves, and of the brain. A realm of facts important to Psychology was thereby disclosed to which the psychologist was obliged to turn his attention the more joyfully, since here at last that mathematical accuracy was to be hoped for which to mere self-observation seemed denied. Together with the study of those processes such as memory and fancy, reflection and will, which every one can observe only in his own consciousness, it was needful now to study also the relations between the outer processes and the inner states. In 1860 appeared Fechner's "Psychophysics," which, in the interests of Psychology, endeavored to deduce mathematical laws for our sensations from the experimental data of physicists and physiologists. But from yet another quarter Psychology received a fresh impulse. Astronomers had noticed that different observers registered with different degrees of rapidity the passing of a star over the cross-thread of the telescope. Their attention was thereby called to the fact that even the simplest mental processes demand a certain time, and in the interests of astronomy they began experimentally to measure this time-length. Once more, then, the psychologist was enabled to obtain valuable results in a realm of exact investigation.

But is Psychology indeed to live only on the crumbs that fall from the table of the physicist, the physiologist, and the astronomer? Must she not herself begin at last to measure the duration of mental acts and to study the dependence of our sensations upon outer stimuli?

With this in mind, Wundt, in 1878, founded in Leipzig the first laboratory for Experimental Psychology. But let a special workshop once be established, and then the method of experiment is sure to be applied beyond the limits set by Fechner and the astronomers. To experiment is indeed only to observe under deliberately chosen artificial conditions. All that which is accessible to self-observation, or to the observation of others, is therefore treated experimentally so soon as we artificially bring our own or another's consciousness under conditions which facilitate

or improve the observation of particular processes. So then in Wundt's laboratory there soon arose work upon the connection of ideas, upon memory and attention, and upon the perceptions of space and time.

Wundt's school spread the impulse farther, and that not alone in Germany. Stanley Hall and Cattell were the first to bring the Leipzig acquisitions to America. In Europe, under the pressure of limited financial means in the universities, the progress was but slow. From amongst Wundt's pupils, Martius established a laboratory at Bonn, and I myself at Freiburg in Baden. Small laboratories, really serviceable for nothing but practice, arose gradually in Berlin and Copenhagen, in Bern and Groningen. In recent years promising institutions have arisen in Paris, Göttingen, and Geneva. Similar ones in Oxford and Edinburgh are mere questions of time. America made the most rapid progress. New York and Philadelphia, Worcester and New Haven, Providence and Ithaca, Madison, Wis., and Champaign, Ill., have laboratories more or less richly equipped. Last year Harvard University, where, under the influence of William James, Psychology has long been in special favor, likewise did justice to this demand of science. Ours is the richest establishment, but now no longer the youngest. This prerogative belongs to Chicago, though possibly for only a short time.

But with the advancing establishment of laboratories the science also has advanced. Not only is it true that constantly better methods and more exact apparatus are devised for answering the original questions, but the circle of questions itself has with astonishing rapidity widened out from year to year. From the simplest elementary processes which were subjected to experiment, the science advanced first hesitatingly, then boldly, to higher and higher mental functions. Only a decade ago psychologists became weary of the monotony of such experiments as were concerned for the most part with Fechner's Law and the time-measurements of elementary acts. To-day we know scarcely a single realm of the mental life into which with rich success experiment does not dare to go. Who shall set the limit? To show the significance of the experimental method for the highest and most complicated phenomena of mental life, has come to be to-day exactly the goal of our labors. In the series of scientific investi-

gation now begun in our youthful laboratory the questions concerning elementary time-measurements and sense impressions take a place far behind the study of the combination and fusing of ideas, of process of thought and acts of speech, of space and time perception, of memory and attention, of feeling and will.

A stroll through the workrooms, even outside of working hours, permits one to see clearly this high development from a glance at the apparatus stored in the glass cases. Four great groups of contrivances can thereby be easily distinguished. First, the apparatus intended to illustrate the relations between mind and body through representations of the brain, nerves, sense-organs, etc. Costly models of brain, eye, and ear, all with detachable parts, valuable models of nerve paths, fine preparations in wax, dissected parts in alcohol, etc., — all are here. Here belong also the anatomical diagrams and the histological nerve-preparations with excellent microscopes. All this has significance for demonstration only, and accordingly has nothing to do with the experimental problems proper. The three remaining sections are for that.

In extent the section for the psychology of the senses is by all means the most imposing. Eye and ear have equal recognition. A copious collection composed of tuning-forks, an organ, a harmonical, pipes, resonators, etc., etc., serve for psychological acoustics. Color-mixers of various sorts, costly prisms, apparatus for after-images and color-blindness, a dark room, perimeters, etc., serve for psychological optics. And yet the lower senses are not forgotten. Complicated touch and temperature apparatus, and instruments for the study of sensations of movement and pressure belong as well to the list.

Of greatest value is the incomparably rich collection of instruments belonging to the third section. They serve for the time-measurement of psychical acts, from the simplest impulses to the most complicated processes of judgment. Here the methods used gain constantly in value. They allow us to estimate most minutely distinctions which are inaccessible to self-observation, and the more their resources are developed, the deeper the glance we gain into the structure of the mental organism. Our clocks have somewhat the same function as the microscopes of the anatomist. With his microscope he can distinguish the thousandth

part of a millimeter; with our chronoscope we can measure the thousandth part of a second. But every question craves new contrivances, and so, together with our valuable clocks, we find the best kymographs, instruments for reaction, and registering tuning-forks of every sort. In this section almost nothing is left to be desired.

In the fourth section is included all that apparatus which serves exclusively for the investigation of higher mental processes, such as the perceptions of space and time, memory and attention, association and formation of judgments, discrimination and fusion. These stand in the foreground, but feelings and emotions, impulses and acts of will, are also accessible regions. Right here the newest instruments show their power. Apparatus for the study of the æsthetic feelings or the expression of the emotions, and much that is similar, has just now crossed the ocean. It is exactly in this department that the tiny mechanical workshop of our laboratory has proved most useful. Copious supplies of wood and glass, of brass and cotton wadding, of all varieties of paper and iron tools, of wires and tubes, and of physical and chemical paraphernalia, enable us continually to adapt the instruments to our questions. Such is our laboratory after an expenditure of over four thousand dollars, equipped in the best possible manner for the carrying on of its difficult questions.

Shall it therefore be said that no urgent needs still remain? On the contrary, whoever has undertaken psychological investigations on the corner of Harvard Square, at a place where the electric cars cross from four directions, and where the hand-organs of the whole neighborhood make their *rendezvous*, — out of his soul will not vanish the wish that a new laboratory may some time arise in a more quiet spot. Of still more importance, however, is it that our equipment is of course never complete. In so young a science, which is daily making conquests in new regions, to stand still means to fall behind. Only when the laboratory shall be able, with new equipments, to follow up every new turn of Psychology, will Harvard be able to continue in the leading rôle.

But another point remains. Our laboratory has thus far, together with nearly all the rest, confined itself in the main to

psychological experiments upon normal adult men. And that must, indeed, remain its chief aim. But related problems can also come in. Just as experiment is not the only method of the psychologist, but rather as ordinary self-observation and observation of one's fellow-men, of children, and of the insane, and as the study of historical movements, of poetical works, and of social statistics, must continually support and supplement experimental work; so is the investigation of normal adult men by no means the only possible form of psychological experiment. Granted that experiments on children and on the sick, and perhaps even on hypnotic subjects, can for practical reasons be better carried on at home and in the clinic than in the psychological laboratory, at any rate experiments on the mental life of animals would be in the highest degree desirable. From the microscopic infusoria in a drop of water to the highest animals, one may investigate the mental functions by means of systematic experiments. With no cruelty to animals, that not difficult task might be carried on in a special portion of the laboratory; but it is clear that new and extensive means would be necessary.

The work of the laboratory has naturally a double character. First, in connection with the lectures, there are beginner's courses in demonstration and laboratory practice. All this is under the able direction of Dr. Herbert Nichols. Second, there are for the more advanced students new investigations which demand the greater part of the time. Regular work is carried on daily from ten to one, and at various hours in the afternoon. The graduate students, who are already proficient in Psychology, have, therefore, no mere practice work to perform, but are engaged in new investigations. My idea is that only through special experimentation, and not through mere repetition of what others have already thought and accomplished, can we become men of science, — not to mention the fact that this is essentially the more interesting course. We must have made contributions to a science in order to understand its deepest meaning. I am aware that in Germany this principle is often exaggerated; and there the instruction suffers from the one-sided training of far too highly specialized investigators. What is needed is the combination of the American University system, which lays far too much stress upon instruction, with the German system of original research.

Experimental Psychology is just the subject that easily permits this union, since every new investigation demands only one man as director, but many as subjects. Thus each man can act as investigator, conducting perhaps for two days in the week an original research, and at home studying the literature connected with it. On the remaining days, however, he acts as subject in the investigations of his fellow-students, and thus has an opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of investigations in the various fields. Thus at present, by carrying on work simultaneously in different rooms, we have fifteen new investigations already under way selected from almost every region of Experimental Psychology. Some of the lesser tasks will terminate after a few months, and be ripe for publication. Then new themes will be taken up, and so the experimenting will proceed, while all one-sidedness and monotony are avoided.

But who, then, are the students for whom such psychological work comes in question? Are they only future professors of Psychology? Whom else does all this concern? I might perhaps more simply ask: Who is there whom all this does not concern? Certainly those who wish to devote themselves especially to Psychology and Philosophy will always select for themselves this most engrossing work; but the conviction is growing with surprising rapidity that other departments ought not to hold back, unless they wish to forfeit the greatest practical advantages. Science certainly has not to run after practical benefits. Just as the chemist examines his materials theoretically without asking whether they are poisons or means of nourishment for the body, so the psychologist has to investigate the phenomena of consciousness without considering side issues. But the history of science shows that those departments have always developed most richly which have been serviceable to practical life. And could that ever be said of a science more than of exact Psychology?

How can the teacher rightly train the minds of youth, if he does not understand the structure of the mental life? How can the judge estimate mental acts, how can the preacher influence the spiritual life, how can the statesman understand social needs, if he has never taken the pains to comprehend the laws and the phenomena of mind? And there is no danger that the highest dignity of our mental life will suffer injury from this study, or

that our moral strength and our æsthetic treasures will be destroyed, when science shall teach us how to understand even the most subtle processes of our soul-life. Just as the admiration of nature becomes constantly more intense, the deeper natural science penetrates, so will mental life grow in dignity the better we learn to comprehend it. And shall I, in conclusion, be silent over the immeasurable significance which exact Psychology has for the natural scientist and the physicist, but above all, for the physician? That physician remains but a dilettante, who will judge the diseased mental life without having studied the same in health. Experimental Psychology stands thus midway between the sciences of mind and of nature. It is thus rightly the unifying central science; or rather, I would say, it ought to become this central science. Yes, it ought to become that, it can become that, and it will become that, when the universities rightly understand its true advantages and their highest duty.

Hugo Münsterberg.

THE CONSTITUTION, AUTHORITY, AND POLICY OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATION OF ATHLETIC SPORTS.

At the request of the students of the University, the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports held a College Conference on the topic of this paper, in Sever 11, on the evening of December 8, 1891. The Conference was attended by the Committee, members of the Graduate Advisory Committees, and students. Mr. White, the Chairman of the Committee, introduced the topic appointed for discussion as follows, except that the account is here brought down to the close of the college year, 1891-92.

The Faculty of Harvard College, prior to 1882, had imposed only one limitation on athletic sports, a regulation that no match games, races, or athletic exhibitions should take place in Cambridge except after the last recitation hour on Saturday, or after four o'clock in the afternoon on other days. It had voted on petitions of athletic teams for special privileges, but had passed only one standing rule. In the spring of 1882, however, the attention of the Faculty was called by one of its members to the schedule of games of the Baseball club. He stated that this

schedule included twenty-eight games, nineteen of which were to be played out of Cambridge, and inquired with a vigor which left no doubt on the minds of his colleagues as to his own opinion, whether the members of the team could be said to be fulfilling the purpose for which they came to college. Prompted by this forcible inquiry, the Faculty, after discussion, appointed a committee of five members, to consider and report upon the subject of athletic sports and their relation to college work. This committee examined the existing methods of maintaining and conducting athletic sports, conferred with graduates and undergraduates who were especially interested in them, and in its report made the recommendation, among others, that a Standing Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports should be appointed, to consist of three members of the Faculty, including the Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, and to report to the Faculty at its first meeting in January of each year.

Thus was appointed the first Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. During the first year and a half of its control, it had the advice and assistance of two members of the Corporation,¹ who met with it weekly and constituted with it a joint committee on athletics. At the very beginning of its labors — and this action was a cheering indication of its future policy — the Committee conferred with five members of the most prominent athletic organizations on the regulations which it deemed necessary to be passed. The spirit of the undergraduates who were consulted was friendly. I do not mean to imply that they wished in the least to have regulations adopted. Their attitude was simply one of friendly tolerance. The situation was new and trying, and the future was uncertain. However sagacious they regarded the members of the Committee, and however sincere in their desire for needed reforms, they still evidently feared that in the main they were practically too inexpert to be safely intrusted with legislation on such important matters! The five regulations then adopted were to the effect that no college club or athletic association should play or compete with professionals; that no person should assume the functions of trainer or instructor in athletics, upon the grounds or within the buildings of the college, without authority in writing from the Committee; that no

¹ Mr. John Quincy Adams and Mr. Alexander Agassiz.

student should enter as a competitor in any athletic sport, or join as an active member any college athletic club, without a previous physical examination by the Director of the Gymnasium and his permission so to do; that all match games out of Cambridge should be played upon Saturday; and that no person should be a member of a crew unless he knew how to swim.

This Committee served for three years.¹ As the real interest of its members in athletic sports became more and more apparent in frequent conferences and meetings with students, the Committee received increasing support from college athletic organizations; but at the same time its policy was regarded with greater distrust by those members of the Faculty who thought athletic sports, especially intercollegiate contests, an evil, and wished to see them restricted or even prohibited. The last year of service of the Committee, when it stood as a buffer between Faculty and students, was in particular a hard one. In January, 1885, it proposed some measures rather urgently, and was promptly met by a motion that it be discharged with the thanks of the Faculty! But this was not done. In this year, also, intercollegiate contests in Football were prohibited for a year, and certain evils which had begun to manifest themselves in the management of the Boat Club had to be checked. Questions of importance, such as these, were referred to the Faculty for decision. When the motion to prohibit intercollegiate games of Football for a year was under discussion, the Faculty received from the students a remonstrance, in which it was skilfully but clearly intimated that the Faculty should hesitate to pass laws in regard to a game which they did not understand. This gave rise to the celebrated *mot* of one of the older members, a man of gentle spirit but then thoroughly roused, who said that he and his colleagues, it was true, might not know when the ball was kicked properly, but they certainly did know when a man was kicked improperly. The game was, at this time, notoriously rough. During this discussion a new definition of the Rugby game as it was then played was given by a Cambridge wit: "The game," she said, "in which they carry the ball and kick one another."

¹ Its members were C. E. Norton (chairman), J. W. White, and D. A. Sargent in 1882-84; J. W. White (chairman), W. E. Byerly, and D. A. Sargent in 1884-85.

After three years of control the Committee itself proposed to the Faculty the appointment of a new committee, to consist of five members, the Director of the Gymnasium, a physician resident in Boston or Cambridge, a recent graduate of Harvard College interested in athletic sports, and two undergraduates to be chosen from among the leaders in athletic sports. This proposal was significant, since it recognized the principle of student representation. The Faculty agreed to the new form of committee, but restricted its powers. All of its members were appointed by the President of the University, it had to make reports to the Faculty, and it was required to consult the Faculty on all questions involving general principles before communicating its decisions to students. Although its authority was thus curtailed, the new Committee justified the expectations with which it was appointed.¹ The undergraduate members were conservative in dealing with questions of policy, and faithful in their attention to the athletic interests consigned to their charge. The Committee, during the three years in which it regulated athletic sports, decided many important questions, but it is not possible even to enumerate these here. This is less necessary, since an account of the action both of this Committee and of its predecessor has been given elsewhere.²

Thus were completed six years of control of athletics. Meanwhile trouble was brewing in a new and unexpected quarter. The two committees had been true to their duty, — they had regulated athletic sports. But this they had done as friends and not as enemies. They did not believe that regulation meant destruction. By the very act of eliminating evil features and of checking vicious tendencies they fostered the best interests of the sports, and they were not disturbed to see them grow and flourish. The number both of participants and of contests in the

¹ Its members were D. A. Sargent (chairman), Dr. H. P. Walcott, J. J. Storrow, C. F. Adams, 2d, and W. B. Phillips in 1885-86; D. A. Sargent (chairman), Dr. H. P. Walcott, J. J. Storrow, C. F. Adams 2d, and H. E. Peabody in 1886-87; D. A. Sargent (chairman), Dr. R. M. Hodges, J. J. Storrow, C. F. Adams, 2d, and S. Dexter in 1887-88.

² *Harvard College. Report upon Athletics, with Statistics of Athletics and Physical Exercise, and the Votes of the Governing Boards.* Cambridge: 1888. This report may be had on application to J. B. Williams, Esq., University Hall, Cambridge.

sports steadily increased from year to year. In 1882 the number of lockers in the Hemenway Gymnasium was 591, in 1884 it was 837, in 1886, 937, and in 1888, 1,055.¹ The records of the Gymnasium show that the number of actual participants in public athletic contests in the Class of '81 was 54, in '83, 66, in '85, 83, and in '87, 106. The result of this steady increase was that in 1887-88 there were in the University 417 "experts" in the different sports, that is, students who either participated in the sports in actual competition, or, at least, trained with the intention of entering competitions. The number of public contests increased at the same time, so that, in 1886-87, the total was 94. Of these, 50 were intercollegiate contests, 26 contests with amateurs who were not collegians, and 18 contests among students of the University.

To the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports the increase in the number of contestants did not seem to furnish cause for alarm, but the contrary; and it believed that the number of contests could be regulated and if necessary reduced. But to older men, who could remember the time when the annual race with Yale was the only "event" of the year, the growth of athletics as manifested in the increase in the number of sports, of contestants, and of contests, seemed a positive menace to the best interests of the University. They were alarmed when they saw that in 1886-87 there had been, on the average, more than one intercollegiate contest each week of the College year. This uneasiness found expression in the appointment of a committee of the Board of Overseers in the spring of 1888, to whom was referred "the subject of athletic exercises and alleged abuses, excesses, and accidents incident to the same," at the College. This Committee investigated the facts, and four of its five members recommended the adoption of the following vote: "That the Faculty be requested to prohibit any undergraduate from taking part in any athletic contest with the students of any other College or with any organization not belonging to the University during the College year." If this recommendation had been adopted by the Board and accepted by the Faculty, the students of the College would have had the opportunity to try the experiment of what has not inaptly been termed "domestic athletics." The majority

¹ In 1892 the number was 1,447.

of the Committee also recommended that the existing Committee on Athletics should be increased from five to seven by adding to it one member of the Faculty and one undergraduate, and that this Committee should be given the entire supervision and control of athletics, subject to the authority of the Faculty. The other member of the Committee¹ presented a minority report in which, after expressing dissent from the views of the majority on the facts at issue, and recording his own experience as a member of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, he recommended that intercollegiate contests should be limited to those with Yale, that University teams alone should be permitted to take part in them, and that these contests should take place only at New Haven, Cambridge, or such other New England city or town as the Committee on Athletics might from time to time designate. After discussion, the Overseers adopted the following votes:—

“May 2, 1888. Whereas in the opinion of this Board an undue prominence is now given to athletic contests in the College, and excesses and abuses attending the same and mainly incidental to intercollegiate contests should be checked and guarded against for the future, Therefore

“*Voted*, That in the opinion of this Board intercollegiate contests should take place only in Cambridge, New Haven, or such other New England city or town as the Committee on Athletics may from time to time designate, that University teams alone should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate contests, and that students should be prohibited from taking part in contests with organizations not belonging to the University, except on Saturdays and holidays.

“May 9, 1888. *Voted*, That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient that the existing Committee on Athletics should be increased by adding thereto two members of the Faculty and one undergraduate, — the undergraduate members of the Committee to be appointed by the undergraduates in such manner as the Faculty may determine; and that the Committee should have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty.

“The Committee thus constituted comprises three members of the College Faculty, one graduate of the College, one physician, three undergraduates.”

These votes were transmitted to the President and Fellows, who, on May 14, sent them to the College Faculty with the request that they should examine the whole subject and make a report thereon. The Faculty appointed a committee of three for

¹ Dr. H. P. Walcott.

this purpose, who, on June 12, submitted the report to which reference has already been made in this article (p. 212, note 2). This report contained recommendations, of which the following is here important to notice:—

“Your Committee recommend a change in the constitution, powers, and responsibilities of the Athletic Committee:—

“As to its constitution, they recommend that it shall consist of three graduates of the College, one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Overseers, and one of whom shall generally, but not necessarily, be a physician; of three members of the Academic Council,—these six members to be appointed by the Corporation; and of three undergraduates, who shall be chosen during the first week of the College year by the majority vote of the following students; namely, the presidents of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore classes and a representative from each of the following athletic organizations,—the Boat Club, the Cricket Club, and the Athletic, Baseball, Football, Lacrosse, and Tennis Associations, these students to be called together for the purpose of making this choice by the President of the University.

“As to its powers, your Committee recommend that this Committee shall have full powers to control all matters relating to athletics and athletic contests in all departments of the University.

“As to its responsibilities, your Committee recommend that this Committee shall exist by the authority of the Corporation, and shall be responsible to that body alone, to whom they shall make two written reports each year.

“Your Committee suggest that this Committee, so constituted and appointed, shall hold office for one year, beginning at the opening of the academic year.”

The object of this recommendation was to secure a committee equally representative of those interested in the proper conduct of athletic sports, namely, graduates of the College, the Faculties of the University at large, and undergraduates, and to give it complete authority, subject only to discharge by the President and Fellows at the end of its year of service, if its action proved to be unacceptable. If it had been adopted, the control of athletics would have been entirely removed from the hands of the College Faculty.

The Faculty accepted the report of the committee, but declined to accept its recommendation quoted above. It substituted for it the following:—

“Voted, 1. That the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports shall hereafter be constituted as follows: of three graduates of the College; of three members of the College Faculty,—these six members to be appointed by the Corporation; and of three undergraduates, who shall be chosen during the first week of the College year by the majority vote of the following stu-

dents, — the presidents of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore classes, and a representative from each of the following athletic organizations, — the Boat Club, the Cricket Club, and the Athletic, Baseball, Football, Lacrosse, and Tennis Associations, who shall be called together for the purpose of making this choice by the President of the University.

"2. That this Committee shall have full power over all matters relating to athletics and athletic contests, subject to such general regulations as the College Faculty may from time to time adopt. It shall present two written Reports each year to the Faculty.

"3. That this Committee shall hold office for one year, beginning at the opening of the academic year."

On October 15, 1888, the President and Fellows adopted the following votes: —

"*Voted*, That the following be adopted as one of the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers: —

"A Committee for the regulation of Athletic Sports shall hereafter be annually appointed and chosen as follows: three members of the College Faculty, and three graduates of the College — these six to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers; and also three undergraduates to be chosen during the first week of the College year by the majority vote of the following students: the Presidents of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore classes, and a representative from each of the following athletic organizations: the Boat Club, the Cricket Club, and the Athletic, Baseball, Football, Lacrosse, and Tennis Associations, who shall be called together for the purpose of making this choice by the President of the University.

"This Committee shall have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty of the College, as defined by the Statutes.

"*Voted*, That the Faculty and Committee be informed that the Corporation and Board of Overseers are of opinion that further restrictions should be placed upon intercollegiate contests, in regard to the places where and the days when they should be played, and the teams that shall take part therein."

These votes were concurred in by the Board of Overseers on October 17, 1888, and are the authority under which the present Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports has been appointed and has acted for four years. By common consent the range of choice of the Faculty members has been enlarged. For two years a member of the Faculty of the Law School has been a member of the Committee. Further, the members of the Committee are now elected in June. This makes it possible to organize the Committee promptly for work on the first day of the College year. The Cycling Association has been added to the list of

electors of the undergraduate members of the Committee. During the last four years the Faculty has not exercised any authority over the Committee. Whereas, during 1882-88 inclusive, the Faculty decided by vote many questions relating to athletics, the only Faculty vote on this subject during 1888-92 was one passed on November 11, 1889, when the Chairman of the Committee asked for an interpretation of the Faculty regulation relating to dismissed and suspended students and students on probation, and of its rule forbidding match games, races, or athletic exhibitions to take place in Cambridge except after the last recitation hour on Saturday, or after four o'clock in the afternoon on other days. The Faculty then showed its confidence in the Committee by intrusting it with the execution of these two rules, and they have both been included among the Committee's standing "Regulations on Athletics." A time-dishonored phrase, once broadly current among undergraduates and still in vogue among the unenlightened, is, therefore, no longer pertinent. There is now no such thing as "Faculty interference" with the management of athletic sports. Whatever "interference" there is comes from the Committee, who should be held responsible. The Committee reports in writing to the President and Fellows at the close of its term of office. It has received no vote of instruction from them since its organization in the autumn of 1888. The Committee has a chairman and secretary, chosen from its own members, and standing sub-committees on Players and Schedules, on Grounds and Buildings, and on Athletic Organizations. Each sub-committee has three members; one Faculty member, one graduate, and one undergraduate. The Committee holds regular meetings on the third Saturday of each month. Much of its routine business is transacted by its chairman and by the chairmen of the sub-committees.¹

The constitution and authority of the Committee have thus

¹ The members of the Committee were C. F. Dunbar (chairman), W. E. Byerly, A. B. Hart, Dr. H. P. Walcott, William Hooper, George B. Morison, P. D. Trafford, L. H. Morgan, and J. R. Finlay in 1888-89; J. W. White (chairman), W. E. Byerly, A. B. Hart, Dr. H. P. Walcott, William Hooper, George B. Morison, B. T. Tilton, S. V. R. Crosby, and Neal Rantoul in 1889-90; J. W. White (chairman), J. B. Ames, G. A. Bartlett, Dr. M. H. Richardson, William Hooper, George B. Morison, L. Brooks, Neal Rantoul, and L. A. Frothingham in 1890-91; J. W. White (chairman), J. B. Ames, G. A. Bart-

been outlined. It remains for me to speak briefly of its policy. This is a difficult task. I shall guard against error of statement, so far as possible, by considering the question historically, reviewing the action of the Committee on some important questions during the last four years. The legislation of the first two Committees during 1882-88 was important. They prepared the way for the fuller and freer control of the Committee as now constituted. But their authority was so limited by votes of the Faculty that it would not be fair to attempt to define their policy from their action. The Committee, in its present form, however, whose term of service began by annual appointment in the autumn of 1888, has had greater, although not absolute, freedom to action, and it may fairly be judged by what it has attempted of do.

It should be noted, first, that the Committee is a committee of control, appointed for that purpose, — it is the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. Again, when it was first appointed it received instructions (the only instructions it has ever had) from the Corporation and Overseers in their second vote of October 15 and 17, 1888 (page 216). It is clear that no person could honorably accept membership on the Committee who was not ready to attempt to discharge the spirit of these instructions in good faith.

The phraseology of the vote was purposely left vague. Our governors trusted to the discretion of the Committee. The two Boards recorded their opinion "that further restrictions should be placed upon intercollegiate contests, in regard to the places where and the days when they should be played, and the teams that should take part therein." To prevent misunderstanding, the Committee, in the autumn of 1889, asked for an authoritative interpretation of the vote. It was informed that the vote was to be interpreted by the proposed vote of the Overseers of May 2, 1888 (page 214). The vote of October 15 and 17 meant, accordingly, that in the opinion of the Corporation and Overseers intercollegiate contests had better be confined to New England, that all contests with teams not connected with the University had better take place on Saturday or a holiday, and that Freshman

lett, Dr. M. H. Richardson, William Hooper, George B. Morison, Neal Rantoul, L. A. Frothingham, and T. E. Sherwin in 1891-92.

1898.]

The Committee on Athletics.

intercollegiate contests had better be prohibited; but the vote was not mandatory.

The Committee believed that it had a larger function than merely that of control, and that the exercise of this larger function would not run counter to the wishes of the Corporation and Overseers. It therefore determined that its policy should be also to foster the true interests of the sports committed to its charge. That it has earnestly endeavored to do this nobody can doubt. Its very membership is a guarantee against a destructive policy, and it has received some striking proofs of confidence from the athletic organizations of the University. Three of its older members have been invited to serve on the Graduate Advisory Committees in Baseball, Football, and Track Athletics, and the Graduate Treasurer has from his first appointment been chosen from among its members.

I purpose now to consider the action of the Committee on some important questions, as a criterion of its policy, and shall begin with the so-called "New England Rule."

The Committee had received instructions as to the range of intercollegiate contests by the vote of the Corporation and Overseers of October 15 and 17, 1888. It was to "place further restrictions upon intercollegiate contests in regard to the places where they should be played." On November 5, 1888, at its first meeting, the Committee voted as follows on the petition of the Football team to be allowed to play games at Philadelphia, Princeton, and New York:—

"*Voted*, That permission be not given for the game at New York; that the games at Philadelphia and Princeton be allowed; but that the Committee desire at the same time to place on record their opinion that schedules for games should be so arranged hereafter as to confine the games to grounds in New England, if possible."

Again, on March 29, 1889, in answer to an inquiry of the managers of the Football Association, the Committee unanimously voted that it would approve arrangements with managers of Football teams of other colleges by which the intercollegiate games should be played in some neutral New England city or town. And on June 10, 1889, it voted to inform the managers of the Football Association that in its opinion it was not advisable that the match game with the Yale team the following autumn should

be played in New York. Since the autumn of 1889 the Yale-Harvard Football games have been played at Springfield, and the Harvard team has played no game outside of New England.

Under the vote of November 5, 1888, by which the Football team was allowed to play at Philadelphia and Princeton, the Baseball team played two games at Princeton on May 4 and 11, 1889, but since the spring of 1889 all Baseball games played in term time have been confined to New England with a single exception, the game with Princeton at Princeton on May 7, 1892.

On January 14, 1890, the Committee adopted the so-called New England Rule, as follows: "*Voted, That Harvard athletic organizations hereafter shall engage in intercollegiate contests only in New England.*"

The Committee thus carried out what it believed to be the wishes of the Corporation and Board of Overseers. Opposition was not made to the rule by Harvard undergraduates at the time, but it was strongly objected to later by Harvard graduates in New York.

I do not believe that I can better show the spirit of the Committee in dealing with this rule, and with similar restrictions, than by giving a somewhat minute account of the negotiations for the "Dual League" with Yale, which followed closely upon its adoption.

The sentiment had long been general among Harvard and Yale graduates that such a dual league was desirable, — an arrangement by which interest should be concentrated on the Harvard-Yale contests in all of the sports, as had been the case in Boating for some years. But if the league had been made the students of neither University would have been debarred by its terms from playing with the students of other colleges, if they had so desired. The negotiations for a dual league were begun by representatives of the Baseball and Football Associations of the two universities. The plan was so enlarged as to include rowing and track athletics. The Harvard Associations appointed a committee of eight, four graduates and four undergraduates, with a secretary, to confer with Yale representatives.¹ On February

¹ The members of the Harvard Committee were J. B. Ames (chairman), S. E. Winslow, H. Goodwin, H. Keyes, A. J. Cumnock, P. B. Linn, H. Sturgis, R. Herrick, and J. Hunt (secretary).

14, at Springfield, the Harvard Committee proposed the following articles of agreement:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STUDENTS OF HARVARD AND
YALE UNIVERSITIES, 1890-1892.

The following articles regulating the contests between the students of Harvard and Yale Universities in Baseball, Football, Rowing, and Track and Field Athletics, shall remain in force for the three years 1890-1892. But these articles, except Articles I and II, shall not supersede the arrangements now existing in regard to the annual University Boat-Race.

ARTICLE I. — AMATEURS.

RULE I. — No one shall be allowed to represent either University in any athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, unless he is, and intends to be throughout the College year, a *bona fide* member of the University, taking a full year's work.

RULE II. — No one shall be allowed to represent either University in any athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who either before or since entering the University shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake, or a money prize, or a share of the entrance fees or admission money, or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; or who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from the College organization or from any permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses.

Rule II shall not be retroactive, in the sense of disqualifying by reason of past acts men who would not have been disqualified thereby under the practice existing in 1889.

In exceptional cases the separate Conference Committees hereinafter mentioned may by special vote remove the disqualification incurred under Rule II by acts performed before entrance to College.

ARTICLE II. — TIME LIMITATION.

No student shall be eligible as a member of any University team in any one of the four sports mentioned after the expiration of the three academic years immediately following the academic year in which he played for the first time in an intercollegiate contest with the University team representing the same sport.

ARTICLE III. — PLAYING RULES.

The games or contests shall be played according to the rules which governed in the intercollegiate contests in which both Yale and Harvard participated in the year 1889, subject to such modifications as may be made, by mutual agreement, by separate Conference Committees for each sport.

ARTICLE IV. — TROPHIES.

There shall be a suitable trophy in each of the four sports before named, to be held successively by the winners of the annual contests or series of contests in the first and second years, and to become the property of the team winning in two out of the three years.

ARTICLE V. — NUMBER, TIME, AND PLACE OF CONTESTS.

Section I. Baseball :—

There shall be four games of Baseball annually between the "Nines" of the two Universities, two to be played at New Haven and two at Cambridge. In case the games result in a tie, a fifth game shall be played. Tie games shall be played alternately at New Haven and Cambridge. Of the four games the third shall be at Cambridge the day after Harvard Class Day, and the fourth at New Haven on the Tuesday of Commencement week.

There shall be an annual game of Baseball between the Freshman "Nines" of the two Colleges and Scientific Schools, to be played in alternate years at New Haven and Cambridge, respectively.

Section II. Football :—

There shall be two games of Football annually between the "Elevens" of the two Universities, the first to be played on the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day on the home grounds of one University, the second to be played on Thanksgiving Day on the home grounds of the other University. The Thanksgiving Day game shall be played in alternate years at New Haven and Cambridge, respectively. In case the games result in a tie, the victory shall belong to the team scoring the greater number of points.

There shall be an annual game of Football between the Freshman "Elevens" of the two Colleges and Scientific Schools, to be played in alternate years at New Haven and Cambridge, respectively.

Section III. Rowing :—

There shall be an annual boat-race between the University crews and also between the Freshman crews of the two Universities.

Section IV. Track and Field Athletics :—

There shall be an annual contest between the two Universities in track and field athletics, which shall take place in alternate years at New Haven and Cambridge, respectively.

ARTICLE VI. — BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS AND MATTERS OF DETAIL.

Except as hereinbefore provided, all business arrangements and matters of detail relating to the contests shall be in the control of separate Conference Committees for each sport.

ARTICLE VII. — FRESHMAN DEFINED.

Members of the Freshman class of the Academic and Scientific departments during their first year of residence at the University, and first-year special students of those departments, shall alone be eligible to Freshman teams. No

student shall play on a Freshman team who has passed more than one year in the Academic or Scientific department of any University.

ARTICLE VIII. — ARBITRATION.

In the event of any difficulty arising in the interpretation or application of the foregoing Articles or the agreements that may be made by the separate Conference Committees for each sport, two representatives, one from Yale and one from Harvard, shall meet and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. In case they cannot agree, they shall choose a third person, not a member or graduate of either University, whose decision shall be final.

These articles incorporated the reforms which have been vigorously discussed and in part adopted during recent years at Cambridge, and it is well that they should now be put on record. There can be no doubt that their adoption would have furthered the true interests of the sports at both universities.

The articles provided for two Football games annually between University teams, one at Cambridge, the other at New Haven. The Yale representatives at Springfield said that they could not proceed to consider the Harvard proposals in general unless an annual game in Football could be agreed to, to be played in New York on Thanksgiving Day. The Harvard representatives referred the question to the Committee on Athletics, who, after consideration of the reasons urged by the Yale representatives, voted that it was inexpedient to make an exception to the rule confining Harvard's athletic contests to New England.

Meanwhile Harvard and Yale graduates in New York were earnestly favoring the dual league, and both expressed a strong desire for the Football game in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Two New York Harvard graduates, both members of the Board of Overseers, met the Committee in Boston on the afternoon of February 26, 1890, and made an argument in favor of the New York game. They asked that it should be tried for one, two, or three years, simply as an experiment, and that it should be announced to be the sole exception to the New England Rule, made at the earnest and united request of Harvard graduates in New York.

The Committee met on March 1, and again considered the proposal for an annual game in New York. It was urged that this was the opportunity, by making a concession as to the game in New York, to bring about, by agreement with Yale athletic

teams, substantial reforms in the management of sports. After discussion the following vote was passed:—

“Voted, That the Committee of Eight be instructed, in drawing up Articles of Agreement with Yale representatives, to urge the following points:—

“1. That all contests shall regularly take place on the home-grounds of one or the other of the two colleges, except the boat-races at New London.

“2. That beginning not later than the year 1892, membership in University teams shall be confined to members of the Colleges and Scientific Schools, whether candidates for the A. B. or S. B. degrees or special students.

“3. That more effective provision shall be made for the selection of referees and umpires in Football and for the enforcement of the rules.

“4. That there shall be two Football games annually, of which one shall be in Cambridge.

“5. That distinct provision shall be made for handing in lists of candidates for teams, and for settling any disputes as to eligibility, before the opening of athletic seasons.

“If all of these concessions be obtained, the Committee of Eight is hereby authorized to concede that the Football game which would normally be played on the Yale home-grounds shall be played in New York.”

On May 5 the Chairman of the Harvard Committee reported to the Committee on Athletics that the Yale representatives had come to an agreement with the Harvard representatives except on two points: 1. Yale insisted on one annual game of Football only, to be played in New York. 2. Yale insisted that special students should not play on teams. The Committee, after discussion, agreed to the plan of one annual game, provided that it should be played alternately at Cambridge and New Haven, with the concession that the New Haven game might be played in New York. The Yale representatives subsequently agreed to withdraw their contention as to special students, if the Harvard representatives would agree to one annual game to be played in New York. The Harvard representatives refused to make this concession, and the negotiations came to naught. The Harvard Committee and the Committee on Athletics were of one mind on the point at issue. An arrangement by which all the undergraduates and the great body of graduates resident in Boston and the vicinity would be obliged to travel two hundred miles if they were ever to see a Harvard-Yale game was not to be thought of.

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports gave clear evidence in these negotiations that it would not by enforcing the New England Rule, or any rule, stand by the letter of the law

against the best interests of the sports. It was willing to agree to a game outside of New England and in New York, if substantial gains in the conduct of the sports could thereby be obtained.

Similarly when the Harvard Athletic Association in the autumn of 1890 asked for permission to go to New York in the spring of 1891 to take part in the games of the Intercollegiate Association, representing, with reasons which cannot be given here, that refusal would entail injury on track athletics and field sports, the Committee took up the question, appointing a sub-committee to confer with the Harvard Athletic Association, and had it under consideration for over three months. On February 17, 1891, it granted the petition. Meanwhile negotiations had been carried on between Harvard and Yale graduates and undergraduates which resulted in the agreement for annual Harvard-Yale contests for the University Track Athletic Cup. The constitution under which these contests occur is a model, and its adoption was a long step in advance in the effort to put intercollegiate athletics on a sound basis. It contains a strict and clear definition of an amateur; it allows no student to represent either university as a competitor who has not been a member of his university, in good and regular standing, for at least one college year prior to the annual meeting; it sets a time-limit, allowing no student to compete at more than four meetings; and it provides that all protests against players as ineligible shall be made and finally passed upon at least three days before the games. The representatives of each university have the privilege of naming the place of contest in alternate years. In 1891 the games occurred at Cambridge, in 1892 at New Haven. The agreement for these games lasts for nine years, and the expectation is that in time they will supersede, as they now excel in interest, the meetings of the Intercollegiate Association held annually in New York.

This, then, is the history of the so-called "New England Rule." In dealing with this question, — the most difficult question which it has had to consider, — the Committee has tried to be true to its double duty. It has adopted and enforced the principle of the limitation of the range of athletic contests; but when the enforcement of that principle meant harm to what it

believed to be the larger interests of the sports, it has not hesitated to set the principle aside.

The Committee received instructions by the vote of October 15 and 17, 1888 (page 216), not only as to the range of contests but also on two other points. It was to "place further restrictions upon intercollegiate contests in regard to the days when they should be played, and the teams that should take part therein." By a standing regulation of the Committee all match games, races, or athletic exhibitions outside of Cambridge must now take place upon Saturday, unless permission for another day is first obtained from the Committee in writing. Further, all intercollegiate contests at Cambridge that by the interest they arouse are likely to be largely attended are placed upon Saturday. But it has not been found practicable to place *all* contests with teams not connected with the University on that day. The Baseball nine, in particular, depends for its practice mainly on such teams, and a single game each week would be altogether insufficient. But contests on other days than Saturday with teams not connected with the University do not in fact cause that interference with College work, in case either of participants or of spectators, which the vote of October 15 and 17 was obviously intended to prevent. For by another regulation of the Committee, of long standing, no match games, races, or athletic exhibitions, even if confined to students of the University, are allowed to take place in Cambridge except after the last recitation hour on Saturday or after four o'clock in the afternoon on other days.

The last specification of the vote of October 15 and 17, 1888, was interpreted to mean that Freshman intercollegiate contests had become such an evil that they had better be prohibited. Some of them, certainly, were wretchedly managed at this time, and the loosest and lowest ideas prevailed as to what constituted a Freshman. Any student in his first year's residence at the University was held to be eligible to membership on Freshman teams. Under this edifying definition six players in the Freshman Intercollegiate Football Game with Yale in the autumn of 1888 were not members of the Freshman Class of the College, and the captain was a Law School man who left the school just after the game. The pitcher of the Freshman nine in the spring

of 1889 was a Senior in the College. Freshman teams, moreover, were strongly disposed at this time to be a law unto themselves, and in one notable instance refused to recognize the authority of the captain of the University team and of his advisers. The evils which had provoked criticism of these contests in high quarters had undoubtedly assumed a virulent form; but prohibition is a drastic measure, and the Committee was loath to resort to it. Prohibition proved to be unnecessary.

That the Committee believes in intercollegiate contests goes without saying. University teams cannot be maintained without such contests, and University teams are indispensable as centres of interest in the development of the sports. If the sports languish, general exercise languishes. But the hope of all true friends of the University must be that the habit of daily exercise will become general among the students, if indeed it is not that now; and that Holmes and Jarvis, and that splendid addition to our resources, the Soldier's Field, will be thronged in the afternoon in the autumn and spring of the year by fellows who have learned how important a factor in the struggle of life a sound and healthy body is. The argument for University intercollegiate contests and for University teams applies also to Freshman intercollegiate contests and to Freshman teams. These are necessary to arouse in each incoming Freshman Class the true athletic spirit.

The Committee therefore determined not to resort to prohibition, but to apply the principle of control. The remedy of existing evils was found to be simple. On November 26, 1889, the Committee voted that it would recognize no agreements or arrangements entered into by Freshman organizations without the sanction of the respective University organizations. This stopped insubordination. The Committee, moreover, defined a Freshman in the terms already given in the articles of agreement proposed to Yale (page 222). Harvard Freshman teams in both Football and Baseball have been constituted under this rule since the autumn of 1889, and the evils which were with good reason so strongly condemned have practically disappeared.

The attitude of the Committee toward the athletic sports of the University and its policy in their control have perhaps been suffi-

ciently set forth. But it would be a mistake to suppose that it has confined itself to the consideration merely of the questions proposed to it as of pressing importance by the Corporation and Board of Overseers at the time of its appointment in its present form in the autumn of 1888. The limits of this article do not permit more than a mere indication of its action on some other important matters.

By reason of its close connection with student athletic organizations, the Committee has been called upon to consider subjects of the most diverse nature. But while it has tried to foster the interests of the sports, it has avoided dealing with the expert and special questions which arise in their conduct. The four great sports, however, have grown wonderfully in the last ten years, and undergraduates are now unable, single-handed, to manage them successfully. Nobody understands this better than the captains of teams and their undergraduate advisers. Nor is it right that this large responsibility should rest on their shoulders alone, in view of the importance with which the public has invested the sports, and of the consequent necessity that there should be nothing discreditable to the University in their management. The Committee on Athletics did not think it proper that it should assume the office of intimate adviser to the officers of each of the athletic organizations, but it still believed that such advisers were necessary. The proper persons were graduates who in their own college days had been leaders in athletics. In January, 1890, the Chairman of the Committee, therefore, brought forward a plan for the organization of permanent Graduate Advisory Committees. This plan was approved and adopted in order by the Baseball, Football, and Athletic Associations, and the Boat Club. Each Graduate Advisory Committee consists of three members. The electors are undergraduates, the captains and undergraduate executive committees of the different sports. The members are chosen for three years. One member retires and one new member is elected each year. Traditions are thus maintained and a settled policy is assured. These committees advise with the captain and manager on all important and difficult questions.¹

¹ The following gentlemen have served on these Committees: in Baseball, S. E. Winslow, F. W. Thayer, J. W. White, C. W. Smith, and Robert Winsor; in Football, J. B. Ames, P. D. Trafford, W. Brooks, George Stewart, A. J. Cum-

Some of the members of the Graduate Advisory Committees have acted also as coaches of the teams, often at great personal inconvenience and the sacrifice of their own interests. The amount of time that they can give to the training of the teams is at the best small. But each year greater and greater demands are made on the teams that engage in intercollegiate contests, and their training, if they are to win, must be systematic and continuous. The Committee early saw the importance of this, and in its first report to the Faculty, made in January, 1883, recommended that there should be attached to the staff of the Hemenway Gymnasium a person of good education and breeding, with the qualifications requisite to enable him to advise students as to the best modes of training and practice in Track Athletics and Field Sports. In 1884 the Harvard Athletic Association requested the appointment of Mr. James G. Lathrop to this position, and the Committee nominated him to the Corporation as an Assistant in the Department of Physical Training. He is an officer of the College, and is paid from its funds. Under his skilful training Harvard has had teams which have met with only two defeats in the intercollegiate contests with Yale in Track Athletics and Field Sports. The Corporation has signified its willingness to appoint assistants to act as trainers also in the other sports. It voted in 1890 that it was ready to appoint a second assistant in physical training whose time should be given to the boating interests of the College. This vote was before the Committee on Athletics when, on January 6, 1891, it declined to accept from graduates of the College the offer of ten thousand dollars to be paid to Mr. Bancroft, who was then engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, for three years' service as coach simply of the University and Freshman crews. The vote of the Corporation was communicated to the officers of the Boat Club, but they have declined to act under it.

On November 20, 1889, the students of the University, in mass meeting, withdrew from the Intercollegiate Football Association. In the Football Convention, held in New York on November 4, rules had been passed intended to suppress the objectionable practice which had crept into the colleges of admitting nock, and J. P. Lee ; in Track Athletics, George Morison, Evert J. Wendell, and George Mandell ; in Boating, R. P. Perkins, H. W. Keyes, C. F. Adams, 2d, and T. N. Perkins.

to membership on teams men who were not *bona fide* students of the colleges to which they were attached, and who were not amateurs. The Intercollegiate Association proved to be unable to enforce these rules, and the Harvard Association in consequence withdrew. At a meeting of representative graduates and undergraduates of Harvard, held on December 11, and presided over by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the Committee on Athletics presented for consideration rules intended to remedy at Harvard the evils which had given occasion to widespread complaint.¹ After discussion the meeting voted that the adoption of these rules was expedient. They were subsequently adopted by the Harvard Football and Baseball Associations, and on December 13 were made standing regulations of the Committee. All Harvard teams have been constituted under these rules since their adoption, and the Committee on Athletics has a standing sub-committee on the eligibility of players. The first rule is strengthened by a standing regulation of the Committee, originally adopted by the College Faculty, that no dismissed or suspended student, or student on probation, can take part in any public athletic contest. This prohibition includes all match games, races, or athletic exhibitions, whether confined to students of the University or not.

In 1882 the first Committee on Athletics endeavored to secure better financial management of the different athletic organizations of the University. This and subsequent attempts in the same direction were unsuccessful. The fellows regarded themselves as competent to dispose of their own money. They succeeded in disposing of it, but not always in a manner that commended itself to the sober judgment of older men. As the result of this agitation, in the spring of 1887 the six most prominent athletic organizations appointed an "Auditing Committee," consisting of six members, — a member of the Committee on Athletics, a permanent resident of Cambridge, and four undergraduates, — to pass on their accounts. This Committee was found to lack authority. In October, 1889, the Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, who was also at the time the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, by request drew up articles of agreement establishing a "Graduate Treasurer." These articles were discussed at two

¹ These are the rules subsequently proposed to Yale students in the Articles already quoted (p. 221, Article I, Rules I and II).

meetings attended by three representatives of each of the seven athletic organizations using University grounds or buildings, and by the Chairman and Sub-committee on Organizations of the Committee on Athletics. Their final adoption was unanimous. Under the terms of these articles Mr. William Hooper was appointed Graduate Treasurer by the Committee on Athletics, and has administered the office for three years with wisdom and patience.¹

The adoption of these articles marks an advance in the financial management of athletic organizations. But the best results have not yet been gained. The Graduate Treasurer's authority is mainly advisory. The treasurers of the different athletic associations still handle their own receipts. Some of the funds have been wasted. The Graduate Treasurer has found it difficult in some instances to get exact information in regard to receipts and expenditures, and in some cases his advice has been disregarded. The total receipts of the different athletic organizations amount to \$35,000 a year, and it is imperative that accounts should be kept accurately and balanced regularly, and that the funds should be used with economy. The next and final step to be taken will probably remedy existing evils. The Committee have already recommended that all moneys received shall immediately be placed in the hands of the Graduate Treasurer, who shall have a paid assistant with an office in Cambridge, and that they shall be expended only with his approval, and that of the Finance Board associated with him, consisting of the Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, the Chairman of its Sub-committee on Organizations, and its three undergraduate members. Such an arrangement would result in more economical expenditure, and would relieve the treasurers of the different organizations of some duties which they now find it difficult, from lack of time and want of experience, adequately to perform. The Committee have recommended that this better system of financial control shall be adopted when the Soldier's Field is thrown open for use.

John Williams White, Ph. D., '77.

¹ The First and Second Annual Reports of the Graduate Treasurer have been published, and can be had on application to the Chairman of the Committee, Professor J. B. Ames, Cambridge. The reports contain the Articles of Agreement referred to above.

HARVARD GRADUATES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

I.

DESPONDENT friends, as well as carping critics, of Harvard College, have been known to ask, "What have the graduates of the College done for their country? Except in the professions, in educational and philanthropic enterprises, and occasionally in some subordinate public office, what service to the public has been rendered by the sons of Harvard?"

The following list affords a partial answer to this question. It contains the names of those graduates who have filled important offices in the public service. Only the higher offices are named. The list would probably be doubled in length if made to include members of State legislatures, judges of inferior courts, mayors, subordinate Federal officials, secretaries of legation, consuls, members of public commissions, etc. Moreover, graduates of other departments of the University, not alumni of the College, are not named here.

This list is based on one contributed to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1887, by William A. Richardson, '43, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. Some changes of detail have been made; and the list has been brought down to date, the additional information required being gathered principally from the Quinquennial Catalogue and from reports of the class secretaries. In this number of the *Magazine*, however, there is space for only a portion of the list; the remainder will appear hereafter, with any additions that may be necessary.

*Presidents of the United States.**Class.*

- 1755 John Adams.
1787 John Quincy Adams.

Vice-Presidents.

- 1755 John Adams.
1762 Elbridge Gerry.

Cabinet Officers.

- 1763 Timothy Pickering,
1770 Samuel Osgood,
1772 William Eustis,

State, War and Navy,
Postmaster-General,
Postmaster-General,
War,

Appointed by
Washington,
Washington,
Madison.

1772	Levi Lincoln,	Attorney-General,	Jefferson.
1781	Samuel Dexter,	Treasury, War,	John Adams.
1787	John Quincy Adams,	State,	Monroe.
1811	Edward Everett,	State,	Fillmore.
1817	George Bancroft,	Navy,	Polk.
1817	Caleb Cushing,	Attorney-General,	Pierce.
1835	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	Attorney-General,	Grant.
1838	Charles Devens,	Attorney-General,	Hayes.
1843	William Adams Richardson,	Treasury,	Grant.
1847	William Crowninshield Endicott,	War,	Cleveland.
1863	Charles Stebbins Fairchild,	Treasury,	Cleveland.
1864	Robert Todd Lincoln,	War,	Garfield.

Ministers Plenipotentiary, etc.

1642	George Downing, to Holland from Cromwell and Charles II.
1755	John Adams, to Holland, France, Great Britain.
1762	Francis Dana, to Russia.
1762	Elbridge Gerry, to France.
1771	James Bowdoin, to Spain.
1772	William Eustis, to Holland.
1777	Rufus King, to Great Britain.
1787	John Quincy Adams, to Holland, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain.
1806	Alexander Hill Everett, to Spain.
1806	William Pitt Preble, to Holland.
1811	Edward Everett, to Great Britain.
1817	George Bancroft, to Great Britain, Prussia, Germany.
1817	Caleb Cushing, to China, Spain.
1825	Charles Francis Adams, to Great Britain.
1831	Charles Eames, to Venezuela.
1831	John Lothrop Motley, to Austria, Great Britain.
1836	Edward Joy Morris, to Turkey.
1838	George Bailey Loring, to Portugal.
1838	James Russell Lowell, to Spain, Great Britain.
1840	John Chandler Bancroft Davis, to Germany.
1841	Wickham Hoffman, to Denmark.
1841	James Rudolph Partridge, to Brazil, Peru.
1845	Ayres Philip Merrill, to Belgium.
1845	Thomas Russell, to Venezuela.
1847	Augustine Heard, to Corea.
1850	Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, to France.
1853	John Davis Washburn, to Switzerland.
1864	Robert Todd Lincoln, to Great Britain.
1872	Perry Belmont, to Spain.
1888	Rowland Blennerhassett Mahany, to Ecuador.

Charles P. Ware, '62.

AMERICA PREFIGURED.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN APPLETON CHAPEL ON COLUMBUS DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

UNDER the spell of a great commemoration, a common devotion to a learned life has brought *us* here together. We may, therefore, well remember that the most successful seaman of our day, who has brought learning and practical tests into unison, is he who passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and laid open the long-sought passage by the northeast; who received his incentive to such deeds in a professor's chair; and who has placed his name beside those of Magellan and Da Gama, the discoverers of the great passages by the south, four centuries ago. We may, then, pause to pay this tribute to Nordenskiöld, the scholar *and* the discoverer, before we enter upon the consideration of some of the relations of scholarship and seamanship in the world's greatest discovery.

It was but recently that a new phase of the wisdom of Aristotle was evoked from oblivion. It behooves us to-day to recall that another phase of that same wisdom, manifested in his successors, after eighteen centuries, summoned a new world from a similar oblivion. It was this peerless teacher of the ancient time who

"Bred

Great Alexander to subdue the world!"

and who was also of those who exhausted worlds and then imagined new, leaving it for others to summon these latent realms from the deep for men to occupy.

Down through the ages, with their darkness and light, this large circumspection passed from one to another, as men unrolled the papyrus and kept alive the vision upon which we dwell to-day. It was English blood, pulsating in the brain of an Oxford teacher in the thirteenth century, which gave to science the illustrious name of Roger Bacon. It was he who brought this wisdom, inherited from Aristotle, to the forefront in an ample philosophy, and transmitted it to those who were the immediate inspirers of Columbus.

The early years of the fifteenth century were a time when minds of adventurous speculation grew firmer in the belief that

there was more of the earth than what was known to be inhabited. In what direction should men turn to increase their knowledge of this part which was unknown? Opinions differed, of course. Some said to the north, others pointed to the south, but the ice of the one and the burning zone of the other daunted the boldest. It needed English blood once more, coursing down through John of Gaunt to his grandson, Prince Henry the Navigator, who organized those efforts, directed those energies, and inspired that confidence which carried his sailors unscathed through the burning belts of the African coast. Year after year these doughty Portuguese mariners pushed farther and farther, until they doubled the Cape of Good Hope under Vasco da Gama. The way to Calicut was now opened, and farther on they came to that Cathay which had grown attractive in the descriptions of Marco Polo.

Two results came with scientific precision from this hardy seaman-ship of the Portuguese, and from the inspiring trust of Prince Henry. One was that Da Gama's experience of the ocean winds and currents led him to instruct one of his successors on this African route to bear away towards the west in order to avoid their opposition. Thus it was that Cabral, under these warnings, first saw that Brazilian coast which the Bull of Demarcation had already confirmed to Portugal. The new world was thus found again by an obedience to meteorologic laws. A second result from the development of Prince Henry's aims led the Portuguese on from Cathay to the Moluccas, and thence across the Pacific till they struck the coast of California, there is some reason to suppose, before Balboa had crossed the isthmus at Darien. So the new world was again found from the east, as it had been already from the west, as a natural outcome of a scientific perception. This is what we owe to Prince Henry and to the Portuguese in the revelation of the new world. America was thus in a sense rediscovered from the side of Asia, and along the paths by which the western continents had been, in part at least, originally peopled.

It fell also to Portugal to be the first to put to practical tests that complemental theory, which was another part of that large comprehension of the cosmographical problem, which had, in the main, come down from Aristotle, till it had captured the imagi-

nation of Alfonso of Portugal and of Toscanelli in Florence. This other and complementary theory likewise depended upon a belief in the sphericity of the earth, — a belief which was ancient in the time when Greek science was at its best, and which wise men had never ceased to cherish through all the ages. It held to an extension of the habitable globe east and west, which was as necessary as one to the north and south. The champion of this belief in the middle years of the fifteenth century, seeking to evolve practical tests to the scholar's dream, was Alfonso, King of Portugal. Before Prince Henry died, in 1460, this monarch had already entered upon the demonstration of this theory, which was to find partial vindication in 1492, and a completed one under Magellan thirty years later.

Sixty years and more earlier than the fateful voyage of Columbus, the great island of Antillia, the nominal forerunner of the Antilles, and the prototype of the New World, had appeared for the first time conspicuously on the map of Bianco. It may have been but the result of vague notions to set an ominous land in the midst of that darksome sea. It may have been the result of actual contact, helped by the natural instinct which gives imaginary details to oceanic voids. We may never know the truth. Certain it is, there was something more than a dream, when as early as 1457, and thirty years before the little fleet of crazy ships crawled out of the harbor of Palos on that August morning, four centuries ago, this Portuguese king authorized a western voyage of discovery. We have distinct proofs, which repeated researches in the Archives at Lisbon have revealed of late years, that before the intervention of Toscanelli in 1474, Alfonso caused other expeditions for western search to be dispatched. They all, through stress of weather or faint-heartedness in the seamen, failed in those actual results which are associated with the name of Columbus. They were the forerunners, presaging what was to come in the ripeness of time.

Amid the surging emotions of men in these years of the greatest geographical development which the world has ever known, there were two turning-points in men's progress, of which we must not forget the influence. They both helped to lead men to the finding of the new lands and to the removing of clouds about them. They were movements that were independent of

individual action. They were combined forces in inevitable progress.

The first of these was the then young art of printing, which, in placing the old philosophers and cosmographers in the hands of many, created that public opinion which is always necessary to sustain great strides of onwardness, — public opinion concentrated in master minds. In the second place, we must credit what I will not call the rising spirit of the Reformation, but rather a revulsion among the faithful of the Church to the inordinate pretensions, not of papal authority, but of the temporary incumbents of the Holy Seat. It was this revulsion which put the Spanish acquiescence in the Bull of Demarcation in expediency, rather than in faithful obedience. It was this disregard of papal control that pushed the meridian of separation farther to the west, so that Portuguese names were placed on the headlands of Newfoundland and Brazil. England had for a century or more insisted on emancipating herself from the papal supervision, as to the occupation of new lands; and this same independence now sent John Cabot to the discovery of our own shores. But in the midst of all this reaction, the Church found an unabated constancy in Columbus, which forbade his conforming to the treaty of Tordesillas, and made him to his death stand faithful to the power of the Pope, as manifested in the Bull of Demarcation.

I have said that from 1474 we trace the cardinal influence of Toscanelli, the famous Florentine astronomer, — the same upon whose meridian line athwart the pavement of the Duomo at Florence the traveler gazes to-day. Let us glance a moment into the library of that learned man, in his palace upon the Arno, and see him sitting there, with the white hairs of nearly fourscore years flowing from beneath a velvet skull-cap and spreading upon his bended shoulders. Mark the apparatus which encumbers the apartment, — the hanging globe, which men of his kind had never failed to understand; the astrolabe, upon which Regiomontanus had expended his ingenuity; the lunar tables, which the eager mariners, inspired by confidence in the compass derived from the Levant, had long carried to sea, beyond the Pillars of Hercules. Look at those heavy tomes on his table, as he bows

above them, and we find them to be the "De Situ Orbis" of Strabo, who had revived the views of Aristotle in the first century, and whose "Geography" had now only recently come from the press; the astronomical poem of Manilius, damp from the types; and the "Polyhistor" of Solinus. The "Cosmographia" of Ptolemy was the single work of all the great geographers displayed in manuscript, for it was not till the following year that Sixtus the Fifth ordered that it should be put to press. These, with Aristotle and Seneca, were the companions of that old man's studious hours. Out of them all, by comparison and deduction, he had raised a vision of the shores of Cathay, lying over against the coast of Spain.

It was to this man, thus surrounded in that Florentine palace, that there came one day in 1474 a missive in the interests of King Alfonso, then, as we have seen, struggling with the great problem, and asking its explanation of this Italian sage. Our American students have only very recently been made aware, how, at a later day, the Emperor Maximilian urged precisely the same views upon Alfonso's successor, King John; and how they were enforced by a learned Dr. Münzmeister, of the imperial city of Nuremberg, in an epistle to the same King John, written in apparent ignorance of Columbus and his urgency. This is the more strange, as Martin Behaim, who had just then made his famous globe in that city, was seemingly a friend of this cosmographer, and a fellow-advocate of a western voyage. This letter of Münzmeister goes a great way to show that the needy Genoese adventurer, who had been hanging about the shipping on the Tagus, had had no intercourse with the most famous cosmographer then living in the Portuguese capital.

So the belief in a western passage was in the air, and wherever learning had given to men a habit of expansion and insight, the outcome was foreseen. The cosmographical theory needed a man who could dare to make it a fact.

To the letter of the Portuguese sovereign, Toscanelli replied by sending to him that map which corresponded probably very nearly to what has come down to us in the Behaim globe. Though Las Casas had it, the map has disappeared, and he tells us that it exemplified the oceanic theory that placed Asia over against Spain. The map was accompanied by a letter enforcing

these views, which had sprung from collating the opinions of learned men from the days of Aristotle. This letter has not come down to us in the hand of its writer; but the original Latin, copied by Columbus himself on the flyleaf of a book in the remnant of the library of his son, Ferdinand Columbus, is preserved in Seville. The receipt of this letter from Toscanelli was simply a confirmation of the views which Alfonso had been acting upon in authorizing explorations towards the west. How long after 1474 it was, when a similar communication reached Columbus, is in dispute. The future admiral had only recently come to Lisbon, and it is a question if he had earlier come in contact with the theories which were now having a new interest for the learned. Mr. Clements R. Markham, perhaps the best informed of Englishmen in this field, has within a month or two expressed his belief that Columbus had pondered on these views before leaving Savona in 1473, but it is an opinion which he does not claim to substantiate by proofs. He reaches his conclusion by supposing that it was but a short time after Alfonso had received his communication from Toscanelli, and in the same year, 1474, that Columbus, acting upon the reports of Toscanelli's views, himself wrote to the Florentine patriarch and asked anew for his opinions, — a proof that the letter to Alfonso had not actually come, in its completeness, to the attention of Columbus, but that he had heard enough of it to desire to learn more from him who wrote it.

The exact time when Columbus got his response from Florence depends on the interpretation to be given to a phrase which Toscanelli added to this new missive. When the old philosopher received, from this unknown correspondent in Lisbon, a request for a repetition of his views, he replied by sending a copy of his letter to Alfonso's secretary, adding to it that it had been originally written "before the wars in Castile." The date of his communication with the Genoese depends upon the meaning of these words, since the indorsement on the copy had no date. The most eminent living authority on questions of this kind, Henry Harrisse, an American long resident in Paris, understands it to mean, contrary to the view of Mr. Markham, that this communication to Columbus followed, as that to Alfonso had preceded, the wars which were ended in 1479. It was by this treaty between Spain and Portugal that Spain was awarded the Canaries and the right

to explore to the west, and Portugal was given the exclusive privilege of sailing down the coast of Africa.

I must confess that the weight of probability is altogether in favor of the opinion expressed by Harris, which would place the forming of the ambitious hopes of Columbus, under the incentive of Toscanelli, not far from the year 1479. Thus it was thirteen years before the final fruition in 1492, that the theory of a westward extension found in this Italian wanderer a courageous adherent destined to work out its solution.

It must be borne in mind that the papal authority had in several bulls, previous to this date, confirmed to Portugal the rights of exploration out upon the Sea of Darkness. It was not only the overweening demands of Columbus for territorial sway, but the content of the Portuguese king with what he was doing and hoped to do under these papal permissions, that induced the final rejection by that power of Columbus's importunities. So the expatriated Genoese, forced to extremities, and with unswerving allegiance to the idea which now possessed him, deserted friends, creditors, and wife. He clandestinely crossed the frontier, and set about his suit for recognition in Spain.

It is a familiar story, full of doubts and complications, which it is not my purpose now to dwell upon. Queen Isabella was won; King Ferdinand simply acquiesced, much to his later regret; and the portentous voyage was made! Columbus was borne along by the supposition that the distance to be traversed was much shorter than it really was, and this misconception luckily supplied a large part of the attendant courage.

By a stroke of fortune which seems to recognize the preëmp-tion of Portugal, with a single ship left to his direction, out of his three, bearing his great message, Columbus sought refuge from a storm in the port of Lisbon, carrying back to Portugal the answer to the vast problem, which Alfonso and Toscanelli had set down on the page of history. It has only very recently been made clear that Portugal grasped the realized conception with great alacrity, and even before Columbus was received by Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona, a messenger of the Portuguese king had reached Rome with tidings of the discovery. Here he was when the Spanish messengers arrived, waiting about the Holy Seat, intent to protect the interests of Portugal under

earlier guaranties of the Papacy. Hence the promptness of Pope Alexander's response in the Bull of Demarcation in May, 1493.

Fortunately the exhilarated mind of Columbus was just what was needed to show that what the world is accustomed to call foolhardiness could be sublimated by success; but it was a success that was dependent not only on faith, but upon striking good fortune. If Columbus, in his cock-boats, had really reached the dominions of the Asiatic potentates, it is a question if he had lived to repeat his tale. If a flight of parrots had not induced him to change his course, he might have struck the Florida shores. Here he would have encountered the ferocious natives of that coast, which later Spaniards knew too well. If the fate of Columbus had been like theirs, it is not improbable that Cabral would have occupied in history the proud designation of the Discoverer of America, and eight years hence we should have been engaged with Portugal in the grand ceremonials in which Spain this year fortuitously shares. As it happened, Columbus, in making his landfall among the Bahamas, and in courting the island shores of so inoffensive a race as the Lucayans, was subjected to no such dangers, and triumphantly returned to repeat the most imposing story in profane history.

I began with crediting to the ancient Greeks the origin of that cosmographical study whose fruition was ultimately found in a new world. Let us turn now to that other ancient people. If the world-maps of Strabo and Ptolemy had not given the space almost entirely to land, the Romans might not have been so wholly engrossed by their land conquests. If the dominion which they held in the world had passed to their rivals, the Carthaginians, with their maritime ambition, the revelations of the Atlantic might not have been delayed so long. If the Romans failed in this supremacy by sea, their descendants acquired it.

Two centuries before Columbus, Dante had looked upon the setting sun as journeying to an unknown world. We have seen how Italy, in the fulness of time, gave Toscanelli to the inception of this ancient and ardent hope. It was to Italy, too, that we owe the wayward zealot, who, kneeling upon the strand of San Salvador, chanted the *Salve Regina* beneath the banner of Castile. It was to a Florentine merchant that we owe those graphic

descriptions of the Brazilian coasts, with the lifting of the Southern Cross to wondering eyes, making a theme so fascinating that relentless Fate has made us to-day Americans and not Columbians. It was to Verrazzano, another Italian, that France owed a claim to our Atlantic seaboard, that it was not in French nature to make good in the face of that other claim, which still another Italian, John Cabot, established for the greatest of all colonizing peoples. We are here to-day by virtue of the might which is in English blood, generously mixed with, and not weakened by, a suffusion from the veins of every people beneath the sun.

Spain, France, and England were thus the great claimants of this western land. It was the lot of Spain that she sought gold in the tropics, and she fell behind in the race for power, which depends on character and not on gold. It was the lot of France that she sought to plant a decaying feudalism amid the sterility of the north, and she lost in the conflict with nature and her rivals. It was the lot of England to place her Cavaliers on the Chesapeake and her Roundheads on Massachusetts Bay. The spirits of these indomitable English, reinforced by what could affiliate in other stocks, found the gaps of the Alleghanies, poured along the watercourses of the interior, scaled the passes of the Rockies; and as a new product of amalgamated races, bound as one under the principles of the English common law, they have determined the character of our Pacific coast, from Alaska to Santa Barbara.

And all this has been done under the pioneering of Italy, heir of her elder sister, by the *Ægean*. Let us not to-day, in this academic atmosphere, forget what the world owes to the learning and to the prescience of Aristotle, Roger Bacon, and Toscanelli, illumined by the dauntlessness and unexampled seamanship of Columbus.

Justin Winsor, '58.

ANECDOTE AND REMINISCENCE.

OLD COLLEGE DIARIES.

A DEPARTMENT of the *Harvard University Graduates' Magazine* might well be given to occasional extracts from those College diaries which were probably more common half a century ago than now; and which exist, at least in my own case, in perfect preservation. No matter how egotistical or petty may be their details, they inevitably preserve the atmosphere of a period very remote from the present. The following extract, for instance, reports a condition of society which must be as wholly inconceivable to the undergraduate of to-day as the feuds of the Montagues and Capulets.

"Monday 12th to Sunday 18.

"[April, 1841.] Nothing of great importance except that we came near having a pitched battle with the townspeople Monday night, in consequence of a slight row last Friday, when they turned the students out of the Phrenological lecture, and there was a great gathering at the cry of 'Harvard,' but to no effect, there being no trouble when we got down there, and the faculty being on hand. Great preparations were made for Monday night, — the Prex. made a speech after prayers, and Mr. [Prof.] Greenleaf addressed the law-students, — yet it would, after all, have taken little to provoke one, for many townspeople were collected, and every student was in his room with a club. I walked up and down for a long time, reconnoitring, really excited in hopes of a row, though I thought it doubtful."

[It may be well to add that this ardent young chronicler was but seventeen years old, and only illustrated the truth of the motto, *dulce bellum inexpertis*. These incipient quarrels, usually culminating in a "came near having," were of rather frequent occurrence. That excellent man, the late Alderman Chapman, who was, in his youth, as ready with his fists as always with his vote, was apt to be prominent among the "townspeople;" and he has since told me that these disputes almost always originated with the Southern law-students, who were then numerous and were an impetuous and hot-headed set. The passage immediately following the above in the diary relates to some of this class.]

"—— and —— had a fight the other night, and the former [a French instructor] has resigned his place. —— and —— had a row about Miss —— [a college belle]. We haven't got the end of this yet. . . . We're getting rowdy here."

[A few days later comes an account of what was then a very unusual occurrence, — the appearance of the College collectively in a Boston procession. It was on occasion of the death of the elder President Harrison. There was to be a eulogy and a funeral march; and it curiously illustrates the change in the times, that President Quincy thought it necessary to call together the leading members of each class and solemnly warn them that it might injure the College very much if the students indulged in the slightest political expression.]

"Tuesday, 20th [April, 1841]. The great day of the funeral procession. We were to form in Pemberton Square at 9.30, and I walked in with John Haven, — [walked] round a little and on the ground before the time. The Seniors at first mustered thin [the writer was a Senior], the others full. We waited till near ten for the law-students to come up, and then marched down Beacon Street, and took our *stand*, literally, for a long time, till the procession began to move. Altogether we made a fine appearance; Hoffman at the head, then Sprague, with the banner (simple white satin, with 'Harvard' in black letters), supported by Revere and Bacon; the rest in fours. . . . Marshals: *Seniors*, Hoffman; Minot and Rotch, Subs.: *Juniors*, Rodman; Lyman, Sears, French and Nichols, Subs.: *Sophs.*, Chapman; Tom Perkins and Cushing, Subs.: *Freshmen*, Hunt; Dabney and Baldwin, Subs. Whole no., about 200, — 25 Seniors, 45 Juniors, 70 Sophs., and 75 Fresh. Law-students, 60 or 70, Merrill, Creswell, and —— (*sic*) Marshals; Preston, Standard-bearer. [It must be remembered that the whole number of undergraduates in 1840–41 was but 243, and of law-students, 95.] We preceded the fire department and wards [citizens arranged by wards?] in the procession and followed all the societies and the law-school. . . . We finally started about 10.30, marched up Beacon Street, making tiresome and provoking stoppages at short intervals (as indeed we did all the way along), down School and up Washington to Warren. We marched slowly, both sides the road being lined, — balconies, windows, and all. It had a

fine effect to look up and down the street and see the succession of moving banners, all uniform in pattern and size. The perfect stillness (we were out of hearing of the music) added much to the effect. The sides of the road were all hung in black. Up Warren to Tremont Street, — it was cold and the stoppages were so tiresome I began to get sick of it, but as we had just got into the regions of fashion [these being then Tremont Street, Park Street, and the old Beacon Street], I could n't desert. Up Tremont Street, up Park and down Beacon Street mall, hearing here the music of the front of the procession. Turned at the foot of Beacon Street and marched up; halted 'for rest' at the middle of the street, just opposite to where the —— were at windows, Ned sitting down between the beautiful Miss —— and Miss ——!"

[With this last glimpse of boyish indignation over the spectacle of our class swell, our one conspicuous representative in "the regions of fashion," sporting with Amaryllis in the shade, while we, less favored, had plodded on the toilsome march, — this plaintive tale may close. The procession disbanded where it had met, and the undergraduates, or some of them, "tired and dusty," took "the 2.30 P. M. 'bus to Old Cambridge." "Thus endeth," adds the juvenile chronicler, "the great procession."]

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, '41.

THE UNIVERSITY.

OPENING OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1892-93.

It was not generally expected that, on the beginning of this academic year, the University would be found to have added largely to the number of its students. Last year yielded so remarkable an increase that holding our own, in the face of two such influences as the opening of Chicago University and the extension of the required course of study at the Medical School, was all that was anticipated. Nevertheless, another marked gain has been made. Instead of 2,658 students, — the number on the rolls a year ago, — the University has already registered 2,968 men this year, exclusive of Summer School students. The most remarkable item in the account is the size of the first-year class at the Medical School. Instead of there being a reduction in its number, due to the fact that those entering the School this year are the first who will be forced to stay four years in order to secure the degree of M. D., the class contains 174 men, or three more than any previous entering class.

The department making the largest proportional increase is the Scientific School, which gains over fifty per cent.; and this fact, coupled with the Medical School's heavy registration, raises a presumption that systematic and well-directed efforts to make the resources of certain departments of the University better known are what have caused their recent growth. The following table shows the University's increase since 1886: —

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
College	1,077	1,138	1,180	1,271	1,339	1,456	1,598
Scientific School	14	20	35	65	88	118	181
Graduate School	70	96	95	107	125	189	206
Divinity School	20	16	26	35	41	39	41
Law School	180	215	217	254	279	363	394
Medical School	271	263	275	290	328	399	451
Dental School	28	32	42	35	44	51	53
Veterinary School	25	26	23	20	20	31	39
Bussey Institution	8	7	6	2	7	14	6
Summer Schools	76	150	172	232	279	363	500
Total No. of Students	1,769	1,963	2,071	2,311	2,550	3,023	3,469
Gain for the Year	82	194	108	240	239	473	446
Total No. of Teachers	179	181	198	217	242	253	294

The commendable feeling that it was undignified, and that it ought to be unnecessary, for a university to describe its own resources in a boastful way, for a long time prevented the University authorities from doing two things which are both dignified and proper, viz., keeping graduates

fully informed of the condition of the University, and answering the questions of an intelligent public promptly and in detail. Since 1889 the graduates have been kept in touch with Cambridge, and the public has been given direct and indirect opportunities to learn, without needless annoyance, what it had a right to know of Harvard's methods, requirements, and equipment. This has been done with only an insignificant amount of advertising in public prints, and almost entirely by the publication for free distribution of convenient reports and descriptive pamphlets. Since the close of the academic year 1889-90, the gain in the number of students has been over 1,100.

The mere statement of facts to alumni and prospective students has not been the only cause of the growth in student population. The rapid increase in the amount of money distributed to needy and deserving students has unquestionably had a great deal to do with the influx of Western and Southern men, who without aid never would have ventured to come to Cambridge. Under the will of E. Price Greenleaf, the College obtained a fund which enabled it to give \$17,000 a year to men seeking admission to its Freshman or higher classes. Already 555 persons have received aid, or the promise of aid, from this one source, and a good proportion of them have been graduates of Southern and Western colleges. The following table shows the rapid increase in the number of those holding degrees from other institutions who have entered Harvard College, the Graduate School, or the Professional Schools of the University in the last seven years. There are now here two and a half times as many such graduates of other institutions as there were in 1886-87.

HARVARD STUDENTS HOLDING DEGREES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Yale	17	17	12	19	16	30	31
Amherst	9	11	16	18	21	19	28
Brown	14	16	19	15	12	22	25
Bowdoin	7	6	3	3	5	20	23
Dartmouth	4	6	8	8	8	10	14
Williams	3	5	2	4	11	13	11
Other New England Colleges	44	54	46	51	57	80	79
Princeton	2	2	3	3	4	5	4
Other Middle States Colleges	25	19	36	26	38	49	42
Southern Colleges	18	19	15	22	21	27	49
Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Colleges	19	20	25	31	22	50	52
Northwest Colleges	11	6	8	12	15	27	26
Western Colleges	1	1	3	6	11	10	20
Pacific Coast Colleges	2	3	3	3	12	8	15
Canadian Colleges	5	4	12	16	20	28	23
Other Foreign Colleges	6	6	5	5	4	7	11

New England, rather than the country at large, makes Harvard University what it is in point of numbers. Massachusetts alone furnishes considerably more than half the total number of its students. This lends glory to New England, but it has in it some elements of weakness for the University. The appended table indicates the gradual numerical gain of the regions outside of New England as compared, first, with Massachusetts, and, second, with the remainder of New England. It also reveals a proportional gain in representation of the States west of the Alleghanies and south of Pennsylvania. In 1886 sixteen per cent. of our students came from the West and South; now the proportion is over nineteen per cent.

Of the 211 men who applied last spring for aid in the Graduate School for the current academic year, sixty-four were from the Southern or Middle States, seventy-one from the Western States, and sixteen from Canada. Here the change in proportion indicates how largely Harvard could draw ambitious students from outside of New England if it could help them in proportion to their needs. Three quarters of those who thus applied for graduate aid were unable to secure what they required.

The following table shows in detail the places of students' residence as given by the University Catalogue. Probably two or three per cent. of those registering as from Massachusetts are men who have left homes outside of the State, and who register from Boston or Cambridge merely for convenience: —

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF HARVARD STUDENTS.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Massachusetts	955	1,005	1,067	1,180	1,296	1,462	1,636
Other New England States	146	169	179	179	201	247	267
New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania	280	289	282	312	330	380	411
The South	72	93	94	102	114	131	174
Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois	112	121	136	136	149	189	203
The Northwest	36	37	45	56	51	76	69
The West	15	22	23	34	43	69	78
Pacific Coast	42	45	36	40	37	39	47
Canada	10	9	20	20	24	33	42
Other Foreign Countries	20	22	17	20	26	32	41

As was the case in 1891, the process of beginning the work of the academic year under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was comparatively free from friction. Registration and enrolment in courses moved like clock-work. The Faculty Committee upon the reception of students was even more useful than its informal predecessor, and newcomers secured

rooms and boarding-places promptly and without discomfort. Although Cambridge showed itself able to absorb a larger student population than ever before, it is said to have found the time favorable for raising its rents. The College now supplies lodgings to only thirty-eight per cent. of the students in its Cambridge departments, and feeds less than fifty per cent. of them. Consequently its power to check overcharging for food and lodging has been weakened.

As no new lecture-room space is available this year, the evils of overcrowding, and of the use of rooms on successive hours, have become more marked. Everything is done to make the present rooms comfortable, but if eighty men are packed into a space intended for sixty, they and their instructors are certain to suffer, especially if in the hour or hours next preceding theirs other crowds have occupied the same room and used its air.

With the opening of the coming spring, work will be begun upon Conant Hall, the new dormitory, and upon the William Hayes Fogg Art Building. The latter structure will be built upon the land lying north of Appleton Chapel, and between the Chapel and Broadway. It will bear somewhat the same relation to Broadway and Thayer Hall that Holworthy does. The trust requires the building to be fireproof, and to be for purposes of instruction as well as of exhibition. It will contain a good-sized lecture-room, several rooms with drawing-tables, and well-lighted exhibition rooms. The site for Conant Hall has not been fully decided upon, and no drawings for either building have as yet been made. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Corporation to make Conant Hall a dormitory of low-priced rooms, it being truly said that needy men are now hard-pressed to secure decent rooms at low rents anywhere in Cambridge. Reply is made to this argument, that an unconditional bequest of the kind made by Mr. Conant should, from the Trustee's standpoint, be made to pay the University as large a net income as is consistent with the construction of a durable and handsome memorial. A dormitory, with rooms for chums renting for \$300 and \$350, of course yields much more than one of the grade of College House.

In order to give "the Office" some time for quiet work, the doors of 5, University Hall, are closed now at 4 P. M., on week days, instead of at 6 P. M., as heretofore. It may be a little less convenient for students and the public to be obliged to call between 9 and 4, instead of between 9 and 6 o'clock, but if it saves the officers from night work, the gain much more than offsets the loss.

University Hall is by no means an ideal building for its present uses. Its basement is occupied by a printing office, with a gas engine, and by the central steam boiler room, with fires burning night and day. Its

first story contains the office of the Publication Agent, the Evans Library of Political Science, and two lecture-rooms, which are used the greater part of each day. Its second story includes the offices of the President, Dean of the College, and the Recorder and his assistants, the Faculty room, and three lecture-rooms; and the upper story contains the offices of the Dean of the Faculty and the Dean of the Graduate School, a room devoted to the Assistant of the Dean of Harvard College, and two stenographers, the University examination room, and two small lecture-rooms. The building is old, musty, and without ventilating apparatus. It is overheated by air of questionable purity, and it is poorly lighted by gas. Long hours in its rooms are a menace to health, and Faculty meetings are periods of physical discomfort to those who attend them. The electric lighting plant, with which it was hoped that the University buildings in and near the Yard would be equipped this winter, has not yet been secured. Municipal objection to its proper construction has fortunately been overcome, so that one of the most serious obstacles to the satisfactory accomplishment of this urgently needed improvement has been removed. Every worker in our buildings is hoping that the remaining obstacles may also vanish within a few months.

The office of the Publication Agent, Mr. J. Bertram Williams, in No. 2 University Hall, has been conveniently arranged for business purposes. The shade of Chaucer has departed from the room so long used by his witty expounder, and shelves filled with fresh bindings and neatly packed pamphlets now surround broad tables devoted to proofs and piles of wrappers and envelopes. From this room the President's Report and the Annual Catalogue will be distributed to those graduates whose names have been in the past, or may be in the future, placed by their request on the Mailing List. The Publication Agent is prepared to furnish to the trade or public any of the annual or serial publications of the University. He has recently published the Report of the Overseers' Committee on Composition and Rhetoric, and Professor Taussig's "State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff." A Psalm book, for use in Appleton Chapel, and a new Hymnal, will soon be announced by him.

George Bemis, A. B., 1835, LL. B., 1839, in drawing his will in October, 1872, used these words: "I devise and bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty (50) thousand dollars, subject to the life use of my sister Sarah, . . . in trust for the establishment and maintenance of a Professorship of Public or International Law. . . . I have no restriction or conditions to lay upon the Corporation in regard to the organization and management of such professorship, other than that I desire that it may always be filled by some able and upright publicist and jurist, who shall bring to the office a competent

fitness for that special department of study and practice, and of sufficient ability to discuss the current questions of national interest connected with it in such a way as to instruct and aid the popular and professional understanding of them. In that sense I should desire him to be not merely a professor of the science, but a practical coöperator in the work of advancing knowledge and good-will among nations and governments. For that object I should prefer, if practicable, that the incumbent should have had some official connection with public or diplomatic life, or at least have had an opportunity, by foreign travel or residence, to look at the United States from a foreign point of view, and so to estimate it as only one of a family of nations."

Mr. Bemis died in 1878, and the life estate of his sister terminated at her death on September 4, 1892. The Corporation has communicated this fact to the Law Faculty, and asked its advice as to the use to be made of the fund. Fifty thousand dollars will yield \$2,500 a year, about one half the salary usually paid to a professor of law. In 1889-90 the Law School earned a surplus of \$12,193.93; in 1890-91 its surplus was \$11,635.88. At present, therefore, the School would seem to be able to make good the fund's deficiency if it considers the present a favorable time for filling a chair of Public or International Law.

It is pleasant to record another gift of land, on Quincy Street, from Mr. Henry C. Warren, '79. The parcel which he now conveys to the Corporation contains about 11,000 square feet, and is the estate between his own residence and the Colonial Club, immediately opposite President Eliot's house. These gifts bear witness to Mr. Warren's sincere regard for the University's welfare.

The death of Miss Mary Catherine Sales, who for many years enjoyed a life interest in the estate left by her father, Francis Sales, has brought that estate in its entirety into the hands of the Corporation. Mr. Sales was an Instructor in Spanish and French in Harvard College from 1816 to 1854, the year of his death. In 1835 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University. His will provides that of his estate, which now amounts to \$9,833.34, one moiety shall found one or more scholarships, \$2,000 being held by him to be a sufficient foundation for one scholarship; and the other moiety shall establish two funds, — one of \$1,000, and the other of the residue of his estate. The income of the residue is to be applied to the purchase for the Library of Spanish books, or books about Spain; and the income of the fund of \$1,000 is to be given, either as money or in the form of a gold medal, to the best scholar in Spanish who shall have begun the study of Spanish in Harvard College. The three portraits which now hang upon the walls of the Faculty room in University Hall are those of Mr. Sales, Dr. Popkin, and Professor Bowen.

Under the will of the late George Draper, '59, the University receives an unrestricted residuary bequest of \$47,495.95. A further payment of \$10,374.25 has been made by the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg towards "the building and maintaining of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum of Harvard College." George A. Gardner, Esq., has given \$5,500, with the income of which the department of Geology is to obtain photographs and photographic slides.

Three scholarships in addition to those provided for by Mr. Sales's will have been established this autumn: one under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to be named the Julius Dexter scholarship; one in the Medical School, named the Isaac Sweetser scholarship, and having an income of \$200; and one, the Virginia Barret Gibbs scholarship, on a foundation of \$5,000, established in connection with the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The total annual assignment of aid funds to students in the University now amounts to about \$88,000.

Perhaps the most striking event of the autumn has been the publication of the report of the Overseers' Committee on Composition and Rhetoric. The report brings out forcibly the contrast between the preparation in English which the fitting schools are supposed to give, and the slovenly and illiterate products which some of their pupils present to the College. The document has been widely commented upon by the press, and a large edition of it has already found its way into the hands of teachers. If Harvard, with its admission requirements in English, has some illiterate students thrust upon it, the public may be excused for wondering what an inquest would reveal if held upon the Freshmen who are registered in colleges which require no preparation in English.

While the Overseers have been investigating one subject required for admission to College, a vigorous campaign against other evils in the methods of the secondary schools has been begun by the National Educational Association. In July last this Association, then in session in Saratoga, appointed President Eliot chairman of a committee of ten members charged with the preparation of a report upon the allotment of time now made, and which should be made, to the various subjects taught in American high schools and academies. The committee of ten has collected and tabulated a large quantity of statistics regarding this time allotment, and it has appointed ninety expert teachers, representing various sections of the country, to serve as members of small committees to confer upon the relation, value, and method of teaching the subjects properly included in a high school or academy curriculum. These committees will have met before the publication of this number of the *Magazine*, and formulated recommendations regarding instruction in Greek, Latin, English, other modern languages; Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, and Chemistry; Natural History, Geography, and Political Science.

The efforts which are now being made through the National Education Association, the Association of Colleges in New England, the various associations of preparatory school teachers, and the Harvard Schools Examination Board, to raise the standard of secondary school work seem certain to accomplish a great deal for American education. That they will also benefit Harvard University by increasing the number of schools which can fit pupils to meet its severe requirements is highly probable. Of late years Harvard, by raising its admission requirements, has grown away from many of the schools and academies which used to send it pupils. The present active work points towards the reestablishment of the proper line of contact between university and school requirements. Its success depends in part upon the attitude of colleges which now admit their students largely on certificate instead of by examination, and which place less stress than Harvard does upon rigorous admission tests.

The Overseers have already received a memorial adopted by the Law School Alumni Association last June in favor of the extension of the University suffrage to Bachelors of Laws. It has been referred to a committee.

In 1891 the Faculty of Arts and Sciences recommended several members of the graduating class for the two degrees of A. B. and A. M. simultaneously, the men in question having taken, in addition to the required number of undergraduate courses, four graduate courses in which they had passed with high credit. It seemed impossible to refuse their applications, so excellent were their records. The next winter the Board of Overseers called the attention of the Corporation to the fact that under the Standing Rules of the governing boards no man could legitimately begin his year of candidacy for the degree of A. M. until he had completed the requirements for the A. B., so that the Rules had been violated by conferring the two degrees simultaneously. In 1892 a larger number of candidates for the A. B. and A. M. together presented themselves, and the Faculty recommended them for their degrees on the ground that, having very nearly completed their work for both degrees before the objection of the Board of Overseers was raised, it would be an unnecessary hardship upon them to withhold the masters' degrees which they had earned. Moved by the same reasons, the governing boards did not refuse to confer the degrees. This year more candidates of the same kind are to appear, and if their records are clear it is hard to see how they can satisfactorily be treated differently from the graduates of 1891 and 1892.

As might have been anticipated from the events of the past few years, a belief has taken root that the minimum terms upon which men can gain the degree of A. B. are too easy. The fact that an increasing

number of students are able to take four years' work in three, and yet graduate with distinction, is by some held to create a presumption in favor of the wisdom of raising the minimum standard for graduation one more notch. They argue that if some men can do the work of four years in three, and take their degrees *magna cum laude*, other men who take the same work in four years and attain only pass marks in three quarters of their courses must have squandered their time, or else be so dull as not to deserve a diploma. If the minimum standard for graduation is raised, strength will be given to the position of those who wish to permit any student to graduate in three years if he can do four years' work in that time.

Reference was made in the last number to the case of a member of the Class of '93, who, having completed in three years, with an average record, all the requirements for the degree of A. B., asked in vain to be graduated with '92. It was suggested that the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in order to be strictly consistent in its action, must compel the student in question to register this year as a Senior and to continue work for his degree. As the matter stands, the student has been allowed to register in the Law School precisely as though he had been graduated; and it is understood that he will receive his degree of A. B. in June, 1893, without further action upon his part. Thus far the Faculty has made no public announcement regarding the division line between those who will be allowed to graduate in three years after completing four years' work in three, and those who will not; but undergraduates understand that the Standing Committee on Graduation in less than Four Years is not inclined to favor applicants who have received Grade A or B in less than twelve full courses.

Last spring, when the Faculty adopted the President's plan of a Schools Examination Board, it was felt that the first risk which the undertaking ran was of possible failure to secure applications from schools wishing to be examined. Apprehension on this account seems to have been needless, judging by the number and sources of the requests for inspection already filed. In fact, there seems to be more danger that the Board will have too much work to do, than too little.

On November 15 the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, by a vote of 36 to 2, declined an invitation to cooperate in the work of the "American Society for the Extension of University Teaching."

The Dental Department and its friends are making a vigorous and determined effort to secure a new building for the School, which is now inconveniently situated on North Grove Street, Boston. By a public meeting held at noon on November 30, the condition of the School was placed plainly before the public, and a committee was named to raise \$100,000.

The Bussey Institution is the only department of the University to open this autumn with fewer students than it registered last year. This falling off in the number of our students of agriculture is attributed in some degree to the action of the last Massachusetts Legislature in establishing a "labor fund" for the Amherst Agricultural College, in addition to the eighty free scholarships which it had already created in that institution. The principle involved in the establishment of this "labor fund" is worth scrutinizing. The people of Massachusetts have never heartily approved of providing free university instruction for their sons, yet the Amherst School, with its eighty free scholarships, stands well within the limits of this doubtful ground. The "labor fund," however, carries the State even farther into questionable relations, for it recognizes the propriety of hiring the student to enter upon instruction which costs him nothing. If farmers are to be paid for studying in the Amherst Agricultural College, why should not engineers be paid for their training at the Institute of Technology, and budding dentists for their philanthropic work in their Infirmary? The thin edge of the "labor fund" wedge may seem innocent to our legislators and the public, but they will think differently if the wedge is ever driven home.

A further modification has been made in the rules governing the assignment of Matthews scholarships. Heretofore only students who expected to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church have been held to have prior claim to enjoy them; now the sons of Episcopal clergymen are to share in this right of priority, whether such sons expect to adopt their fathers' profession or not. As yet no Matthews scholarships have been assigned to graduate students, although they have been given, and may at any time be given, to graduates of another college, otherwise properly qualified, who enter our Senior Class as candidates for the degree of A. B.

On November 16 the Board of Overseers confirmed the election of Dr. Josiah Royce as Professor of the History of Philosophy. Professor Royce was appointed an Instructor in Philosophy in 1882, serving as such until 1884, when he was appointed Instructor in Philosophy and Forensics. In 1885 he was raised to an assistant professorship of Philosophy. His second term as an assistant professor had still three years to run, when his present promotion took place. The department of Philosophy now employs a teaching force of six professors, one assistant professor, an instructor, and three assistants, and is one of the most effectively organized departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

For several years the firm of Ginn & Co., publishers, have sought to secure the services, as the head of their composing department, of Mr. Gustave Weinschenk, the College Printer. In October last they finally

succeeded in their effort, and to the general regret of the administrative officers of the University, Mr. Weinschenk resigned the post which he had filled with ability and sturdy integrity since 1878. The cares and responsibilities of this position have grown rapidly of late years, and are not as a rule appreciated, even by those brought closely in contact with the Printer's office. The typesetting, proof-reading, and honest handling of examination papers and pamphlets in mathematics and many languages, both ancient and modern, require not only skill and education, but great industry, patience, and vigilance. Mr. F. W. Weinschenk, who succeeds his father, has been his assistant for several years.

Late in February and early in March of each year, Class Secretaries are requested to furnish me with changes of address to be made in their class lists. These changes are embodied in a pamphlet which has been issued annually for four years on March 15, entitled "Names and Addresses of Living Bachelors and Masters of Arts, and of the Holders of Honorary Degrees of Harvard University." This pamphlet is used by the Committee of the Association of the Alumni in securing nominations for Overseers, and is also used in many other ways by officers and graduates. As several of the Class Secretaries are physically unable to attend to the correction of their class lists, any graduate who has failed to receive nomination papers and other University documents can have his address correctly entered upon the lists by writing to me before March 1.

Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82.

THE CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

*Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History for five years, from September 1, 1892.

As members of the Administrative Board of Harvard College: Professors Briggs (Dean), Norton, C. J. White, Bartlett, Davis, Lanman; Assistant Professors de Sumichrast, Marsh, Gross, Morgan; Doctors Snow, Marcou, Huntington, Howard, Osgood; Instructor Cummings.

As members of the Administrative Board of the Lawrence Scientific School: Professors Shaler (Dean), Burr, H. B. Hill, E. H. Hall; Assistant Professors von Jagemann, Hanus, Wolff.

As members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School: Professors J. M. Peirce (Dean), Greenough, Toy, Goodale, Jackson, Mack, R. O. Peirce, Ashley; Assistant Professors Sheldon, Channing.

As Preacher to the University for 1892-93: Rev. Washington Glad-den.

* Reappointed.

James Byrne, LL. B., Lecturer on the New York Code, 1892-93.

Francis Kinsley Ball, A. M., Instructor in Latin, 1892-93.

William Edward M'Clintock, Instructor in Highway Engineering, 1892-93.

Arthur Leon Giblin, Instructor in Engineering, 1892-93.

Benjamin Howard Codman, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, 1892-93.

William Parker Cooke, D. M. D., Instructor in Crown and Bridge Work, 1892-93.

Joseph Totten Paul, D. M. D., Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry, 1892-93.

*Dwight Moses Clapp, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry, 1892-93.

*William Henry Potter, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry, 1892-93.

Henry Eliason Seaton, Assistant Curator of the Herbarium, 1892-93.

*Harwood Huntington, A. B., Assistant in Chemistry for 1892-93.

*Edward Hale, D. B., Assistant in Homiletics for 1892-93.

*Frank John Viets Dakin, Assistant in Fine Arts for 1892-93.

Francis Gordon Caffey, A. M., Assistant in Forensics for 1892-93.

Hutchins Hapgood, A. B., Assistant in Forensics for 1892-93.

Sidney Calvert, A. M., Assistant in Chemistry for 1892-93.

Augustus Smith Knight, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine for 1892-93.

Josiah Royce, Ph. D., to be Professor of the History of Philosophy.

*Edward Channing, Ph. D., to be Assistant Professor of History for five years, from September 1, 1892.

Perry D. Trafford, A. B., to be a graduate member of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, 1892-93.

Henry Fiske Leonard, M. D., M. D. V., Instructor in Anatomy and Clinical Lecturer, from September 1, 1892.

Wesley Levi La Baw, D. V. S., Demonstrator in Anatomy and Assistant Surgeon for 1892-93, and Curator of the Veterinary Museum.

William Orison Underwood, A. B., Lecturer on Warrant and Evidence (at the School of Veterinary Medicine) for the year 1892-93.

Lester Heard Howard, D. V. S., Clinical Lecturer, 1892-93.

Frederick Edward Cheney, M. D., Instructor in Ophthalmology for 1892-93.

James Gray Lathrop, Instructor in Athletics, 1892-93.

Charles Townsend Copeland, A. B., Instructor in English, 1892-93.

George Washington Cram, A. B., Proctor, 1892-93.

* Reappointed.

Alfred Claghorn Potter, A. B., Proctor, 1892-93.

Theodore Herbert Gould, A. B., Proctor, 1892-93.

Edward Everett Canthorne, A. B., Proctor, 1892-93.

Sidney Calvert, A. M., Proctor, 1892-93.

*Herbert Maule Richards, Assistant in Botany, 1892-93.

*Harry McCormick Kelly, A. B., Assistant in Zoology, 1892-92.

*Winfield Scott Nickerson, S. B., Assistant in Zoology, 1892-93.

George Warren Towne, A. B., Assistant in Physics, 1892-93.

Harry Sands Grindley, Assistant in Chemistry, 1892-93.

Hubert Grover Shaw, Assistant in Chemistry, 1892-93.

Evarts Boutelle Greene, A. M., Assistant in History, 1892-93.

Emberson Edward Proper, A. B., Assistant in History, 1892-93.

Edward Fulton, A. B., Assistant in English, 1892-93.

Kuno Francke, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of German Literature for five years, from September 1, 1892.

Henry Livingston Coar, Instructor in German, 1892-93.

George Staples Rice, S. B., Instructor in Sanitary Engineering, 1892-93.

*Horace Andrew Davis, A. B., Proctor, 1892-93.

*Benjamin Edward Carter, Jr., A. B., Proctor, 1892-93.

*Harry Fletcher Brown, A. M., Assistant in Chemistry B., 1892-93.

*George Andrew Reisner, A. M., Assistant in Semitic Languages, 1892-93.

Willard Peabody Gerrish, Assistant in the Observatory, 1892-93.

John Lincoln Ames, M. D., Assistant in Histology, 1892-93.

Manakshah Cowasji Bamji, Assistant in Chemistry, 1892-93.

Alexander Barr, M. D. V., Instructor in Meat Inspection, 1892-93.

Edgar Pierce, A. B., Assistant in Psychology, 1892-93.

Benjamin Rand, Ph. D., Assistant in Philosophy, 1892-93.

Marshall Albert Barber, A. B., Assistant in Botany, 1892-93.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.

TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:—

Few persons not intimately connected with the system of instruction now pursued in the College, or, indeed, with the existing Department of Rhetoric and English Composition, have any conception of either the amount or the nature of the work now done by the instructors in that department. In quantity, this work is simply appalling; while the performance of it involves not only a constant and unremitting industry, but mental drudgery of the most exhausting nature.

* Reappointed.

The above language is undoubtedly strong; but, while it contains an acknowledgment due to the instructors in the department under review, a recital of the facts will justify it. Instruction in English Composition at Harvard is now divided into prescribed and elective courses, the prescribed courses consisting of what are known as "English *A*," "English *B*," and "English *C*." As the Committee has confined its investigations, so far as the present report is concerned, to certain features in the prescribed work, no further reference to the elective courses is necessary.

"English *A*" — the course prescribed for the Freshman Class — is designed to give (1) elementary instruction in the theory and practice of English Composition; and (2) an introduction to the study of English Literature. The theory is taught throughout the year by lectures; the practice is obtained in short weekly themes, written in the class-room and criticised by the instructors. One of the instructors in this course writes to the Committee as follows in regard to it and those taking part in it: —

"English *A* is prescribed for all Freshmen; it has, therefore, been thought unfair to exclude from the course Freshmen who have not passed the entrance examination in English. The number of these men is not very large. Besides, there are a good many special students in the College and the Scientific School who wish to take English *A* in order to work into a class, or as a useful part of their special course. There are about a hundred such men, and very few of them have tried the entrance examination. About one half of these special students are as well fitted for the course as the great majority of the Freshmen are, — not very well at the best. The conditioned Freshmen and the incompetent special students, constituting from one seventh to one fifth of the entire number of men taking English *A*, have always made the task of the theme reader more severe than it is naturally, so to speak. They drag down the grade of instruction in the class, and, at best, they simply scrape through the course, and go on to burden the other prescribed courses in English, — *B* and *C*. In 1890-91 the lecture-room provided for the Freshmen was so crowded that a division of the class had to be made. It was thought that perhaps some relief from the burden of the unprepared might be obtained by sending them off to be lectured to separately. Accordingly I lectured to about a hundred men, including Freshmen who had been conditioned at entrance, and all special students in all departments of the University who had not passed the entrance examination. The themes of these men were not separated from the themes of the rest of the class, and all took the same examination. The best of the special students did very well, — quite as well as the best Freshmen; half of the division stood very low."

The theme writing in English *A* is of the most elementary description; but the compositions in this course, over 6,000 in number during each half year, are carefully criticised by the proper instructor, and returned by him to the student. They are then rewritten, and often recast. Owing to the number of these exercises and the constant accumulation of

fresh papers, the rewritten themes are not read by the instructors, except to determine the final grade of a student whose mark is doubtful. The work of criticising and correcting the English *A* themes is not inaptly described by certain of the instructors engaged in it as of a "stupefying" character, to which it is difficult to give more than four hours of intelligent attention per day; and, judging by a single set of 450 papers, your Committee is disposed to consider the adjective "stupefying" as a mild term to apply to such work, while four hours per day would seem to be an excessive time to devote to it.

In order to give some idea of what the necessary college work of composition reading now is, the Committee will merely say further that, outside of English *A*, in the prescribed course for Sophomores known as English *B*, it amounted during the current year to 20,000 pages of 150 words each; while in the higher course known as English 12, intended for students who have passed in English *A* and *B*, and wish further to pursue the study of composition, it amounted to some 25,000 pages averaging 130 words each. The number of separate exercises annually handed in to all the instructors of the English Department is estimated at thirty-eight thousand.

A cursory examination of a fractional part of this immense mass of written matter led your Committee to entertain grave doubts whether the difficulty in the situation as it now exists, as apparent in the overtaken condition of the instructors in the Department of English Composition, was not largely due to defective and inadequate training in the preparatory schools. In other words, as the department is now organized, under the existing standards of admission, the College seemed to be compelled, during the Freshman year, to do a vast amount of elementary educational work which should be done in the preparatory schools.

It is unnecessary in this connection to remind the Board that the academic department of the College has changed greatly within the last twenty-five years. During that period, the age of admission has been gradually raised, until now the average student entering the Freshman class is nineteen years old, instead of seventeen years old, as formerly; and it would certainly seem not unreasonable to insist that young men nineteen years of age who present themselves for a college education should be able not only to speak, but to write their mother tongue with ease and correctness. It is obviously absurd that the College—the institution of higher education—should be called upon to turn aside from its proper functions, and devote its means and the time of its instructors to the task of imparting elementary instruction which should be given even in ordinary grammar schools, much more in those higher academic institutions intended to prepare select youth for a university course.

Nevertheless, the statement in the College Catalogue of the course of instruction prescribed during the Freshman year, and a slight examination of the papers handed in during that year, satisfied the Committee that the students were in this respect imperfectly prepared, and that a large amount of work not properly belonging to it was consequently imposed on the College. The Committee, therefore, concluded to begin its work, not with the methods of instruction pursued by the College, but with the methods apparently pursued in the preparatory schools which fit students for college. In order to ascertain what those methods really were, and what results were attained through them, the Committee requested the instructors in charge of the English Department to call upon all the students attending the English *A* course, including special students, to write papers in the lecture-room, setting forth the methods of instruction in English composition pursued in the school in which the writer of each paper had been prepared for college. . . .

The inferences drawn from the 450 papers specially prepared for the examination of the Committee by the 1891 students in English *A* have been further confirmed by the report of the results of the examination of candidates for admission to the Freshman Class in June, 1892. English Composition papers were then prepared by 414 applicants. Of these no less than 47 per cent., or nearly one half of the whole, either passed unsatisfactorily or were conditioned. In other words, it may be said that one half of the total number of candidates for admission to the Harvard Freshman Class who presented themselves in June of the current year were unprepared in the department of elementary English for admission to the College. They could not write their mother-tongue with ease or correctness. On the other hand, out of the 414 applicants, but nine, or 2 per cent., were marked as passing the examination "with credit," as against 20 per cent. who failed wholly.

Basing a judgment on the body of evidence thus presented, the conclusion which, in the opinion of the Committee, must be reached is that the system of instruction in written English now pursued in the preparatory schools is, almost without exception, limited to the requirements for admission to college. In that system, as developed in the material examined by the Committee, can be found only here and there the trace of an idea that the end of preparatory instruction in English Composition is to enable those taught to write the English language easily and well, so that the writer may be able to use it as a tool familiar to his hand, as speech to his tongue, in the further process of education and in the subsequent pursuits of life. The Committee cannot speak of other departments, but in the matter of English Composition the scholar in the preparatory school receives, indeed, nothing which can with any propriety be

called an education : he is trained to pass a given examination ; that and nothing more. The present system, therefore, is radically defective. The difficulty also, so far as your Committee is advised, is by no means confined to the advanced schools which fit for college. It permeates in another form the whole American grammar-school system. Some years since, for instance, in the course of the examination of certain schools in the country towns of one of the counties in the immediate vicinity of Boston, the examiner, an official of the State Board of Education, made the usual inquiry of the scholars : "What is the object of the study of English grammar ?" The answer of the scholars was immediate, that it was "the art of reading and writing the English language correctly." The examiner thereupon told the members of the class in question that he wished them, having then studied grammar for several years, to show what the results of their instruction had been by at once sitting down and writing to him an ordinary letter asking for employment, — such a letter as they might, and, indeed, certainly would, be called upon to write at some time in subsequent life. The teacher of the school promptly interfered, stating that the test was one of a most unheard-of character, and that, in justice to himself, he objected to having his scholars subjected to it, — "They had not been taught in that way!"¹ In other words, the children in this school had been taught to parse, as it is called, and to repeat after the manner of parrots certain rules as to gender, and subjects, and predicates, and to distinguish orally parts of speech. They had never had any practice to enable them to make use of their knowledge ; and so they could not compose a letter of the most ordinary character, or, indeed, express a thought in writing.

The course now pursued in the classical academies fitting for Harvard would seem to be defective in a way only slightly different from the foregoing. The theory is, and long has been, that the proper way to learn to write English is to translate orally Greek and Latin. One great object of the study of the classics undoubtedly is to perfect the student in the use of his native tongue. Meanwhile, in not more than two instances do the preparatory schools, the methods of which have been described in the papers submitted to the Committee, seem to have adopted the ordinary and apparently obvious practice of causing the students to do two things at once, — that is, to translate their Greek or Latin and learn to write English simultaneously. It goes without saying that the classic, as compared with modern, languages are in their modes of expression much the more concise. An obvious way of acquiring the familiar use of good

¹ Report of Examination of Scholars in Norfolk County, in *Forty-third Annual Report* (1880) of the *Massachusetts Board of Education* (pp. 132, 146, 158).

concise written English would, therefore, seem to be to compel students, as a daily exercise, to make written translations of portions of those Greek or Latin authors in the study of which they are engaged; but, so far as the systems in vogue in the schools which prepare for Harvard College are concerned, the papers printed in the Appendix, while a sample only of the similar papers in the hands of the Committee, show conclusively that in America, under the educational systems prevailing in the preparatory schools, no attention whatever is paid to the rendering of Greek or Latin into concise written English. Now, as forty years ago, the reflex influence on the student's English of translating Latin or Greek into the mother-tongue seems, when subjected to a practical test, to amount to nothing.

Accordingly, if the great mass of papers examined by the Committee can be accepted as evidence, the rule seems to be almost universal that the difficult work of writing the mother-tongue is to be taught to a sufficient degree by having an exercise of an hour each month, or possibly an hour in each fortnight, devoted to it. So far as writing English is concerned, therefore, the grammar-school theory would still seem to be the one enunciated by Dogberry some centuries ago, that "to write and read comes by nature;" while, in the collegiate preparatory schools another not very dissimilar theory obtains, under which the scholar who passes hours each day in the oral translation of Greek or Latin authors is supposed, when a pen is put in his hand and a sheet of paper before him, through some mysterious mental sleight-of-hand, to apply without practice his familiarity with the Classics to the work of English Composition, — an educational process which is in fact calculated to produce the desired result in much the same way and just about as rationally as that adopted by the gentleman who, proposing to discuss Chinese metaphysics, read up in the encyclopaedia under the two heads of China and Metaphysics, and combined his information.

Satisfactory results, except perhaps so far as getting boys through an examination and into college is concerned, cannot be expected from such a method. Its crudeness is apparent; it is in no sense education. Indeed, there is not an instructor in any one of the academies, the systems of which have been described in the papers submitted to the Committee, who would not receive with derision the mere suggestion that the process through which instruction in English Composition is imparted should be used in the acquirement by a boy of a reasonable degree of facility in any outdoor game or form of amusement. To write English correctly and with ease is something not quickly or easily to be acquired. It is a good deal more difficult to acquire than, for instance, a fair degree of proficiency in the games of baseball or lawn tennis, or than riding on a

bicycle or sailing a boat, or than skating or swimming. Yet nearly every boy from the academy can do some one at least of these things with ease and a degree of skill calculated to excite admiration. How is this facility acquired? It certainly is not acquired by studying rules in treatises, or by listening to lectures on curves, equilibrium, buoyancy of bodies, or science of pitching and batting. The study of underlying principles is here discarded in favor of practice; and the practice is not at the rate of an hour in a month, or even an hour in two weeks, — the mere suggestion of such a thing would excite derisive surprise, — but it is daily and incessant. It is only through similar daily and incessant practice that the degree of facility in writing the mother-tongue is acquired which alone enables student or adult to use it as a tool in his work, — the way in which it ought to be used in the course of a college career. It is there not an end; it is an instrument.

What is English Composition? It is the art of writing the mother-tongue. Not infrequently it is said that certain persons have a natural facility in composition, while others are unable to acquire it. Undoubtedly, the power of composing, like everything else, is acquired by some much more easily than by others. But it is, in the judgment of the Committee, little less than absurd to suggest that any human being who can be taught to talk cannot likewise be taught to compose. Writing is merely the habit of talking with the pen instead of with the tongue. People are apt to forget that facility in talking is acquired only by incessant practice, — practice daily and hourly pursued from infancy throughout life. If children were taught to talk as the scholars in our schools are taught to write, what facility of oral utterance would they ever attain? Sitting in dumb silence, with the exception of one hour a month, or, in the schools disposed to be more thorough, one hour in two weeks, — as is now the case with written utterance, — they would ultimately speak English with about as much fluency and about as correctly as the average American college graduate now speaks French or German. On the other hand, if, as part of the necessary school discipline, the scholar were compelled to use his pen instead of his tongue for one or two hours a day, what skill in composition would he not attain? What he wrote would, it is true, probably not repay reading, just as what he says is, as a rule, not worth listening to; but that, as a result of practice, any youth could be trained to express himself in writing with as perfect an ease and facility as he does in speaking cannot well be gainsaid.

This would seem to be obvious; and yet, judging by the papers printed or quoted from in this report, such a method would seem in hardly a single case to enter into the recognized curriculum or system of any one of the scores of schools and academies which now undertake to prepare youths for entrance to Harvard College.

What is the result? That result can be studied in the papers and facsimiles submitted as part of this report. There are eight printed papers and forty-two facsimiles, — the facsimiles being nearly ten per cent. of the whole number of papers handed in. In the judgment of your Committee, the writer of no one of those forty-two facsimiles had received adequate or even respectable preparatory training in a branch of instruction undeniably elementary, and one accordingly in which a fair degree of excellence should be a necessary requisite for admission to a college course; for no young man who has not acquired a certain facility in writing his mother-tongue is in condition to derive advantage, such as he should derive, from such a course, that is, he cannot use a tool necessary to doing the work he has in hand to do.

The College, consequently, instead of being what its name implies, — a seminary of higher education, — becomes, in thus far, a mere academy, the instructors in which are subjected to the drudgery of teaching the elements. On the other hand, the remedy is within easy reach. At present a large corps of teachers have to be engaged and paid from the College treasury to do that which should have been done before the student presented himself for admission. While teaching these so-called students to write their mother-tongue, these instructors pass years correcting papers a mere glance at which shows that the present preparatory training is grossly inadequate.

As a result of its inquiries, therefore, and on the evidence set forth in this report, the recommendation of the Committee is distinct and emphatic, — it is that the College should forthwith, as regards English Composition, be put in its proper place as an institution of advanced education. The work of theme writing ought to be pronounced a part of the elementary training, and as such relegated to the preparatory schools. The student who presents himself for admission to the College, and who cannot write the English language with facility and correctness, should be sent back to the preparatory school to remain there until he can so write it. The College could then, as it should, relieve itself of one of the heaviest burdens now imposed upon it, while those admitted to College would be in position to enter immediately on the studies to which they propose to devote themselves; and if, during the College course, they take English Composition as an elective, they should pursue it in its higher branches, and not, as now, in its most elementary form.

Presumably it may be urged by those in charge of the preparatory schools that the requisites for admission to the College have been now so raised that the schools cannot, with due regard to other and more necessary work to be done, devote more than an hour a month, or, at most, two hours a month, to a branch of instruction so crude, so unimportant, and so

easily self-imparted as English Composition. The answer to this objection, if it is made, is obvious and conclusive: written English, like spoken English, must be taught as an incident, and not as an end, — collaterally. Exercises, especially in translating the Classics or books in foreign tongues, should be in writing, as well as oral, and the student would thus acquire by daily practice a facility which he never can by any possibility acquire under the time-wasting systems now in general use. The Committee have called attention by the use of italics to the statement of one student that, in the "small private school" in which he was fitted for college, "the preparation of English was carried out in every other subject; my translations from other languages were carefully criticised for their English; my geometry propositions I have rewritten many times on account of poor English." The Committee see no reason why this most rational system thus said to be applied in one school should not be applied in all; nor does it seem any act of hardship so to alter the present tests for admission as to compel the adoption of such a system.

The Committee recommend that a sufficient number of copies of this report be printed for the use not only of the Board of Overseers, but of the Faculty of the College, and the instructors in the preparatory schools.¹ They would further recommend that steps be taken in relation to the standard of English Composition required for admission to our colleges which shall compel the preparatory schools to change their present systems, and raise the standard to the required point. While the Committee are confident that this result could easily be brought about, the only injury which, apparently, could ensue would be to keep out of college, possibly for one term, a certain percentage of young men whose presence there now acts as a mere drag or hindrance upon those more adequately prepared. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, }
E. L. GODKIN, } *Committee.*
JOSIAH QUINCY, }

OBJECTIONS TO EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE.

REPORT ON VOTING FOR OVERSEERS BY GRADUATES OF THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.²

The question of extending the franchise first came before the Board of Overseers at the end of 1886, when certain graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School petitioned the Board to be allowed to vote for candidates for Overseers. The Board on January 5, 1887, appointed a committee to consider

¹ Copies may be had by sending fifty cents to Mr. J. B. Williams, Publication Agent, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

² Presented to the Board in 1890.

this petition. This Committee, consisting of Solomon Lincoln, Robert Dickson Smith, and Roger Wolcott, unanimously reported, on April 18, 1888, in favor of granting the petition, and it recommended the passage of the following votes : " *Voted*, That in the opinion of the Board of Overseers it is expedient that the right to vote for its members should extend to graduates of all departments of the University on the same terms and with the same restrictions as now attach to its exercise by Bachelors of Arts. *Voted*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to draft and present to the General Court at its next session such an amendment to the act of 1865 as will accomplish the above result." These resolutions were lost, but new petitions were presented by graduates of the Scientific, Law, and Medical Schools, and the Board accordingly appointed another Committee to consider the question. Of this Committee two members, George O. Shattuck and Edmund Wetmore, presented on April 2, 1890, a report adverse to the extension of the suffrage, while the third member, Dr. Henry P. Walcott, reported in favor of extension, and not only quoted the arguments in the previous report, but added other arguments of his own. But again the Board voted against the proposition. In 1891, in response to renewed petitions, a third committee, consisting of John T. Morse, Jr., George B. Shattuck, and Francis Rawle, was appointed, and on June 10, 1891, it presented a unanimous report in favor of extending the right of suffrage. This report was printed in full in the first number of the *Graduates' Magazine*, pp. 71-74, and constitutes the strongest presentation of the arguments thus far adduced on the affirmative side of the question. In the Board of Overseers, however, the recommendation of this third committee was rejected by a vote of fifteen to nine, viz. : *Nays*, Hooper (treasurer), Codman, Coolidge, Green, Hoar, Lee, Lowell, A. P. Peabody, Russell, Saltonstall, G. O. Shattuck, Sprague, Torrey, Weld, Williams. *Yeas*, Eliot (president), Adams, Bonaparte, Folsom, Hemenway, R. S. Peabody, Putnam, G. B. Shattuck, and Wolcott. The *Magazine* having, as above stated, presented the most comprehensive affirmative report, that of 1891, publishes in this number the negative report of 1890, together with arguments from a graduate who is not a member of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers, held February 26, 1890, certain petitions in favor of extending the right to vote for Overseers to the graduates of the Professional Schools, addressed to the President and Fellows, and transmitted by them to the Board of Overseers, were referred to this Committee. A hearing was appointed at the rooms of the Overseers on the fifth day of March current. Notice was given to the Deans of the Professional Schools, to the first signer on each petition, and to some other parties who had given notice of a desire to be heard. The Divinity, Law, Medical, and Scientific Schools, and the Harvard Law School Association were represented at the hearing, and a graduate of the Law School and one graduate of the College appeared. The principal argument presented^a was, that the extension of the right of suffrage to the graduates of these schools would add to their interest in the Uni-

versity and tend to promote its welfare, and that these schools ought fairly to be represented in the Board of Overseers. There were eighty-five petitioners among the graduates of the Scientific School, seventy-five among the graduates of the Dental School, twenty-one among the graduates of the Divinity School, and fifteen among the graduates of the Medical School. The four persons who appeared before the Committee to represent the Professional Schools were officers of instruction or government, and could not vote if the desired change were made.

The Act of April 28, 1865, imposes the duty of electing Overseers upon such persons as have received from the College a degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, or any honorary degree. The graduates of the Professional Schools may be divided into three classes, (1) those who have taken the degree of A. B. at Harvard, (2) those who have taken the degree at other colleges, and (3) those who are not graduates of any college. The first class already have a right to vote, and may be said to represent those Schools.

The first question to be considered is whether it is desirable to extend the right to the second class. For several years nearly all the graduates of the Law and Divinity Schools, who have not been graduates of Harvard, have been persons who have had the degree of A. B. from some other college. Each man owes allegiance primarily to his own college. There is no evidence that those men who have the degree of A. B. from other colleges desire the right to vote for Overseers of Harvard, or that they would come to the Harvard Commencement and vote, if they had the right. The only inquiries we have been able to make lead us to suppose that they do not desire this right of suffrage. Besides, the graduates of other colleges in these Schools can now, if they desire this right of suffrage, win it by merit. The degree of A. M. is now conferred upon all graduates of the Divinity, Law, Scientific, and Medical Schools who have already taken the degree of A. B. at any college and who take a full course and pass an examination "with high credit."

The most important question is as to the third class, which at present appears to include about forty per cent. of the graduates of the Medical School, and nearly all of the graduates of the Scientific, Dental, and other Professional Schools, except the Divinity and Law Schools. It is to be remembered that this duty of electing Overseers is not imposed upon persons who have any rights in the premises. Under our government the right of suffrage is sometimes claimed because the voter's life, liberty, and property are under its control. But the graduates of Harvard College and of the Professional Schools have no legal rights with respect to this great public charity different from those of other citizens. It is to be presumed that the duty of electing Overseers was imposed upon

the graduates of the College because it was supposed that they would vote more intelligently and take a deeper interest in its welfare. As a matter of fact only from ten to fifteen per cent. of the graduates have ever voted in any one year. These voters usually come to Cambridge on Commencement Day to meet their classmates and to attend the annual dinner. There is no reason to suppose that they come in much larger numbers than they did before the right to vote was granted. The graduates of the Professional Schools cannot be expected to take the same interest in the University as a whole, or to have the same knowledge of it, as the graduates of the College. Only the Divinity, Law, and Scientific Schools are located in Cambridge. The other Schools have no special interest there; their lectures are given in Boston. Is it at all probable that if the members of the Professional Schools who are not graduates had the right to vote, five per cent. of them would take the trouble to do it? The classes of 1889 sent out about two hundred and thirty-three who will, if they live five years, be voters under the law as it now is. The proposed change would add about sixty-four. If as large a percentage of this addition as of the present constituency should come to Cambridge to vote, seven or eight votes each year would be added from these classes by the change. Probably not one half of that number would be added. It can hardly be contended that such a change will substantially improve the constituency of the Board of Overseers.

But the argument most relied upon in favor of extending the suffrage is that it will "strengthen the hold of the University upon its children, increase the sources of material aid, and foster a spirit of loyal devotion among the whole body of the graduates which gives vigor and growth to a university." This was suggested at the hearing, but it was obvious that it was not so much the naked right to vote that was sought, as recognition at Commencement and a right to partake of the hospitalities of the College and participate in the enthusiasm of the occasion. But the graduates of the College proper are so numerous that it will be practically impossible to extend the same hospitalities to the graduates of the Professional Schools, unless it be done by excluding the younger graduates of the College. The graduates of the Professional Schools cannot expect to find so large a proportion of their classmates and friends at Commencement as the graduates of the College, and we should fear that a visit to Cambridge for the one purpose of casting a vote, unless the College should in some way extend to them the same hospitalities that are extended to the graduates of the College proper, would chill enthusiasm rather than inspire it. Besides, a member of the Medical or Dental School, who has at a mature age attended lectures in Boston, can never stand in the same relation to the College as those who, while passing from boyhood to manhood, have dwelt, played, and worked together for four years within its

walls. Any attempt to force such relations will certainly fail, and do the College more harm than good.

For these and other reasons a majority of the Committee do not think that there is at present any sufficient reason for making an appeal to the Legislature for an extension of the suffrage.

George O. Shattuck, '51.

Edmund Wetmore, '60.

A BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE.

The extension of a franchise once made is in its nature irrevocable, and it is therefore incumbent on those who propose a change not only to prove that it will do no harm, but also to show that there is a reasonable certainty of a substantial benefit. Is it clear that the extension of the suffrage for Overseers to the graduates of the Professional Schools would produce any real advantage to the University? This would seem to be a fair way of stating the proposition; for surely we may leave out of sight any question of a supposed injustice to these graduates under the present system, or of an inherent right on their part to vote for Overseers, and confine ourselves to a consideration of the question as it affects the welfare of the University. If the change will be beneficial, let us by all means introduce it. If it will be detrimental, let us avoid it. But let us not be led astray by a discussion of the natural rights conferred by the various degrees.

The first question that presents itself is whether the change would improve the Board of Overseers itself. In other words, would the addition of the graduates of the Professional Schools be a substantial improvement of the electorate? It is hard to see why it should be so. The mere increase in the size of the electorate can hardly be thought to be an advantage, and as to its character the change would add very little that is new, because the graduates of the Academical Department form a very varied body, and include a large number of graduates of these very Professional Schools, — a number so large that their influence is constantly felt in the election of Overseers. The extension of the suffrage, therefore, would not add a new class to the electors, or bring in a new point of view; and indeed, the Committee of the Overseers, in their report of June 10, 1891, in favor of the change remarked that "the effect upon the composition of this Board would probably never be great enough to be clearly traceable." It would appear, therefore, that the extension of the franchise would be unlikely to improve the Board of Overseers.

One other argument has been urged in its favor. It is said that the interest in the University on the part of the graduates of the Schools will be increased, and the feeling of brotherhood among all her children promoted by the proposed change. If this argument is sound it is cer-

tainly entitled to great weight, but it seems incredible that the bare right to vote for Overseers should have so great an effect. For, after all, it is the dinner, and not the voting, on Commencement Day which fosters the sentiment of brotherhood among the alumni, and I venture to suggest that the associations of graduates of the Schools with their periodical dinners do far more towards attaching these graduates to the University than can be expected from any privilege of voting for candidates, most of whose names must be quite unknown to them.

It would seem to be clear, therefore, that the benefits to be derived from the proposed change are neither certain nor substantial. If now we inquire whether there are any disadvantages in the plan, we shall find three objections to it that are worthy of consideration.

The electorate is already too large to do its work in an entirely satisfactory way, and this arises from the fact that the position of an Overseer is a peculiar one. The qualities which he needs are those of sound judgment and discretion; but when the electorate is so large that only a small proportion of its members can be personally acquainted with one another, the tendency is very strong to choose men who are eminent rather than men with good sense. The order passed a few years ago by the Association of the Alumni, that the Committee on Nominations should append to the list of candidates a statement of the public positions occupied by each one, shows how difficult it has become for the alumni to choose Overseers from personal acquaintance; and yet this is, after all, the only way to measure general good sense. Now the extension of the franchise to the graduates of the Professional Schools would add to the number of voters, and in so far would make the electorate even more unwieldy than it is to-day. To say that under the proposed plan only a few graduates would be added at first, is simply to say that for the present the harm done would be small.

The next objection is based on the character of the work done by the Board of Overseers. If we look at the questions that come before the Board for decision, we cannot fail to see that nearly all of them relate to matters which lie outside the experience of the graduates of the Professional Schools. In other words, the work of the Overseers is confined almost exclusively to the undergraduate department, and there is a very good reason why it ought to be. The proper management of a Professional School is a matter about which the general public is but poorly qualified to judge, and which ought to be left almost entirely to the instructors and the profession. The undergraduate department, on the other hand, is one which touches the whole community, and involves questions of general policy on which it is important to have the opinion and advice of intelligent persons selected from the community at large. For these reasons the Overseers are constantly called upon to decide ques-

tions arising in the College, while the Professional Schools are left almost entirely under the control of their respective Faculties. Now the graduates of the Schools, who have never been through the College, clearly lack the very qualification which is the most important for the selection of Overseers whose business relates almost entirely to the undergraduate department. Their advice might indeed be invaluable on any subjects connected with their own Schools, but their influence in this direction can be far better exerted by means of the excellent associations of graduates that have recently been formed, than through the Board of Overseers.

Let us finally consider how the graduates of the Schools would be likely to use the suffrage after it had been given to them. Would they vote for candidates on the ground of general fitness, without regard to the question whether they were graduates of their own school or not? Is it not clear that this will not be so? Is it not clear that the graduates of the more considerable Schools would strive to elect one or more of their own candidates to the Board? Is not the prospect of doing this one of the motives of many of those who advocate the change? And is it not clear that it would be a detriment to the Board of Overseers to have it composed in part of the candidates of the separate Schools instead of having all its members feel that they represent the University at large? Would not such a state of things promote rivalry and jealousy rather than a feeling of brotherhood between the departments? Would it not be far better to allow each of the Professional Schools to elect one or more additional Overseers, if it is true that the Schools ought to be represented upon the Board?

These brief suggestions are made not so much for the sake of opposing the extension of the franchise for Overseers, as of contributing to a discussion which has been almost entirely one-sided, — as far as the public is concerned; for certainly we must all agree that a change of such importance ought not to be made until the matter has been carefully considered from every point of view.

A. Lawrence Lowell, '77.

PETITION OF THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE: —

The Harvard Law School Association, in pursuance of a vote passed at its seventh annual meeting, held on June 28, 1892, respectfully petitions that such action be taken as may be necessary to secure to graduates of the Law School the right to vote for members of the Board of Overseers on the same terms and under the same restrictions as are now attached to its exercise by Bachelors of Arts.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, *Secretary.*

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1892.

THE CHAPEL.

The staff of the University chapel has suffered three losses this year : Professor Lyon, who during last year devotedly performed the duties of the Plummer Professor, Doctor Herford, who has returned to England, and Doctor Van Dyke, whose frail health forbids him to carry this added burden. On the other hand, the Board has been recruited by two important accessions, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., of New York, who has since been called to be Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio. These with the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Professor C. C. Everett, D. D., and the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., are the Preachers to the University for the current year. The acceptance of this service by Doctor Gladden is significant as enlarging the range of our choice of Preachers. If so important and busy a man finds our call so imperative that he consents to come twice to us from Ohio for his terms of duty, it seems reasonable to believe that we can command the support of almost any clergyman we need, and the serious question of an adequate supply of men of the first order is in a measure settled.

The present year promises to be one of gain both in the number of attendants at the Chapel and in the general religious interest of the University. The movement for a new building to be devoted to the work of the Religious Societies and the Preachers, and to general meetings of a human and friendly character, makes some progress. Meantime the Corporation has assigned Holden Chapel as a temporary home for the Religious Societies, and the Young Men's Christian Association and the Religious Union have profited by the change. The character and responsiveness of our morning congregations is always impressive. The hours spent by each preacher at Wadsworth House to confer with students are filled with serious talk. The Sunday evening services have thus far been conducted by the Rev. Dr. Parks, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Donald, and the Plummer Professor, as representing the Board of Preachers, and by the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, the Rev. Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, Bishop John H. Vincent, and Bishop H. C. Potter, as invited Preachers. The most important incident of the year is likely to be the appearance of a New Hymn Book and a new Book of Readings, for use in the Chapel. The Hymn Book has for some years had the attention of the Board of Preachers, and is the result of their joint suggestion and selection. It is now passing through the hands of our choir master (W. A. Locke, '69) for its musical editing. The Book of Readings has been specially prepared for the Chapel by the generous care of Dr. Van Dyke, and, after receiving criticism and amendment from some of the other

Preachers, has already gone to the press. Both of these important contributions to the enrichment of our common worship will appear early in the year 1893.

Francis G. Peabody, '69.

THE LIBRARY.

The statistics for the past year (1891-92) have recently been made up. The accessions to the library in Gore Hall (the College Library proper) have been 9,726 volumes and about 10,000 pamphlets. This is a little in excess of the number received during the previous year, but represents very closely the average accessions of the last six years. The additions to the department libraries (the Zoological Museum, the Divinity School, the Law School, etc.) have been about 4,000 volumes.—Of the 9,726 volumes added to the College Library, 3,215 were received by gift, a number several hundred volumes less than the average of recent years. The largest gift of the year was the bequest of Professor James Russell Lowell of all the books in his library of which the College Library did not already possess copies or equally good editions. Mr. Lowell had been a generous benefactor of the Library during his lifetime, and had given to it many hundred volumes during the last years of his life, particularly purchases and gifts acquired during his official residence in Madrid and in London. An examination of his library showed that the larger part of his valuable collection of old French and Provençal literature and mediaeval romances was already duplicated in the College Library, so that although the books transferred to the College reached the considerable number of 827 volumes and 539 pamphlets, they included but a comparatively small part, and that, on the whole, the least valuable, of Mr. Lowell's collection.—Through Professor Norton the Library has received from Mrs. Alexander Carlyle 45 volumes from the library of Thomas Carlyle. These supplement Mr. Carlyle's bequest to the Library of his books relating to Frederick the Great and Oliver Cromwell. The titles were printed in the *Bulletin* of May, 1892, p. 420.—From the Universities of Jena, Rostock, Göttingen, and Utrecht, particularly from the first-named, have been received considerable numbers of their printed dissertations. It is expected that an exchange of such publications can be established with several of the German universities.—Mr. Frederick Holland Day presented some months ago a death-mask from the face of Keats, and within the past month Professor Luigi Monti has given to the Dante Society to be placed in the College Library a mask of the late Dr. Thomas W. Parsons, the translator of Dante.—Through the Dante Society the Library continues to receive, in addition to the works purchased from the Society's annual appropriation devoted to this purpose, an in-

creasing number of pamphlets and some larger books, all relating to Dante, presented to the society by their authors in Italy. These gifts are frequently accompanied by complimentary inscriptions or by letters expressing the satisfaction and interest felt by the writers, as Italians and students of Dante, in the fact that a society has now existed here for many years devoted to the encouragement of the study of the life and works of their great poet. — Mr. John Bartlett, of Cambridge, the author of the well-known "Dictionary of Quotations," has recently presented to the Library his large and valuable collection of books on angling, fish-culture, and fisheries, numbering about 700 volumes. The collection will never be scattered, but will remain together on shelves of its own. The books have been received at the Library, but have not yet been unpacked from their cases.

With each year's accession of some 10,000 new volumes, and with each year's increase in the number of students, the need of more room for both books and students and of better accommodations becomes more and more, urgent. Moreover, the Library building is still unlighted, and through most of the winter has to be closed by half past four in the afternoon, and frequently much earlier than that. Even so, the hour before closing is an hour which strains and injures the eyesight of students and attendants. Apart from the immediate pressing necessity of enlargement, it is peculiarly desirable at the present juncture to be able to lay well-considered and far-sighted plans for the future growth of the Library, were the means only at hand to begin to carry out such plans. The money has just been received for the erection of a building for an Art Museum. It would be highly advantageous to place such a building close by the Library, perhaps even in connection with it; yet, if no plan can be matured this winter for the enlargement of the Library, or, still better, for a new library building, the Art Museum must be built without reference to the future of the Library, and we shall have missed a great opportunity, the opportunity, namely, to place and plan these two buildings, whose collections naturally illustrate each other, in such a way that each may supplement and support the other, and that at the same time a harmonious and beautiful result may be obtained.

W. C. Lane, '81.

DEPARTMENTS.

SEMITIC.

In the equipment of the Semitic Department valuable improvements have recently been made, and others will soon follow. The professors are assisted in the instruction by Mr. G. A. Reisner, as last year, and by Mr. F. D. Chester. — Maps of Palestine and of Western Asia have been

specially prepared for the courses in history. — Dr. A. P. Peabody has repeated his last year's contribution of two hundred dollars towards the needs of the department. — George Wigglesworth, Esq., has signified his wish to present a collection of stereopticon views, and has requested the instructors to select such views as will be most useful. These will be of special value to the students of Hebrew history. — The departmental library, already much used, is in need of many additions. Its founder, Jacob H. Schiff, Esq., has made an additional gift of five hundred dollars on the condition that some other person or persons shall contribute an equal sum. — The Semitic Museum has recently received several cases of objects from Paris and London. Among these are two additional colored casts of the statues found by De Sarzec at Tello, casts of clay tablets and cylinders and one hundred impressions of carved stone seal cylinders. There are also four original Babylonian building-bricks with inscriptions. Stephen Salisbury, Esq., has made a contribution toward providing these statues with suitable cases for exhibition, and the curator is soliciting further aid for the same object. The museum has just acquired a collection of objects from Syria, including Phoenician glassware and pottery, Druse and Bedouin charms, articles of apparel, etc. — On October 18th Professor J. P. Peters, of Philadelphia, gave in the Jefferson Lecture-room an account of his important excavations at Niffer in 1889-90. The temple of Bel at Niffer was one of the oldest and most famous of the Babylonian edifices, and Dr. Peters brought thence inscriptions from the oldest known Babylonian kings. The photographic views gave to Dr. Peters's audience an excellent idea of the plan and construction of the temple.

D. G. Lyon.

THE CLASSICS: GREEK AND LATIN.

The Greek and Latin departments have recently been formally united, and are in charge of a joint committee of their instructors. The necessary connection of Greek and Latin studies, which makes such consolidation desirable, finds expression among us in a variety of ways. The students who seriously give themselves to one of these languages carry on work in the other. Instruction for Classical students now begins with a course, founded in 1891-2, entitled, Introduction to Classical Philology, consisting of forty lectures, with prescribed reading; the field is outlined and the students are guided to the books and receive hints as to methods of study. All the Classical teachers take part in these lectures. The highest course of instruction, open as a rule only to graduates of at least one year's standing, is the Classical Seminary, conducted by two Directors annually chosen, who represent the Greek and Latin side respectively.

Though Greek and Latin studies, since the extension of the elective system, are not pursued by so large a proportion of the students as formerly, the number of instructors has not been reduced, while, on the other hand, the courses offered, especially to more advanced students, have been much increased both in number and in variety. There are now three professors of Greek, three of Latin, one of Classical Philology; an assistant professor of Greek and Latin, an instructor in Greek and Latin, a tutor and two instructors in Latin, and an instructor in Greek, — thirteen in all (two professors being on leave of absence in 1892-3). With but two or three exceptions, no teacher confines himself to a single grade of work; all the professors take some part in the more elementary courses, and instruction for graduate students is given by at least nine of the thirteen officers enumerated.

A spirit of cordial coöperation characterizes the Classical Department, and this has led to organization and coördination in the courses of instruction. The courses are graded with due reference to the proficiency of students, and though not all are given every year, the more elementary ones are annually repeated, and the others recur after short intervals. They severally aim to realize leading ideas, and the methods of instruction naturally differ according to the controlling principle. Groupings may be made of courses designed mainly for developing the power of reading the languages; of courses for composition, written and oral, and for grammar as practically applied; of courses for reading the great authors, — some of these cover the entire works of an author (Æschylus, Aristophanes, Homer, Catullus, etc.); of courses for the study of other branches of Classical Philology, — as ancient philosophy, political and literary history, religion, life and manners, art and archaeology, comparative philology, scientific grammar and dialects, epigraphy, palaeography, etc.; finally, of courses for research, in which miscellaneous topics are investigated.

The instruction for graduate students is technical and special; the courses are professional in the sense that they aim to train teachers by first making sound Classical scholars of them. They are in part courses of orientation, in part of exploration, and they teach methods of research by a combination of theory and practice. The resort of graduate students in Classics to the University has distinctly increased of late. It is a noteworthy fact that, with one exception, the present twelve members of the Classical Seminary are Masters of Arts, and that several of them have taught in colleges. Not a few graduate students from other colleges are attracted to the more advanced courses designed for undergraduates, finding in them, even where the subject-matter is familiar, many new and enlightening points of view.

Special courses upon methods of elementary Greek and Latin instruction, with lectures and practical exercises, are conducted by officers of the department in connection with the Courses for Teachers lately established by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

As ought to be the case, most of the courses — those that most frequently recur, upon which the greatest stress is laid by the department — are the courses for the reading of authors from the point of view of literature. On the Greek side these courses are planned, first, to deepen and extend the new student's knowledge of Homer, to introduce him to Attic oratory and the drama, and to acquaint him with the historic Socrates; then, in the Sophomore year, to continue and expand this work, separate courses being provided for students who cannot carry on their Greek beyond the second year, and for Honor candidates. In the reading courses designed for Juniors, Seniors, and Graduate students additional authors are taken up in their complete works, or in selected masterpieces.

The following paragraph, kindly furnished by one of the Latin instructors, describes the aims and work of that branch of the department: "The idea of the present arrangement of Latin courses is to secure, first, some considerable facility in reading Latin. Ten years ago courses for this purpose were offered, but they stood apart from the others, as if a man might do good work in literature or in scientific investigation without facility in reading. Now, however, the whole of the entrance examination is directed to testing the candidate's grasp of the language. In the Freshman year's work the ordinary student is still further instructed in reading the language as a living one. Horace's Odes, which require a great deal of outside illustration, are therefore reserved for later study, and Terence is used with Livy and Cicero in the first year's work. Further opportunity for thus acquiring a grasp upon the language is offered in the first half of Latin 1 and 2. But for advanced students, even in the Freshman year, and for all in the second half of the next year, some literary study is provided. After this stage of advancement has been reached, half courses are open in Pliny's Letters, Juvenal's or Horace's Satires, Catullus, Plautus, Lucretius, and the elements of Roman philosophy. Then the student passes from these, or such of these as he chooses, and takes more advanced work, such as the beginning of scientific investigation or a deeper knowledge of literature."

It is an impression among the officers of the Classical Department, most of whom have been long in the service, that on the whole a greater proficiency is attained by students in Classics than was the case until lately. It is, at all events, a fact that the examination papers set for

Final Honors (for Seniors and graduates) fifteen years ago are now often found hardly searching enough for the Second-Year Honor examinations, and that the Second-Year Honor papers of the present day are in several particulars more difficult than were the old Final Honor papers. Students show a firmer grasp upon the language, a wider reading, and above all a more intelligent interest in their subject.

Within two years the efficiency of the work of the department has been greatly promoted by the establishment of the Classical Department Library, at present comfortably housed in two large rooms on the lower floor of Harvard Hall. One room is used for the Seminary. The Library now contains over 3,000 volumes, comprising not only the more important books of reference, carefully chosen editions of all the Classical authors, but also all books prescribed for collateral reading, as well as many of those needed in the courses of special research and in the Classical Seminary. The Library is open day and evening, and is abundantly used by both teachers and students. In the adjacent large lecture-room are kept an excellent oxyhydrogen lantern and a collection of over fifteen hundred photographic slides, intended mainly for use in the courses on Greek and Roman life and manners. The lantern is much used by instructors in subjects where the appeal to the eye can aid verbal description. There is other illustrative material in the same room, or elsewhere, — models of Tanagra figurines, a few casts of statues and reliefs (in part from the proceeds of the Greek play in 1881), maps, and many photographs. The department owes the Library and the equipment of the lecture-room to several friends of Classical studies, for the most part graduates of the College. By means of the income of a fund of \$6,000, — the gift of members of the Class of 1856, — it has been possible to start and continue a department periodical publication, viz.: the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* (Ginn & Co., Boston), which is now in its fourth year. The *Studies* is edited by a committee chosen by the Classical instructors, and contains original contributions to Classical philology from instructors, students, and graduates, and occasionally from other persons.

J. H. Wright.

ENGLISH.

It has hitherto been an unfortunate necessity which allowed the important introductory course in Anglo-Saxon to be given only in alternate years. In fact, now that Anglo-Saxon is required for Honors in English, the old status would be intolerable. Through the appointment, however, of A. C. Garrett, Ph. D., '92, as Assistant in Anglo-Saxon, the course in question can be given every year.

The department is making efforts to raise the standard of scholarship

to a higher university level. In these ways, notably, these efforts appear: (1) in the increased opportunity offered good students to substitute elective work for prescribed; (2) by new courses intended primarily for graduate students; (3) by a growing acceptance of the comparative point of view in the treatment of literary topics.

(1.) For Sophomores who have passed Freshman English with credit, a course in composition is offered, counting as the equivalent of prescribed Sophomore English and a half-course of elective study. Constructed on the same general lines as the prescribed work, this elective course encourages more distinctly literary writing, and adds to the requirements of the prescribed course a certain number of daily themes. The course is in the charge of Messrs. Gates and Lovett. For Seniors who have passed with credit in the prescribed argumentative composition of the Junior year, there is a more advanced half-course in the same species of writing offered by Mr. Baker. The significance of these two courses in pointing to an ultimate, if 'not perhaps very early, abolishment of all prescribed English, seems clear. That the students welcome the tendency appears from the fact that very nearly all Sophomores who were eligible have chosen the elective, and harder, course.

(2.) Among the courses offered by the English Department primarily for graduate students, there are three entirely new. Assistant Professor Kittredge gives one on Early English and the Metrical Romances; Professor Hill one on "The best work of the best English poets of the century," — Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, and Browning; Mr. Gates conducts a course of research on English Literature in its relation to German Literature, from 1790 to 1830.

(3.) In Professor Kittredge's new course, the comparative point of view is so largely insisted upon that students who elect it *must* possess some familiarity with Middle English and Old French, and in addition find knowledge of Middle High German very valuable. The title of Mr. Gates's course of research evidences its "comparative" nature; and several other courses — notably those dealing with the predecessors of Chaucer, with the Elizabethan dramatists, and with the development of English literary criticism, respectively — depart, in their search for origins, from the somewhat external and shifting limits of a single nationality. This tendency towards a more cosmopolitan treatment of literature is certainly in accord with the methods of modern science, and would seem a valuable complement to that more purely literary method of treating a national classic as a lone star with a peculiar lustre in a peculiar firmament peculiarly all its own.

J. B. Fletcher, '87.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Omitting English, the work in Modern Languages is divided among seven more or less distinct departments, — German, Germanic Philology, French, Italian, Spanish, Romance Philology, and Comparative Literature. These departments offer the very large number of sixty-one courses and half-courses, given by twelve professors and assistant professors, and five instructors. The enumeration of departments, moreover, gives but an imperfect idea of the range of our modern language instruction; for within these departments the following languages are taught: Old High German, Middle High German, Modern German, Gothic, Old Saxon, Icelandic, Low Latin, Old French, Modern French, Provençal, Italian, and Spanish. This is a very gratifying list; and yet the experienced eye will detect at once several serious gaps in the round of studies which the University should aim to offer. For example, we have but one course in the Scandinavian tongues, — *i. e.*, Icelandic, or Old Norse; not a single course in the modern Low German languages; not one in the Slavic idioms; none in Celtic; and none in Portuguese or in Catalan. When one reflects upon the extent and value of Norse, and Swedish, and Dutch, and Russian, and Celtic, and Portuguese literatures; and upon the number of persons of all these nationalities now to be found in the United States, he cannot but regret that the resources of the University are insufficient for providing at least elementary instruction in them.

Coming now to a more detailed examination of the teaching in Modern Languages, we find it naturally falling under two heads, — linguistic and literary. The linguistic courses, again, are of two kinds, — elementary, or practical; and philological, or scientific. In the former, the student is given that general acquaintance with idioms which will make it possible for him to read them easily, and to some extent to write and speak them. In the latter, he is initiated into the science of language, and trained in the methods of philological study and investigation.

Naturally, the back-bone of the work in modern languages is the teaching of literature. And here, again, two distinct aims are kept in view. For the younger, especially the undergraduate students, the all-important thing is acquaintance with the masterpieces of modern literature, with those classic works which best express the culture and the aspirations of the modern world. Ample provision is made for giving this. In German, French, Italian, Spanish, a variety of courses deal with both the general history of these literatures and the more famous writers and their works.

Maturer persons, however, desire something more than an acquaintance, however perfect, with great writers and their productions. They

desire to inquire into the laws that govern the evolution of literatures, into the relation of literatures to the general culture of the peoples producing them, and into the inter-relations of literatures among themselves. These are scientific, rather than humanistic ends ; and in attaining them, the methods of science must be adopted. The courses offered by the various Modern Language departments to graduate students show a general recognition of the desirability of fostering these profounder studies. Relatively to the total number of courses offered, a very large number have this for their object. Of course, the number of students taking them is comparatively small. Yet it is highly encouraging to see how many such students are already upon the ground, and how their number increases from year to year. If once we can fill the gaps of which I have spoken, Harvard may fairly hope to become attractive to graduates of the other colleges of the country, as alone among American universities furnishing both philological and literary instruction of the highest quality in the whole range of modern European languages.

Arthur Richmond Marsh, '83.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

In 1890-91 courses of instruction were established for teachers and persons intending to become teachers. These courses were offered to men who are graduates of colleges or scientific schools and to other persons of suitable age and attainments under the same conditions as those which govern admission to the Graduate School. During the first year these courses could not be counted toward a degree. Last winter the Faculty decided to place the courses on the history and theory of education, and the course on supervision, organization, and management of schools, among the regular college electives. Henceforth, they may be counted for a degree in Arts, and, under certain restrictions, they are offered to graduates and undergraduates alike. This was done in recognition of the great value of the study of education to all college students, as well as of its special importance to those who intend to become teachers. Two classes of discipline are provided : —

I. The future teacher needs to become a student of mind through Psychology, and then, having learned to observe how intelligence develops, how knowledge is acquired, and how character is evolved, he formulates the general principles of a method of teaching in harmony with these processes. He then studies the application of these principles in the actual work of successful teachers. To furnish this training a course in Psychology for teachers is provided and the psychological basis of method is one of the special topics in the course in theory. For the application of these principles, students have had an opportunity to

study the special methods of teaching the several academic subjects through a series of short courses on the teaching of Greek, Latin, German, French, English, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Zoölogy, and Geography, by representatives from the corresponding departments in the college. These lectures on special methods were last year open to the public, and a very large number of persons attended them. Through the courtesy of school officers and teachers our students are also permitted to study the teaching in the schools of Cambridge, and of other cities in the vicinity of the University, and this opportunity of direct contact with instruction in the schools is highly prized.

II. But the student needs to widen his educational horizon. He needs to look upon existing school systems and practices in the light of their historical evolution and in the light of comparative study. To this end a course in the history of education is provided which makes the student acquainted with the educational ideals of the past, and their effect upon the development of the individual and of society. Prepared by his historical study, and by his study of psychology and of method, the student of education and teaching is led to look upon present theories, systems, and practices appreciatively, so as to make a just estimate of their value.

The course on organization, management, and supervision obliges the student to bring to bear all his previous training upon a comparative study of our city and State school systems (not less than three different city and three different State school systems are examined), and upon the school systems of England, France, and Germany. So far as American city systems are concerned, this course is again illustrated in part by the systems of the cities in our immediate vicinity, which our students have an opportunity to study in actual operation.

Students who do not intend to teach will not usually care to take all the work offered in these courses, just as they may not care to take all the courses offered in any other department; but the importance of a study of education for all college men is coming to be more clearly recognized. We are gradually becoming convinced that "The subject which includes all other subjects, and therefore the subject in which the education of every one should culminate, is the Theory and Practice of Education."

College men are especially chosen to assist in the general direction of educational affairs wherever they go. Their leadership should be controlled by definite aims clearly conceived, by equally clear and definite recognition of the practical difficulties to be overcome. The new courses on Education and Instruction will always be of special interest to future teachers; but they have also been established in order that every college man might have an opportunity to study the history, theory, and art of

education, and through such study obtain an insight into an important function of society, an insight which fits him both for the intelligent supervision of the education of his own children, and for rational and progressive leadership in educational affairs in the community.

Paul H. Hanus.

MATHEMATICS.

The unusually large number of students who took courses in Mathematics last year is fully equaled by the number enrolled this year. The first course in Calculus has about the same number of students as last year (74), while the second course is larger than it has ever been before (38 men). This fact indicates a probable increase of students next year in the higher courses, where some increase is already observable. The number of resident graduate students in Mathematics is twenty-seven out of the total of a hundred and ninety-one graduate students in Cambridge, and the average of ability and attainment of these students seems unusually high. The Mathematical Seminary, which has not been held since 1886-87, has now been reestablished upon an improved basis. The object of the Seminary is to give students instruction in preparing and delivering lectures on topics not usually treated in any of the courses. This year the subjects are taken from Geometry. At the close of the lecture, the solution of problems that have been proposed by the members and duly announced is taken up. The Seminary counts as a half-course toward the degree of A. B. or A. M., and is under the direction of Dr. Bôcher. Of the higher courses, many of which are not given every year, the following are given this year: Theory of Algebraic Curves; Quaternions (second course); Trigonometric Series, Introduction to Spherical Harmonics, Potential Function; Theory of Functions (both courses); Higher Algebra; Problems in the Mechanics of Rigid Bodies; Wave Motion; and among the courses of research, Curvilinear Coördinates and Lamé's Functions; Qualitative Algebra and the Algebra of Logic.

W. F. Osgood, '86.

ENGINEERING.

The operations of the department of Engineering have been very materially extended this year, not only by increasing the number of professional specialties in which instruction is given, but also by increasing the equipment and by essential advances in the courses of study required by those specialties. The course in Civil and Topographical Engineering has been completely reorganized and so arranged as to change materially a considerable portion of the work of the third and fourth years. These changes have been made for the purpose of specializing those subjects which, in the aggregate, form the purely technical portion of the course, in order to bring them into condition for more effective treatment. The

rapid advance of the engineering profession during the past few years has resulted in a very marked differentiation into specialties, in each of which some particular subject of mathematical and experimental research forms the most prominent feature. The hydraulic engineer must have such familiarity with the laws governing the motion and flow of water and air that he may treat with facility all problems affected by them which arise in his professional practice. The methods of utilization of energy in water powers, and of the transmission of energy over long distances from its source to points of distribution, which are intimately connected with the economic and industrial development of the country, require thorough treatment of an advanced character and are common to the training of hydraulic and mechanical engineers. The study of the science of energy in its transformation from the kinetic state in fuel to its useful application in steam and other heat engines forms an indispensable element in the education of every civil, mechanical, and electrical engineer.

In like manner, the engineer engaged in those branches of construction which necessitate the use of iron and steel must not only possess a thorough knowledge of the elasticity and ultimate resistance of those materials, as produced in large quantities and fabricated for his purposes, but he must also be familiar with the influences of the various processes of manufacture and the effects of shop manipulation. Again, the subject of foundations, sub-aqueous work and tunnels, forms a specialty requiring a knowledge of the nature and use of certain materials and processes of an intensely technical character, which the best general treatment is too superficial to supply. The same observation applies to such other specialties as Railroad Engineering, Highway Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, and so on throughout all the branches of mechanical design, construction, and operation, which, collectively, constitute the wide field of engineering. The work of the department has, therefore, been so planned as to bring into prominence those technical subjects on which engineering specialties mainly rest.

In pursuance of this plan, it is the intention to treat the rational or theoretical bases of those subjects in an advanced and comprehensive manner, and at the same time to show their application to the practical work of engineering by means of actual designs and detailed investigations or discussions of existing structures and machines. Two new instructors have been appointed to develop, under the supervision of the head of the department, the growing specialties or sub-departments of Sanitary Engineering and Highway Engineering. It is intended that these special branches of study shall be pursued in a manner consistent with the general principles already enunciated, so that the influence of what is done here may aid in the formation of a correct public sentiment in regard to the works of which they treat.

The course in Electrical Engineering, closely allied to Mechanical Engineering, will be conducted on the same general principles which govern the course in Civil Engineering. Its equipment has been put in a state of excellent efficiency by the acquisition of a very complete working laboratory, the gift of Mrs. B. S. Rotch, by means of which students pursuing the course are enabled to supplement their analytical training by practice in the actual technical operations of the electrical engineer. The development of those portions of the courses of Electrical and Civil Engineering which are common to Mechanical Engineering will be pressed as actively as the facilities of the Lawrence Scientific School and the privileges enjoyed by it in the Rindge Manual Training School will permit.

The duties of the profession exact from those who discharge them an accurate theoretical knowledge of what may be called the Natural Philosophy of Engineering, as well as the faculty of applying that knowledge with a well-trained judgment to the problems of actual practice, and the best efforts of the department will be exerted to qualify its students to meet both those demands. At the same time, there will be no sacrifice whatever of those portions of the course of study which contribute to the general cultivation of the young men pursuing it. The amount of time devoted to the study of purely technical subjects is neither increased nor diminished, but is more advantageously employed. In order to make provision, as far as possible, for needs which may hereafter arise, it has been considered a matter of much importance to incorporate in the course such a selection of subjects, and so to treat them, as to form a foundation broad enough for any future development, either along the lines already laid down, or along others which it may hereafter be found advisable to follow.

William H. Burr.

GEOLOGY.

This branch of instruction has for some years had substantially the compact department organization which, by a recent vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has been provided for all the departments under the charge of that faculty. This important change has not therefore in any considerable way affected the work in Geology. The aim of the department for some years has been to provide in the first place for thorough academic training in the rather wide field of learning included within the domain of the science of the earth. As everywhere else within the limits of the University, its progress has been hindered by the lack of money. During the past year, however, owing to the opportune gift of twenty-five hundred dollars by Col. Charles Fairchild, '58, to be used for immediate needs, together with the addition of some means from the general funds

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of the University, the department has been able to strengthen its work. Three assistants have been added to its corps, and by their aid the instruction has been made more thorough than in previous years. This help has enabled the instructors in this department to go farther than before in preparing men at graduation, or soon after, to make their living in Mining, in Geological Surveying, or in teaching the science. For several years students have now and then been provided with special training which has enabled them to go from the Senior Class to profitable occupations. Experience has shown that this end can be attained without seriously trespassing on the field of general culture which the academic student should keep well tilled.

An important part of the work in this department is done during the summer season. In the long vacation there are three courses taught in Geology, one of which continues for the whole of this free time. The work is so arranged that the student can, in the course of four summers, obtain a training in the practical matters of the science equivalent in the labor given and in the profit won from it to more than a year of ordinary study in the College or in the Professional Schools; in fact, the most important portion of the instruction given in the department of Geology is afforded by this continuous field-work.

During the last academic year five graduates of the University, who received their training in this department, have been appointed to Professorships of Geology, and two others to places as instructors in that science. The names and stations of these gentlemen are as follows: A. P. Brigham, Professor of Geology, Colgate University; Collier Cobb, Assistant Professor of Geology, in charge of the department, University of North Carolina; G. L. Collie, Professor of Geology, Beloit College; L. S. Griswold, Assistant, Harvard; H. B. Kummel, Instructor, Chicago; R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Professor of Economic Geology, Chicago; and R. S. Tarr, Assistant Professor of Geology, in charge of the department at Cornell.

N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62.

THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Bruce Photographic Telescope, mentioned in the October number of this magazine, is now nearly ready to be mounted, and the foundations of the building which is to contain it are in course of construction. This building will stand in the northern part of the Observatory grounds, near the fire-proof building for the storage of photographic plates and other records, the exterior of which is now completed. It will be ready for occupancy in a few months.

A pier has recently been erected west of the main building, near Concord Avenue, for the fifteen-inch reflector provided by Mrs. Draper. The instrument will be mounted in a fixed position for the purpose of photographing the region immediately surrounding the pole. These photographs will be employed in studying the minute changes in the direction of the Earth's axis which occasion the phenomena known as precession and nutation.

Another species of change, in consequence of which the Earth's axis varies its position in the Earth itself to a small extent, and thus occasions a variation in terrestrial latitudes, has long been suspected, and its existence has been recently demonstrated. It is certain that such variations occur in brief periods of time, and it is possible that there may be also a progressive change exhibiting itself only in the comparison of observations made at long intervals. The latitude of the Observatory has been repeatedly determined, and as the oldest of these determinations was made nearly half a century ago, it appears desirable that the process should now be repeated in order to detect any slowly progressive change which may be occurring. For this purpose, two piers have been built in the western part of the grounds for a transit instrument constructed with great care under the direction of Professor W. A. Rogers, who will make the observations upon a system which he has planned. After this determination has been made, it is proposed to send the instrument to the Peruvian station of the Observatory, near Arequipa, where similar investigations can be begun with it.

E. C. Pickering, S. B., '65.

PHYSICS.

The department of Physics exemplifies the advantages of the elective system to a remarkable degree. More than three hundred students attend the various courses this year in the Physical Laboratory; and the old recitation and lecture methods which characterized the required system have given place to that closer attention to the subject and attention to detail which belong to laboratory methods. By the recitation or lecture method a student can neglect his work until the eve of an examination; but laboratory courses require constant work throughout the year.

Students who return from Germany state that there is no physical laboratory on the Continent which is the superior of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. And it is believed that the laboratory courses are more systematically arranged and provided with better apparatus for instruction than the foreign laboratories. A student, however, is imbued with a spirit of research in Germany. The desire in America to get into active life as soon as possible restricts the number of men who are willing to

devote several years after graduation to research. The new practical applications of science are reducing, even in Germany, the small band of workers in the higher fields of pure research. It can be said to-day, what could never have been said before in the history of Harvard University, that a student who has been through the systematic laboratory courses in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory can have as good opportunities for research as are presented in any laboratory in the world. What we need is the German enthusiasm for research, and this will come when the graduate students perceive that the professors and instructors not only teach but investigate.

The principal scientific work of the Laboratory of late has been in the subjects of Heat and Magnetism. Certain papers have already been published, and others are in course of preparation on these subjects. A paper from the Laboratory on the subject of the magnetization of iron by currents which oscillate in millionths of a second has been noticed by various observers in Germany. The work was repeated at Cambridge, England, in Gratz, and also at the University of Christiania, and the results of the paper confirmed.

The late Mr. Lowell once said to the writer that what Harvard University needs most at present are some "laziures," by which he implied that the production of the highest philosophic work demands a certain amount of leisure and a certain freedom from the routine work of teaching. If higher scientific work and research to a large amount is to be secured in America, "laziures" must be established, and enthusiasm stimulated by larger funds for research.

John Trowbridge, S. B., '65.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The new academic year has brought with it about the usual number of students in the more elementary courses in Chemistry, and a noticeable increase in the number in the higher courses. The required Freshman course is, as usual, being given by Professor Cooke; and the large new lecture-room in Boylston Hall proves to be none too capacious to accommodate the five hundred first-year men who attend these lectures. The most elementary elective course, Chemistry B, has been chosen by seventy-two men, and is under the charge of Mr. J. Torrey, Jr. The comprehensive course upon general chemistry, designated Chemistry 1 in the *Catalogue*, is given as usual by Professor Jackson, and has been elected by one hundred and thirty-seven students. This crowd, together with the thirty-five men who are studying Qualitative Analysis (Chemistry 3) under Professor H. B. Hill, quite fills the eastern laboratory on the second floor, and makes the proper ventilation of the room a problem of great

difficulty. Of the twenty-seven men who have elected Quantitative Analysis (Chemistry 4 and 4a), nineteen are taking their first year in the subject, while eight are studying more advanced problems, such as silicate analyses, gas analysis, and the determination of sugar. The private laboratory connected with this department was completely and most conveniently rearranged during the early part of the autumn.

The systematic course upon organic chemistry (Course 5), which is always in charge of Professor Hill, finds ample and very comfortable accommodation for its nineteen members in the admirable new laboratory upon the second floor, above the largest lecture-room. This laboratory will be described in a future article in the *Magazine*. Here, as elsewhere throughout the whole building, the proper ventilation of the room is a serious problem. The courses called Chemistry 6 and 8 are both being given by Professor Cooke during the present year. The former, which treats of thermo-chemistry, is chosen by eight students; and the latter, which treats of the history and philosophy of chemistry, is chosen by twenty. The three courses on mineralogy, Chemistry 2, 2a, and 7, are being given at the Mineralogical Museum, the first two by Dr. Huntington and the last by Professor Cooke. Thirty-seven students have elected the first course, twelve the second, and six the third.

Besides the research work which is being carried on by the instructors, twelve advanced students, some of whom are also assistants, are conducting various original researches, the more important results of which will be published. Professor Jackson and his assistants are continuing the study of the derivatives of tribromdinitrobenzol, as well as of turmerol and other products obtained from turmeric. Professor Hill, assisted by several graduates, is devoting much time to the study of the derivatives of methyl pyromucic acid, which was discovered by him not long ago. Several graduate students are working upon atomic weights, and the writer is continuing his revision of the atomic weights of barium, strontium, and calcium. The publications of the laboratory during the past year have been less extensive than usual, since there is a large body of work in each of its departments which is not as yet quite ready for the press.

While the instructors of chemistry thoroughly appreciate the great thoughtfulness and liberality of the Corporation in repairing Boylston Hall, they all recognize the fact that no amount of patching can convert the building into a chemical laboratory which can be compared with many structures at home and abroad. Next to the need of a new library and reading-room, such an addition seems to the writer to be the most pressing want of the University.

Theo. W. Richards, '86.

BOTANY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The botanical establishment at Cambridge is distinct from that connected with the Arnold Arboretum and the Bussey Institution, although these three coördinate branches work in harmony. The Herbarium, the Botanic Garden, and the Botanical Museum are the three constituent departments at Cambridge.

The Herbarium consisted originally of Professor Gray's private collections, which accumulated to such an extent that it became absolutely impossible for him to care for them properly at his own residence. They were therefore transferred to a fireproof building adjoining his house, which was erected by the late Nathaniel Thayer, and at the time of this transfer the entire collection was given to Harvard College. Since that date, 1867, the collection has increased in many directions, until now in size and importance it stands unrivaled in America. Here are contained the types of North American plants upon which Professor Gray founded the Synoptical Flora, a work left incomplete by him, and left also unfinished by his immediate successor, the late Sereno Watson. The elaboration of the Flora has been intrusted to the present Curator, Dr. B. L. Robinson. The present staff of the Herbarium consists of a Curator, Assistant Curator, and three assistants, all of whom are kept busy in the determination and preservation of the existing collections and of the new accessions.

The Botanic Garden, on whose grounds the Herbarium stands, comprises about seven acres of heavy, clayey soil, upon which, with varying success, the attempt has been made to cultivate type specimens illustrating morphology and North American Botany.

The College year extends from frost until late spring : in other words, the Garden is practically unavailable for the regular College students and graduates during term-time, except so far as the greenhouses for the protection of plants can be utilized ; but, during the summer, classes in Botany meet for study under the direction of the Instructor in Botany, Mr. Ganong, and ample facilities are then and there afforded to any students who care to carry on field examinations. During the past summer, Professor Abbe, who is identified with the Weather Bureau at Washington, has been conducting studies in the Garden regarding the subject of the relations of plants to weather. It should be more widely known that the Garden stands ready for such work during the months when it is less used by undergraduates.

The greenhouses are not imposing either from size or architectural pretensions, but they have been found ample for the cultivation of a small series of economic plants, and for the types illustrating the structure and

form of plants. At present, with the large classes in Elementary Botany, our greenhouses are inadequate to supply the material needed in spring for analysis. This material is obtained in very large quantities from the Bussey Institution at Jamaica Plain. It is an open question whether larger greenhouses in Cambridge would serve any better purpose for our students. Certainly, with the slender means at the command of the Director, such enlargement is impossible.

The present force at the Garden consists of the Head Gardener, who carries out the views of the Director, an Assistant Gardener, and from two to seven laborers, according to the season of the year. The grounds and houses are open to the public from sunrise to sunset every day in the year. On pleasant days in summer it is not an unusual thing to find this privilege taken advantage of by crowds of interested people.

The Botanical Museum consists of the Laboratories, the Ware Collection, and the Economic Collection. These are in the central and adjoining sections of the University Museum, Oxford Street. The Cryptogamic Laboratory occupies the whole of the fifth floor. The Herbarium of Cryptogamic Botany includes the Curtis Collection of Fungi, the Tuckerman Collection of Lichens, and several other valuable collections. The private and class laboratories of Cryptogamic Botany, under the direction of Drs. Farlow and Thaxter, are well equipped with apparatus and other appliances needed for the investigation of the lower plants.

The Phanerogamic Laboratories occupy numerous rooms in different parts of the building, and are capable of accommodating at one time 125 men. Last spring the elementary class, numbering 210, was accommodated in two sections, but with very little room to spare.

Through the great generosity of Mr. H. H. Hunnewell and Mr. Frederick L. Ames, these laboratories have been supplied with needed apparatus for investigation in the various branches of Histology, Physiology, Systematic and Economic Botany. The Laboratories are provided with a small working library, and with a meagre list of current periodicals.

The Economic Collection is not yet ready for exhibition. It is receiving from time to time very large accessions from all parts of the world, and before long a portion of the most characteristic specimens will be placed upon exhibition. The collection of Fossil Plants, extremely valuable on account of its possession of types and from its richness and wide range, is at present stored in the commodious basement, but no attempt will be made to exhibit any of these specimens until the Economic Collection has been partially arranged.

The Ware Collection of Blaschka glass models of flowers occupies the central room of the Museum. It now comprises illustrations of more than three hundred species, together with their analytical details, magni-

fied in such manner as to display all structural features in a perfect manner. During the late winter, one of the artists, Rudolf Blaschka, made a journey to the tropics in company with the Head Gardener, and brought back thence more than a hundred elaborate drawings and other materials for illustrating the more useful plants of hot climates. A little later, he went with Mr. Ganong, the Instructor in Botany, to Arizona, where he examined with the same degree of care the peculiar plants of the desert, then visited California, and returned overland by the way of Colorado, with his portfolio filled with characteristic drawings to be utilized in further modeling. These two artists prepare on an average one hundred models of large size, and three hundred models of details, each year. Their marvelous skill and accuracy are equaled only by the untiring assiduity with which these productions are made.

The Nathaniel Cushing Nash Lecture-room, given to the University by a recent graduate, in memory of his father, is placed in the central section of the Museum, and has the height of two stories. The chairs, which are provided with movable arms for note-books, and are as unlike the uncomfortable benches of former days as can well be imagined, are arranged in tiers in such manner as to secure for each occupant an unobstructed view of the lecture-table. The room is supplied with first-class appliances for lantern projections and demonstrations. Its excellent acoustic properties attest the skill and good judgment of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, under whose advice and with whose constant coöperation, the entire botanical section of the University Museum was planned.

George L. Goodale, M. D., '63.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work done in the Physiological Laboratory now being organized in the Lawrence Scientific School has been chiefly in the line of instruction in the courses, Personal Hygiene and Experimental Physiology. One corner of the Laboratory has been fitted up for chemical work, and here the students have practically studied the various digestive and respiratory processes. The advanced students have been working on the physiology of respiration with the idea of determining the character of the chest and abdominal respiratory movements when at rest, when exercising, when fatigued, when singing, talking, etc. The object has been to study the effects of the different exercises on the development of the chest, lung ventilation and lung capacity. Muscular contraction has been studied by means of the plethysmograph, and the changes of blood-supply determined in relation to muscle exercise and fatigue. Some attention has also been given to the question of the training of quickness (reaction time) by such exercises as fencing and sparring. A large number of

records have been taken of beginners and of experts in these exercises. Later records will be taken to show what advance has been made by the beginners. All the apparatus used in the Laboratory is necessarily especially devised for the work, and is made in the workshop end of the Laboratory by a skilled machinist whose entire time is devoted to fitting up the Laboratory with such apparatus. The Laboratory is now acquiring a full photographic equipment, including an 8×10 Ross Universal Symmetrical lens. It is planned to make a study of the various gymnastic movements and athletic events by means of serial photographs representing the successive phases of the movements.

G. W. Fitz.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY, AND THE ZOÖLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT.

One of the visible signs of growth most likely to attract the attention of the graduate of a few years ago is the increase in the extent of the Museum buildings. To the comparatively small structures of fifteen, or even ten years ago, — to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy on one side and the Peabody Museum of Archaeology on the other, — additions have been made, until at present not much more is required to complete the three-sided inclosure of the quadrangle on which old Divinity Hall faces. Into this vast structure have been brought together, besides the rapidly increasing collections in Zoölogy and Archaeology, the Botanical and Mineralogical exhibits, which are located in part of the Oxford Street front, and the recent collections of the Semitic Department, which are in the Archaeological wing.

The extensive collections in Zoölogy and Palaeontology, known as the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and occupying the whole of the north wing and a part of the Oxford Street front, are now reached by a stairway porch, which faces the quadrangle and occupies the same position as the old entrance from Divinity Avenue, which it replaces. The porch, with its broad staircases, serves a double purpose: it furnishes more light to the central exhibition rooms, and it affords a more suitable and impressive entrance to the public collections. Among the recent changes in this part of the Museum is the opening of two rooms on the first floor, — adjoining the "Synopsis" collection, — in which are exhibited the skeletons of numerous gigantic fossils. On the third floor, in the corner nearest Oxford Street, is the collection representing the animals that inhabit the Atlantic, — in one of the series of rooms devoted to the exhibition of animals inhabiting the great faunal territories. In this room are also to be seen the various apparatus for deep-sea work, — trawls, dredges, nets, etc. These new exhibits form interesting additions to the

parts of the Museum that have long been open to the public. A single remaining room assigned to the Pacific fauna, although containing a large proportion of its final exhibit, has not yet been opened to visitors. The additions to the public collections represent, however, only a small part of the activity of the Museum staff. The work upon the collections not open to the public is constantly progressing, and the more extended investigations of the assistants in charge of them are issued from time to time in such memoirs as Hyatt's "Genesis of the Arietidae," Cabot's "Immature Stages of the Odonata," and Garman's "The Discoboli," while lesser contributions appear in the Museum *Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* has now reached its twenty-fourth volume, and there have been published seventeen volumes of the "Memoirs."

But the untiring energy and devotion of the Curator have not ceased with provisions for these more direct functions of a great public museum. His private means have also been lavishly bestowed in other directions for the advancement of the interests of Zoölogy at Harvard. His earlier explorations of the deep sea, from the United States Coast Survey steamer *Blake* were supplemented last season by the cruise of the United States Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, undertaken at great personal expense, and rewarded by the accumulation of rich collections that will require for their investigation some years of work by the twenty or more specialists in Europe and America to whom they have been assigned. There have already appeared, as the result of this cruise, two *Bulletins* and an elaborate memoir, "Calamocrinus Diomedæ, a new stalked Crinoid, etc., with 32 plates," by Mr. Agassiz, and the crustacea of the expedition are being studied by Dr. Faxon, whose memoir will be illustrated with drawings by the new Museum artist, Mr. M. Westergren.

Mr. Agassiz's liberality in offering to advanced students of the University the opportunity of working at his private Marine Laboratory in Newport has been of the greatest service to the Zoölogical Department since 1877. It has allowed several persons every season to carry on researches and to acquire material for further study. Last year the Laboratory was enlarged in order to afford opportunities to a greater number of students. Additional facilities of a similar kind are provided for students at the United States Fish Commission Laboratory at Wood's Holl, where the Museum has control of two work-tables.

But to return to the Museum. The Oxford Street façade now has two entrances. Over the one to the right is the comprehensive inscription, "University Museum;" that to the left leads to the lecture-rooms and laboratories in Zoölogy and Geology. The graduate of a few years ago would have considerable difficulty in recognizing, under their new numberings, the old courses in Natural History, which may now appear

in one or the other of the three departments — Botany, Zoölogy, and Geology. "N. H. 5" is now "Botany 2" and its companion course "Zoöl. 2," and although the instructors and assistants are not the same, the former student would not fail to recognize that the work was in its scope quite similar to that which he had pursued. "N. H. 6" has now become "Zoölogy 3," and while the material upon which one must work in laying a foundation for his knowledge of Vertebrate Anatomy is much the same as formerly, new and interesting questions are constantly coming up for consideration in this course.

Opportunities for work in Histological Technique and in Embryology have been added and improved. From half a dozen to a dozen men, each striving to gain new light on some zoölogical question, are working side by side in research courses, each a stimulating influence on his companions. The results of their work are published as "Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory," which now number upwards of thirty. These "Contributions" are the most tangible proof of the activity of the Zoölogical Department, and it is for the further development of this work, as well as for more adequate provision for undergraduate courses, that the energies of the department are exerted.

For carrying on such researches, ample material of many kinds is required, and there should be means for studying living animals, and for controlling embryological material such as the department has not yet enjoyed. The aquaria and vivaria, for which rooms have been provided in the zoölogical part of the Museum, need to be well equipped and stocked and looked after. But the present state of the Museum funds does not permit the expenditure necessary for this purpose. The usefulness of the Zoölogical Department and the Museum, in the development of which every true son of Harvard must take real pride when he contemplates what has thus far been accomplished, might be greatly increased if a larger number of the graduates took a personal interest in looking after the needs of the University in this direction.

E. L. Mark.

MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM.

At the time of the publication of the last number of the *Magazine*, one of the recent gifts to the Mineralogical Museum had not been completed. It consists of a very full collection of agates, presented to the cabinet by Dr. W. S. Bigelow. The collection contains over three hundred and fifty large polished specimens representing almost every possible variety of occurrence; and in addition a few "cut stones" and about forty microscope sections. The sections are remarkable for their size, the largest covering an area of more than seven square inches. They are therefore

very valuable for lantern projections, showing many interesting features of the formation. The entire collection is not only valuable as an ornament to the cabinet, but the association of so many different specimens offers an unusual opportunity for a study of the method of formation of the deposits, — a question which on closer examination presents many interesting problems.

It is hardly necessary to add that the numerous gifts of superb and unique mineral specimens which the Museum has recently received not only makes the collection attractive to the public by exhibiting the beauty of the mineral kingdom, but such a collection inspires students with an enthusiasm for the study which might otherwise be lacking. The close association of the various unique collections in the University Museum attracts an ever-increasing number of advanced students for special study in the natural history departments of the University.

The Mineralogical section of the Museum is open to the public, at present, only from 1 to 5 p. m. on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, though admission can usually be had at other times by applying to the janitor. The gems can be seen only by special appointment.

Oliver W. Huntington, '81.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School begins the year with an enrolment of forty-one, — a slight increase over that of recent years. The number of applications received leaves no room for doubt that if the School were to take down the barriers of a strict educational requirement, erected a dozen years ago, its numbers could be increased almost indefinitely. The significance of the present conditions is that while the demand in the direction of a scholarly preparation has been raised beyond that of any other theological school in the country, the number of students has increased, though the increase has been slow and slight. None but holders of the bachelor's degree in Arts are now admitted to candidacy for the degree in Theology, or, as the usage of this School still has it, in "Divinity." A class of special students was early provided to meet exceptional cases, but this class has always been small, and has never once given such causes for anxiety as have arisen in connection with the same class in the College and in several of the Professional Schools. The members of this special class are generally young men of good promise, who are lacking in some part of the technical requirements for the bachelor's degree, but are planning to make up such lack and become candidates in Theology.

The School sees, with especial satisfaction, the growth of its graduate department. Of the forty-one students just now enrolled, sixteen are graduates of eight different theological schools. They come to Cambridge, many of them, in the face of a direct sectarian influence, — which not infrequently goes so far as to threaten their future, — in order to enjoy the wider advantages of culture offered by the School and the University at large. They are allowed a somewhat larger liberty in the choice of their studies and in the disposal of their time than the candidates for a degree, but a no less strict demand is put upon them, that the purposes of their residence shall be fulfilled.

On the other hand, the School sees, with regret and anxiety, the numbers of its candidates for a degree remaining almost constant. A slight increase or diminution from year to year seems to have no significance. The fact remains, that the ministry towards which young men educated in an unsectarian theological school may look for occupation does not supply itself from this School. In the view of this fact, the School is under a constant pressure to lower its standards, to admit badly prepared men, and also women, to its classes. Thus far it has resisted all such attempts to change its character, and shows no signs of yielding. It takes the ground that in education nothing is worth having that is easy to get, and, so far from going back on this proposition, is now considering more seriously than ever before the raising of its tuition fee from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, thus putting itself in this respect on a level with the other departments of the University. Should it decide to take this step, it will be in the hope that young men seriously considering how they can best serve the world will be attracted at the outset to a profession which offers them the widest field of usefulness on the same terms of energy and sacrifice in their preparation which are the conditions of success elsewhere.

E. Emerton, '71.

LAW SCHOOL.

By the recent death of Mrs. Sarah Wheeler Bemis, the Bemis fund of \$50,000, bequeathed by the late George Bemis, Esq., for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship of Public or International Law in the Harvard Law School, is set free. This generous bequest will enable the School to extend its instruction in a field hitherto neglected. No steps have yet been taken to fill the new chair.

The courses of instruction are the same as last year with one addition. James Byrne, Esq., who graduated from the College in 1877, and from the Law School with high distinction in 1882, will give a course on the New York Code of Civil Procedure. This course, which like the one on Massachusetts law is an extra, not counting towards the degree, will

be welcomed for its intrinsic value, and also as evidence of the aim of the School to be a national and not a local institution.

The total number of students in the School is 394. For the tenth consecutive year the catalogue shows an advance over the number of the preceding year. The figures for the eleven years from 1882-83 to 1892-93 are certainly significant: 131, 145, 153, 154, 180, 215, 217, 254, 279, 363, 394. This gain in numbers is all the more gratifying because it has been accompanied by an improvement in the quality of the students. In 1882-83 college graduates made up sixty-six per cent. of those in the School. This year the percentage is seventy-one. Last year for the first time the Harvard graduates in the School were outnumbered by the graduates of all other colleges combined. The preponderance of graduates of other colleges is maintained this year. Of these graduates 21 are from Yale, 14 from Brown, 10 from Amherst, 8 from Bowdoin, 6 from Williams, 5 from Dartmouth, 5 from Michigan, 4 from Princeton, 4 from Bates, 3 from California, and 3 from Iowa. The others represent 33 colleges in this country, England, and France. Hereafter no one not a college graduate will be admitted to the School, even as a special student, unless he passes the entrance examinations in Latin, French, and Blackstone. Last year a rule was adopted requiring all students to pass at the end of their first year in at least three subjects as a condition of remaining in the School. This requirement has just been extended to students of the second and third years. The combined effect of these new regulations can hardly fail to show itself in a still further advance in the quality of the School membership. Indeed, it seems not unreasonable to hope that the Law Faculty may soon see its way to admit as candidates for the degree in Law only those who have already taken the preliminary degree in Arts or Science, or give satisfactory evidence of equivalent mental training. Then the Law School, like the Divinity School and the Graduate School, will be placed upon a true university basis.

J. B. Ames, '68.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The class lists for the catalogue registration in this School show a total of 447 students, including 28 in the graduate department. The first class numbers 174, three more than last year's class. Among the Freshmen are a large number of college men who have not taken degrees. A few of these men will take their A. B.'s in June, 1893, but much the greater number have terminated their connection with college before graduation in order to enter upon their professional study without further delay. The large increase of the number entering under these circumstances seems to be a result of the extension of the required Medical

course. The School building is none too large to accommodate such large classes. The laboratories for Histology and Bacteriology have been enlarged, and additional assistants have been appointed in the departments of Chemistry, Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathology.

The first year's course in Physiology has been extended by a series of Demonstrations by Dr. Howell, who received the degrees of A. B. and Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins, and M. D. from the University of Michigan. He has been Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan for the last three years. His work on Nerve Degeneration after Section, and on the Origin of the Red Blood Corpuscles has a world-wide reputation. He will continue his research work at our School.

The second class meets Dr. W. T. Councilman as Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1878. In the same year he entered the graduate department of the Johns Hopkins University and was subsequently made an instructor in the biological laboratory. From 1880 to 1882 he studied abroad, working chiefly in the hospitals at Vienna, and upon his return engaged in research work at the Johns Hopkins. During this period he held a fellowship by courtesy at the Johns Hopkins, and served as visiting physician and pathologist to the asylum for the insane at the Bay View Almshouse. Upon the organization of the department in pathology at the Johns Hopkins in 1884, Dr. Councilman was appointed associate in pathology, and in 1887 his title was changed to Associate Professor in Anatomy and Associate in Pathology. He has published numerous papers in the medical journals of this country and of Germany, most of them containing the results of original work in pathological histology. The work for which he is best known, perhaps, is a series of investigations into the aetiology of malarial fever. Dr. Councilman was one of the pioneers in the histological work which led to the discovery of the malarial germ, and has published one of the most complete descriptions of the life history of this interesting organism. In a recent monograph upon the "*amoeba dysenteriae*" he has made a similar important contribution to our knowledge of the aetiology and pathological anatomy of tropical, or, as he prefers to call it, amoebic dysentery.

As the School grows the number of applicants for scholarships naturally increases; and since the expenses of another year are added to the cost of the course, the need of more scholarships has become urgent. This year nearly fifty deserving applicants were disappointed. This state of things makes the gift to the School of \$5,000, which has just been announced, particularly acceptable. The gift is from Mrs. Anne M. Sweet-

ser, and the scholarship thus founded is to be known as the Isaac Sweetser Scholarship.

Chas. P. Worcester, '83.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The present year is one of continued prosperity for the Dental School. The students number 54, three more than last year, which, previous to this time, was the largest class ever registered. The three-years' course is now in full operation, the classes being distinctly divided for the first time. Additional instructors in Operative Dentistry have been appointed for the Junior Class, and are proving of much advantage to the School, as hereby the Senior instructors have more time to attend to the graduating Class. For several years the classes have been too large to receive the best attention from only one instructor. The large classes make all feel more keenly the restricted limits of the quarters the School now occupies. The operating hall is tested to its full capacity, and much inconvenience is experienced for want of more room and more light.

The joint committee of the Alumni and Faculty arranged for a public meeting to be held at noon, November 30, in Horticultural Hall, Boston. A circular letter, signed by many prominent graduates, and other citizens, was widely distributed, and at the time appointed, despite bad weather, a good-sized audience assembled. President Eliot presided, beside him being seated Bishop Brooks, Dr. T. H. Chandler, the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, and Prof. H. P. Bowditch. President Eliot, after calling the meeting to order, said, in part: —

"The object of this meeting is to increase public interest in the work of the Dental Department of Harvard University. The School wants a good building, designed especially for its use and in a suitable position not far removed from the Medical School. It has no means of obtaining such a building except by arousing the interest of the public in the work of the profession and the School. Now, people who are urged to promote that object will naturally ask a fundamental question, namely, What public good does skilful dentistry do? Let me try to answer that question. In the first place, it stops pain, prevents pain, and removes the apprehension of pain. In the second place, good dentistry supplies available substitutes for the natural teeth when lost, thus prolonging the capacity to eat various foods, and preserving the outline of the face and the power of clear enunciation. Thirdly, modern dentistry goes much beyond operations on the teeth. It is nowadays well understood that many bodily disturbances may proceed from the teeth; thus, headache is often caused by defects or obscure inflammations in the teeth. The specialist in nervous diseases is often able to declare to the patient that it is not his treatment that is wanted, but the dentist's.

"The Harvard Dental School has now been in existence twenty-four years,

and during all that period has been steadily raising its standard and expanding its instruction. It demands an examination for admission, three full years of study and thorough examinations for graduation. At first, and for several years, the instructors in the School were well-known men taken from the profession in Boston ; but latterly the instructors, with the single exception of the dean, Dr. Chandler, whose connection with the School dates from the year 1869, have all been graduates of the School, as well as practitioners of established repute. The School began without the least endowment, and had to hire the bare rooms in which instruction was first given. Later it borrowed money to buy a house, — a transaction which ultimately caused it the loss of several thousand dollars. For the past few years it has enjoyed the hospitality of the Medical Department of Harvard University, occupying some rooms in the old Medical School on North Grove Street. To-day it has an endowment of about \$22,000 and a gross income of about \$14,000. It is out of debt, and is self-supporting ; but it has no building of its own, and its operating rooms and laboratories are but ill suited to these uses.

"It is remarkable among the departments of the University for the number of its foreign students. Last year there were eight foreign students out of a total of 51. Year before last there were 12 foreigners out of 44 students ; this year nine out of 54. In some years the Dental School has more European students than all the other departments of the University together. They are drawn to it, of course, by the excellence of its instruction and the prestige of its degree. Still from another point of view the Dental School deserves well of this community. It has maintained for years a Dental Infirmary in which thousands of patients are annually treated under the direction of expert instructors, and without any charge except the cost of materials. This is a great charity, — a means of relieving and preventing pain for thousands of persons who would otherwise be unable to secure proper treatment. I submit that it is now time that a helping hand should be extended to the School by the community it has so long served."

Dr. Bowditch, the next speaker, urged the importance of providing suitable quarters for the Dental School. He said, in part : —

"How much of the comfort of our lives is due to good dentistry few of us are inclined to question. A great many of us succeed in keeping out of the doctor's hands for many years at a time, but few of us escape a periodical visit to the dentist. Owing to the fact that the dental students follow most of the courses of the Medical School during the first year, it falls to my lot to meet the candidates for the dental degree at the beginning of their professional career, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to the serious and earnest way in which most of them enter upon their work. . . . There is, indeed, an excellent reason why serious-minded and eager students should flock to the Dental School from every part of the world ; the fact, namely, that the instruction given there is of a far higher grade than in corresponding schools in foreign countries. Travelers in Europe can all testify to the high estimation in which American dentists are held, and it need not surprise us, therefore, to find in the Dental School catalogues for the last two years the names of students from

England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as from various parts of the United States and Canada. In fact, the Dental School easily leads the University in the relative number of its foreign students. A school which can thus carry the name and fame of Harvard into the uttermost parts of the earth ought surely not to appeal in vain to the friends of our great University, and I am sure it will not appeal in vain. The necessary funds will unquestionably be subscribed. What we have now to consider is the quickest and best method of obtaining subscriptions. Those who have successfully engaged in work of this sort agree, I think, that nothing will take the place of a personal appeal by those who are fully informed of the need to be supplied."

President Eliot read a letter from Col. Henry Lee, in which, while expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, he subscribed \$1,000 towards the building fund. Dr. McKenzie spoke on the modesty and humaneness of dentistry, and was followed, in brief remarks, by Governor Russell, by Alderman Weston Lewis, and by Bishop Brooks. On motion of Dr. J. Collins Warren the following executive committee was appointed to have charge of the work in hand: Hon. Roger Wolcott, Col. Henry Lee, Dr. J. Collins Warren, Rev. E. A. Horton, Dr. Fred C. Shattuck, Col. W. A. Tower, Hon. Oliver Ames, Dr. Morrill Wyman, Dr. B. E. Cotting, Hon. Henry H. Sprague, Hon. S. N. Aldrich, A. Shuman, Dr. H. P. Walcott, Col. Albert A. Pope, Martin Brimmer, Esq., William Endicott, Jr., E. W. Hooper, Esq., Dr. T. H. Chandler, Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, Dr. Eugene H. Smith, Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, Dr. Washburn E. Page, Dr. William H. Potter.

STUDENT LIFE.

THE POLITICAL CLUBS.

Democratic.

Towards the close of last term, the approach of the presidential election and the formation of the Republican Club led the Democratic students of the University to think that they ought to have an active organization for the campaign. Accordingly, a call for a mass meeting, signed by representatives of the various departments and classes, was issued; and on May 18 the meeting was held in Holden Chapel, which was filled to overflowing. Enthusiasm prevailed, and an organization was easily effected under the name "The Democratic Campaign Club of Harvard University." A short constitution was adopted, declaring the object of the club to be "to enlist Democratic members of the University in active work for the promotion of the success of the Democratic party, its principles and candidates, in the approaching national contest." The officers chosen were a President, one Vice-President from the Law School,

one from the Graduate Department, and one from each of the four classes of the College, and a Secretary and Treasurer (one office afterwards divided). The Executive Committee consisted of seven members, including the President and the Secretary and Treasurer. No other business meetings were held last term, and the attempt to hold a public meeting, to be addressed by prominent Harvard Democrats, failed through the approach of Commencement and our inability to secure the speakers desired. Members were, however, put to work writing campaign documents during the summer; two of them wrote each a chapter of the Campaign Text Book published by the National Committee. A printed circular explaining the Massachusetts law on registration was also sent to the members shortly before the opening of the present term; and a list of speakers for small meetings was given to the State Committee, at their request.

From the end of September the Club became very active. Three business meetings were held. A few members were invited to make speeches, — the managers of the State campaign, however, showing a wise caution in this respect. A canvass of the University was made to increase the membership and to get out the men qualified to vote, a Canvassing Committee and a Committee on Registration being appointed for these purposes. Besides the joint debates with the Republican Club of Harvard and with the Economy Club of Cambridgeport, four large public meetings were held — two in Sanders Theatre, on Sept. 30 and Oct. 7; one in Union Hall, Cambridgeport, on Oct. 24; and a Harvard Mass Meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Nov. 4. Among the speakers at the several meetings were Parke Godwin, Esq., of New York, Mayor Matthews, of Boston, '75, Dr. William Everett, '59, Josiah Quincy, '80, Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, Patrick A. Collins, L. S., Wm. Schofield, '79, L. McK. Garrison, '88, James B. Carroll, John E. Fitzgerald, and George Fred Williams.

The Club paid little attention to parades, after it had become known that the Democrats were not going to have any big parade in Boston. The delegates to the Convention of Democratic Clubs held in New York, October 4, found their experience a pleasant and instructive one; and altogether the contest into which we were brought with active political managers and the knowledge we obtained of active political work failed to sustain the idea that the men and their work are alike to be avoided. On the contrary, it strengthened the feeling with which we started out, that there is no field where college men can put their equipment to better use; and that there is no incompatibility between one's membership in a university like Harvard and a dignified participation in political affairs, even in a strictly partisan way.

The Club was not intended to be a permanent organization; accord-

ingly, it was voted at a business meeting, held Dec. 2, that, having fulfilled its purpose, it was disbanded by the terms of its constitution. The membership was between five and six hundred, principally from the departments of the University located at Cambridge, — the Graduate and Law Schools and the upper classes in College furnishing the greater part.

W. G. Brown, '81.

Republican.

On Nov. 16, 1891, about 300 students met in Lower Massachusetts, organized, adopted a constitution, elected officers, and took the name of the Harvard Republican Club. The constitution states that the object of this club is to extend and strengthen Republican principles within Harvard University. The Club has now about 600 active and about 50 honorary members. The work of extending Republican principles has been carried on in various ways. Three public meetings have been held in Sanders Theatre, at which F. T. Greenhalge, '63, Hon. John D. Long, '57, Senator J. R. Hawley, Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, and Hon. Jos. H. Walker have spoken. The fourth meeting was held November 5, in Tremont Temple, Boston, and was very largely attended. The speakers were the Rev. E. E. Hale, '39, who presided, Edgar J. Rich, '87, Theodore Roosevelt, '80, Elihu Root, Roger Wolcott, '70, Col. N. P. Halliwell, '61, and H. C. Lodge, '71.

Some of the other work done by the members has been : the distribution of campaign literature, — over 30,000 speeches, documents, and circulars having been sent to the students in Cambridge ; arranging for students to register and vote in Cambridge, if entitled to do so ; aiding local committees in campaign work ; and, in short, acting as a Republican headquarters for the University. Conjointly with the Democratic Club, a vote of the University was taken, which resulted in 851 students voting for Cleveland and 1,114 for Harrison. A successful joint debate was also held with the Democratic Club. The Harvard Republican Club battalion in the Boston torchlight procession was one of the features of the evening. Over 600 Harvard Republicans marched, wearing crimson gowns and white caps, the Law School being distinguished by the barrister's wig.

The Club was active in the organization of the American Republican College League, and sent a delegate to its convention at Ann Arbor. James F. Burke, of the University of Michigan Law School, was elected President ; James M. Perkins, Harvard, '92, Secretary ; and B. B. McAlpine, of Princeton, Treasurer. The officers of the League have been engaged during the summer in organizing over 350 College Republican Clubs. It is intended that this College League shall become a permanent organization, and it has been made a branch of the Republican League of

the United States. At the Republican League Convention in Buffalo in September, the second afternoon was given to the College organization.

But perhaps the most important work of the Harvard Republican Club began some time before college opened in the fall, and did not cease until election day had arrived. Eight or ten of the members, mostly from the Law School, were sent almost every night to speak at Republican meetings throughout New England and New York. This participation in the campaign by college speakers is a decided innovation in American politics, and if continued in the future cannot but have a marked effect upon the discussions on the stump. If we may judge by the enthusiasm which everywhere greeted the college speakers, their *début* was remarkably successful, and it is to be hoped has paved the way for others in college to take part in a campaign which every year has greater need for those who are students of history and political government.

John Lockwood Dodge, '91, Pres.

THE SENIOR CLASS ELECTION.

The Seniors assembled in Lower Massachusetts on October 14, and held their Class election. A. P. Stone acted as chairman, and J. A. Wilder as clerk of the meeting. Only members of the Class who are candidates for the degree of A. B., S. B., or C. E., in 1893, were allowed to vote or were eligible to office. The voting was done secretly, check lists being used, and after the first informal ballot the candidate who received the smallest number of votes was dropped from the list. The following were elected : —

Secretary, Fred Wadsworth Moore, of Cambridge; First Marshal, Bernard Walton Trafford, of Fall River; Second Marshal, Louis Adams Frothingham, of Jamaica Plain; Third Marshal, Davis Righter Vail, of Boston; Orator, Billings Learned Hand, of Albany, N. Y.; Poet, William Vaughn Moody, of La Fayette, Ind.; Odist, David Saville Muzzey, of Lexington, Ind.; Ivy Orator, James Austin Wilder, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; Chorister, Sidney Emerson Farwell, of St. Paul, Minn. Class-Day Committee, Frank Walton Hallowell, of West Medford; Nathaniel Thayer Robb, of New York; John Harleston Parker, of Cambridge. Class Committee, George Richmond Fearing, Jr., of Newport, R. I.; Charles Kimball Cummings, of Boston; Henry Ware, of Milton. Photographic Committee, Joseph Wiggin, of Malden; Joshua Damon Upton, of North Reading; Tracy Hoppin, of Providence, R. I.

Moore, the Class Secretary, has been manager of the Football eleven, of which Trafford is captain; Frothingham is captain of the Nine, and Vail of the Crew; Hand, the Orator, and Moody, the Poet, have taken good rank in studies; Fearing, Cummings, Wiggin, Upton, and Hoppin

are athletes ; Ware has been prominent in literary work. It was voted to follow the innovations of '91, and wear cap and gown, and to sing " Fair Harvard " at the Tree.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB.

The Classical Club was formed in 1885. It has steadily increased in numbers and influence year by year. There are about sixty members at present, from the Classical Faculty, the Graduate School, and the Senior and Junior Classes. A few members of the Faculty, who are not Classical instructors, but are interested in the Classics, have been made honorary members. Men in the Graduate School who are studying Classics are eligible, and undergraduates who have taken Second Year Honors and are still interested in Classics. In addition, the Nominating Committee has power to present the names of men who have not taken honors, but are earnest students of the Classics. Of course, a man's personal qualities have also some influence.

The club has an Honorary President from the Faculty, whose duties are purely nominal ; Professor Wright holds the office at present. The Secretary and Treasurer, a student, usually a graduate, has the work of arranging meetings, providing entertainments, and the general management of the Club. Meetings are held regularly every two weeks, alternately at the houses of professors and at students' rooms. Some one reads a paper or gives an informal talk on some subject not likely to be discussed in the class-room. In this way the Club is of great value in rounding out the usual stock of knowledge and giving an added zest to study. The meetings thus far held the present year have been of great interest. At the first regular meeting, Dr. Morgan entertained the Club, and spoke on early editions of Aeschylus and Persius, showing examples from his collection, including an Aldus. The next meeting was in Harvard 1, where Professor Greenough gave an illustrated lecture on the " Art of Decoration in Roman Houses." The lecture was open to all members of the University, and drew a large audience. The last meeting was in Mr. Gulick's room, when Professor Goodwin gave a talk on his four semesters of German university life, and his recollections of the great scholars he was under. The programme for the rest of the year includes lectures and talks by professors, papers by students, and addresses by leading men from other colleges, on subjects of interest to Classical students, which yet shall be only semi-professional, if I may use the word.

William Fenwick Harris, '91.

THE HARVARD NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Harvard Natural History Society has three functions. It brings into social acquaintance the students in the various departments of Natural Science, and in this way acquaints men with something of the work done in departments other than their own. It affords its members an opportunity to hear, at the regular meetings, some subject of general interest in science presented by an advanced student or an instructor, and to engage in the discussion which such subjects suggest. And, third, the Society invites eminent scientists, who may be near Cambridge, to give public addresses at the University. At the first meeting of the present year, Dr. C. B. Davenport, of the department of Zoölogy, addressed the society on "Weismann's Theory of Heredity," and a very general discussion of this theory and of the various theories of Evolution followed. Last year several public lectures were given, through the invitation of the Society. Mr. Samuel Garman, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, spoke on the subject of "Serpents;" Mr. Montague Chamberlain gave an address on "New England Song-Birds;" Dr. John Murray, of H. M. S. Challenger, delivered an illustrated lecture on the "Abysmal Regions of the Great Ocean Basins;" and Professor F. W. Putnam also gave an illustrated lecture on "American Archaeology and Ethnology at the World's Columbian Exposition." The present rooms of the Society are in the old Society Building on Holmes Field. Here the regular meetings are held, and here, too, is the library, which contains many rare and valuable volumes. It would be of great practical value if some of the more recent reference books on science, particularly those recommended in the various courses, might be added to the collection, and it is hoped that this may be done during the present year.

Arthur W. Weysse, '91, Pres.

DER DEUTSCHE VEREIN.

The purpose of the Verein, to quote words of its President in an address given at a reception in 1891, is to promote "Deutsches Wissen und Deutsches Wesen." The "Verein" has never lived more closely up to its purpose than during the present year. Several lectures have been given by instructors in the department, and all members have shown much zeal in promoting *Gemüthlichkeit*. The lectures given were: "Studenten Leben in der Deutschen Universität," by Professor Schilling; "Der Deutsche Militärdienst," by Dr. Poll; "Die Gebrüder Grimm," by Professor von Jagemann; "Freiligrath," by Professor Francke. Besides listening to lectures, members themselves furnish entertainment from time to time. Two men are appointed for the even-

ing, the one to read an original paper on some subject in German literature, the other to read a selection from some classic writer. The large increase in membership during the last year — from about twenty-five active members to eighty — has made frequent initiations necessary. These have always furnished pleasant entertainment. The neophytes are subjected to a rigid examination by the Verein, and have to show what they know of the German language. The members are usually taken from the advanced elective courses in German.

Louis A. E. Ahlers, '94.

NOTES.

The Glee Club, Pierian Sodality, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert in Sanders Theatre on December 16. They arranged the following tour for the Christmas recess; December 22, New York; 23, Philadelphia; 24, Cincinnati; 26, Cleveland; 28, Milwaukee; 29, Chicago; 31, Buffalo; January 2, Albany. — A joint debate between Harvard and Yale will take place in Cambridge on January 13. — The Faculty have prohibited theatrical organizations composed mainly of Freshmen or Sophomores from giving public performances. — The Thursday Vesper service was resumed on December 1.

COMMUNICATION.

THE HOOPER MINING SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine: —

On page 72 of your first number I find an error of omission in your reprint of the report of the Overseers' committee on the extension of the right of suffrage for Overseers to graduates of the Professional Schools of the University. It is there stated that the suffrage might be extended to "those schools connected with Harvard University which have established a graded course of not less than three years," etc.; and the effect of this extension is described in the next paragraph as reaching certain Schools in certain years. No mention is made of the Hooper Mining School, which, for a period beginning with 1866, maintained a graded course of four years' duration, with admission and annual examinations. It is true that this School was unfortunately not long-lived; but I am sure that its graduates will not find sufficient reason in that for their exclusion from the extended right of suffrage, when it is allowed. Whether this omission is in your reprint or in the original report, I hesitate to decide; feeling disinclined to imply inaccuracy in either case.

Very truly yours,

W. M. DAVIS, *H. M. S.*, '70.

[The omission was in the original Report. — ED.]

ATHLETICS.

PRINCETON AND HARVARD.

THERE seems to be much misconception as to the present athletic relations between Princeton and Harvard. The friendship of many years' standing was unfortunately interrupted three years ago. But the antagonism of that time has happily disappeared. The annual games of Baseball have been renewed. Both colleges desire to meet again in Football also. A purely physical difficulty stands in the way.

To understand the situation, two facts must be kept in mind. Yale and Harvard have made a four-years' arrangement (1891-1894) to play their annual Football game at Springfield on the Saturday immediately preceding Thanksgiving Day. Yale and Princeton are members of the American Intercollegiate Football Association, by one of the rules of which the victor and the second best team of one year are to play in or near New York the following year; and by an established custom, this game, being regarded as the culminating event of the Football season, is played in New York on Thanksgiving Day. So long as these two arrangements continued, a game between Princeton and Harvard would almost of necessity fall upon the Saturday preceding the Harvard-Yale game. For a great game, early in November, before the teams were fully developed, would be highly inexpedient; and a game after Thanksgiving Day is obviously out of the question in our climate.

But to a game with Princeton on the Saturday preceding the game with Yale there were, from Harvard's point of view, two serious objections.

In the first place, in so strenuous a contest as a game with Princeton must always be, Harvard would have to disclose her entire style of play for the benefit of her opponents at New Haven; and secondly, she would incur the risk of having some of her players temporarily disabled, so that they could not play the following Saturday. Harvard was quite willing to suffer these disadvantages one year, if Yale incurred them the next; but she was unwilling to run these risks every year, Yale taking them never. Yale, it is true, under existing agreements, runs a similar risk to the advantage of Princeton. It is commonly believed that this arrangement is much disliked at New Haven. At all events, the fact that Yale plays Princeton at a disadvantage furnishes no reason why Harvard should impose upon herself a similar handicap in her games with Yale. The strength of these objections will be appreciated by every one who has followed the events of the Football season just closed. It was thought, too, that it was not altogether fitting for Harvard to make any arrangement whereby, while playing with both Yale and Princeton, she renounced all share in the Thanksgiving Day games. But this was distinctly a minor consideration. A share in the Thanksgiving Day games was desired by Harvard, primarily, because in no other way was it possible to place the Yale-Harvard contests on a fair basis.

For all these reasons Harvard decided to make no overtures to Princeton in regard to Football. Accordingly in the letter of December, 1891, opening negotiations for the renewal of athletic relations between the two

colleges, Harvard invited Princeton "to enter into an arrangement for Baseball only. The hope was expressed, however, that some time the two colleges might come together in Football as well. This brought a very pleasant reply from Princeton, deprecating an incomplete agreement, and inquiring as to the probability of a proposal from us for a game of Football in 1892. Harvard then expressed her readiness to enter into a Football agreement if the dates could be satisfactorily arranged. The outcome of the correspondence was a meeting of representatives from the two colleges at New York, where Harvard submitted to Princeton a proposition following the lines of the so-called "dual league" proposal made to Yale early in 1890.¹ The article relating to Football was as follows: "There shall be one game of Football annually between the 'Elevens' of the two Universities, to be played the first year on Thanksgiving Day, either at Princeton or New York, as Princeton shall elect, the second year on the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day at Cambridge." This proposition, it will be seen, if accepted, would have placed Yale and Harvard on an equal footing in their relations to Princeton. That is to say, Yale and Harvard would each play with Princeton in alternate years on Thanksgiving Day, and on the second Saturday before Thanksgiving Day. It was assumed by both parties to the conference, that Princeton could not, as a member of the Intercollegiate Association, accept our proposition without consulting her associates, and it was recognized by Harvard that Princeton, from a sense of obligation to the other members of the Associa-

tion, might, in any event, find it inexpedient to accede to our dates. For this reason, Harvard could not with propriety, and did not, urge Princeton to accept her proposal. Harvard's attitude on these negotiations may be seen in the following extract from a letter of the chairman of her Football Advisory Committee sent to Princeton while she was considering the arrangement submitted by us. This letter was written in reply to a suggestion that the canceling by Yale and Harvard of the Springfield arrangement, and the adoption of a rotatory system of games between the three colleges might be the only solution of the difficulty:—

"As to Football. Our position is very clearly defined. We are ready, by separate dual agreements, to make any arrangement which puts Harvard on equal terms with Yale. I do not see how an equal division of the Thanksgiving Day games among the three universities could be accomplished except by a six-years' agreement, to which we have no objection; nor without involving Yale's consent to play half of her games with us in Cambridge, to which I had not supposed she would agree. If she is willing to abandon her former position in this regard, Harvard is, of course, ready to give up the Springfield arrangement. But, as I said to Mr. Cuyler, we cannot pledge ourselves to play for so long a time in New York. We are entirely ready to pledge ourselves for that time to play either in New York or at Princeton and New Haven. The difficulty is just here. There is a feeling in the minds of many of our older graduates against the New York games. If a game in which Harvard played there should be attended by any scandals, I should expect the Cor-

¹ The full text of the proposal to Yale is given in this number. See page 221.

potation and Overseers to interdict any further playing in New York. For this reason we suggested a two-years' arrangement in Football with you, regarding the New York game as experimental. I desire to emphasize the fact that we are in no sense urging you to accept our proposal. In answer to your very courteous letter, asking if we could make some definite statement in regard to Football, we expressed our readiness and desire to play if we could agree on dates, and we gave you the only dates which were, in fairness, open to us. If your relations to other colleges, or if the sentiment of your undergraduates does not permit you to play on those dates, and you find it impracticable to bring about any other arrangement on the lines which I have indicated, it is simply a case where two persons, with the best of good-will and without fault on either side, cannot come to terms."

Princeton finally decided that she could not enter into the proposed arrangement, doubtless because of her relations to the Intercollegiate Association. To this decision no fair-minded Harvard man can take exception.

Princeton in turn invited Harvard to arrange a game with her on any Saturday in November. This invitation, entirely fair as between these two colleges, Harvard felt obliged to decline, because, for the reasons already mentioned, its acceptance would have placed her at a great disadvantage in her contests with Yale. Princeton also promised her hearty support in case Harvard could see her way to seek reëntrance into the Intercollegiate Association. But in the light of experience it would seem to be the part of wisdom for Harvard to keep clear of triple or multiple leagues, with their inevitable politics. All the

advantages of a league may be gained by separate dual agreements with each one of her competitors.

The present situation is certainly unsatisfactory. Aside from the failure of Princeton and Harvard to meet in Football, Yale is subjected to an undue burden in having to play against two strong competitors while Harvard plays against only one. Harvard has no desire to maintain this inequality, and is ready now, as she was a year ago, to do her part to bring about equitable arrangements between the three colleges.

It seems right to add that Harvard desires to play half of her games with Yale and Princeton on the Soldier's Field. Her competitors would of course, in fairness, name the place of the other half of the contests. But many Harvard men — I confess I am one of them — would prefer to have the return games played at New Haven and Princeton, believing in the principle of college games on college grounds. The games, played upon the home grounds of one or the other competitors, would become strictly college events. It would be a great gain, too, for the true interests of intercollegiate athletics, if, by mutual agreement, the teams should be made up exclusively from college, that is, undergraduate players.

J. B. AMES, '68.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

On the first day of the term, in response to the call of Captain Trafford, seventy or eighty men presented themselves upon Jarvis Field as candidates for the University team. It cannot be said that there was a lack of good material. Of the men who played at Springfield in 1891, Trafford, Lake, Corbett, Hallowell, Newell, Mackie,

Waters, Emmons, and Gage were back. Bangs and Dexter were the only absentees. Amongst the prominent candidates whose work was to some extent a known quantity were Mason, Upton, Lewis, Fairchild, Brewer, Acton, and Gray. When it is considered that there is also the chance of finding among the entirely new candidates other valuable men, it can easily be seen that the captain of the team was well supplied with material upon which to work.

The season may be said to have begun early in the summer. For ten days in July there were twenty-six men, including nearly all of those above-mentioned, quartered at the Wentworth House, near Portsmouth. Every day they practiced kicking, passing, blocking, and breaking through, in order to be able in the fall to give more attention to the development of team play. In addition, experiments were tried with many new tricks, of which the best were chosen, and used with success in the game with Yale. These tricks were the inventions of Mr. Deland, and it is to him that the team owes in great measure the variation in their style of play which at Springfield caused their opponents continual uncertainty of mind. It is to be regretted that the work of the team in the Cornell and B. A. A. games made it impossible to spend more time upon these and others of Mr. Deland's plays. They should have been taken up earlier in the season, thus allowing the men to practice them in conjunction with the rest of their work.

When regular practice was resumed at Cambridge in September, all old 'Varsity players, and others who were of value as coaches, were encouraged to return and to lend a helping hand.

The work of each was marked out for him, and there was at all times throughout the season the evident desire between the coaches and the team to pull together for the common cause. In points of policy the majority ruled. Cranston and Perry Trafford worked hard upon the centre men, Cumnock and Crosby had charge of the tackles and ends, and Sears was of great value in drilling the backs, and in improving their general style of play. To Dr. Conant is again due the thanks of Harvard supporters for bringing the men upon the field on the 19th of November in the best physical condition. Other coaches were looked for, but business reasons prevented their coming to Cambridge.

It is believed that the system of coaching employed this year is a step in the right direction, and it is earnestly hoped that it will be continued and amplified in the future. The spirit of college patriotism which led Cumnock and Cranston to give up their entire time during the season, and induced Trafford to make weekly trips from New York to Cambridge at much personal inconvenience, is the spirit among its coaches upon which the team must largely depend for success. Until Harvard can command the same assistance from all of her graduate Football men as do her rivals, she will be to that extent obliged to contend against odds.

The first game of the season was played against Dartmouth. The score was 48 to 0. In many respects Harvard did good work ; as her play for that time of year was quick and energetic, the game was on the whole encouraging. Lewis played centre, flanked by Mackie and Acton ; Waters and Newell were the tackles, and Emmons and Hallowell were on the ends

of the line; Gage filled the quarter-back's position; while Corbett, Trafford, and Gray were behind the line. The make-up of the team is given as a point of interest in comparison with the make-up in the Yale game.

Harvard next played Exeter, but the game was of no value to the Cambridge men, for Exeter was entirely outclassed in weight and experience, and Harvard had no difficulty in making 62 points in two very short halves. When the University lined up for the next game she had a far more difficult opponent in Amherst. The final score was 26 to 0, but Amherst got the ball inside Harvard's 25-yard line several times, and once went as far as the 10-yard line. Harvard's defense was seen to be very weak, and the coaches worked hard upon this part of the play with the good result that in the Chicago game the Chicago men could make but little headway. Waters was moved to guard, and Mason and Upton were tried for tackle in the ensuing practice, and the change proved a permanent and good one. This left Mackie and Acton as the chief competitors for right guard, until the latter broke a rib about ten days before the Yale game, and stopped playing.

Perhaps the most encouraging exhibition up to the middle of October was seen in the first half of the Williams game. The play was fast: the men lined up quickly, and gave their opponents but little chance to recover. Following this, with the first Boston Athletic Association game intervening, came the game with the Chicago Athletic Association (32 to 0). The Chicago team was a strong one, and contested every foot of ground. They were especially good tacklers, and more proficient in team play than had been expected. Yet they could not

keep Harvard from making 12 points in the first half hour, and 20 in the second, and only once did they have the ball down on our 30-yard line. Trafford played quarter-back for the first time since he entered College, and though occasionally slow in his passing, he ran the team with excellent judgment. From this time on, although the team played well at times, their exhibition games were such as to give plenty of food for reflection to the coaches and players. The Amherst game (32 to 10) was very poorly played; the Technology men made an excellent showing by their push plays; finally, Harvard had her hands full with Cornell (20 to 14) and the Boston Athletic Association team (16 to 12). In the Cornell game at Springfield, Harvard had, it is true, a substitute team, as the majority of her players were disabled; Cornell was helped by her team play, and far more by the remarkable work of Osgood. But under no circumstances is 20 to 14 a score which should be made by any team as late as November 5. Much less should 16 to 12 be scored against us three days later. It can be seen, therefore, that Harvard had to work, during the remaining ten days, as she never worked before. Cumnock, Sears, Perry Trafford, Cranston, and Crosby put on their football clothes, and with the team and Deland worked with might and main. During these ten days practice was secret, and though the players admitted that the play was improving, they said but little about it.

The result, as seen in the Yale game on November 19, was a general surprise, except to those who were aware of what had been going on within the inclosure on the Soldier's Field. Harvard sent upon the field a team

which, in the opinion of many Football experts, was the best that has represented the University; certainly the Football that the men played that day at Springfield was more varied and more scientific than had been hitherto seen in a Harvard team. Harvard's introduction of the flying wedge was the chief novelty of the play. From the time that the game opened, every one realized that the teams were well matched, and that the struggle would be a hard one. Fifteen minutes from the call of "Play," with the ball at the centre, Brewer punted, the Yale back fumbled, and the ball rolled over the line. Every one followed it, and Hallowell fell upon it. It was with difficulty that the referee could get the men to rise from the pile, but when they did so the ball was in Hallowell's possession. It was given to Yale, however, on the 15-yard line, upon the belief of the umpire that Harvard had been guilty of interference. Our men found it hard to have this play decided against them, but went to work again with a will, and the first half closed without scoring on either side. Yale's touchdown was made about the middle of the second half by C. D. Bliss after the ball had been worked down to the 5-yard line by repeated wedges on Yale's right end. Harvard was weakened at this point of the line by the loss of Emmons and Upton, who had previously been disabled. With this score, — Yale 6, Harvard 0, — the game ended. It is safe to say that never before have Yale and Harvard played in a game better contested or more full of interest than that of this year; but it is unfortunate that, from Harvard's point of view, the decisions of the umpire should be open to criticism.

JAMES P. LEE, '91.

SUMMARY OF THE GAME.

YALE.		HARVARD.	
Hinkey, l. e.	r. e.	Hallowell.	
Winter, l. t.	r. t.	Newell.	
McCrea, l. g.	r. g.	Mackie.	
Stillman	centre	Lewis.	
Hickok, r. g.	l. g.	Waters.	
Walls, r. t.	l. t.	Upton.	
		Mason.	
		Shea.	
Greenway, r. e.	l. e.	Emmons.	
		Mason.	
McCormick (capt.)	quarter-back	Trafford (capt.)	
O. Bliss	half-backs.	Lake.	
L. Bliss		Gray.	
Butterworth	full-back	Brewer.	

Score — Yale, 6; Harvard, 0. Touchdown — O. Bliss. Goal from touchdowns — Butterworth. Umpire — Coffin of Wesleyan. Referee — Moffat of Princeton. Time — 90m.

The following table shows the aggressive work of both teams: —

YALE.	Times run.	Around the ends.	Into the line.	Total yds. gained.	Times run with no gain.	Punts.	Kicks.	Fumbles.
Hinkey, l. e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winter, l. t.	7	0	7	7	4	0	0	0
McCrea, l. g.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stillman, centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hickok, r. g.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walls, r. t.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenway, r. e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick, q. b.	3	0	3	15	1	0	0	1
L. Bliss, h. b.	33	14	19	193	11	0	2	1
O. Bliss, h. b.	15	6	9	110	5	0	0	2
Butterworth, f. b.	22	0	22	73	3	11	2	0
Totals	80	20	60	398	24	11	4	4

HARVARD.	Times run.	Around the ends.	Into the line.	Total yds. gained.	Times run with no gain.	Punts.	Kicks.	Fumbles.
Emmons, l. e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason, l. t.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upton, l. t.	2	1	1	30	0	0	0	0
Shea, l. t.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waters, l. g.	2	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Lewis, centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mackie, r. g.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newell, r. t.	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Hallowell, r. e.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trafford, q. b.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gray, h. b.	12	0	12	38	3	0	0	2
Lake, h. b.	15	0	15	43	4	0	0	1
Brewer, f. b.	8	2	8	33	2	11	0	0
Totals	41	3	40	157	10	11	0	3

Yale was allowed a total of 20 yards for Harvard's offside play, and lost a total of 15 yards for tackling after a punt was caught. Yale got the ball once for Harvard's holding in the line, and

twice on four downs. Harvard got the ball once on four downs, and stopped three punts.

RECORD OF GAMES FOR THE SEASON.

Oct. 1.	Harvard vs. Dartmouth,	48—0
" 8.	" " Exeter,	62—0
" 8.	" " Amherst,	28—0
" 15.	" " Williams,	55—0
" 25.	" " B. A. A.,	40—0
" 26.	" " Chicago, A. C.	32—0
" 28.	" " Amherst,	32—10
Nov. 2.	" " Technology,	34—0
" 5.	" " Cornell,	20—14
" 8.	" " B. A. A.,	16—12
" 19.	" " Yale,	0—6
		365 42

Below are the individual records in touchdowns made by the Harvard team :—

Names.	Games played.	Touchdowns.
Corbett.....	11	18
Gray.....	8	17
Brewer.....	5	7
Gage.....	7	6
Hallowell.....	9	5
Trafford.....	11	4
Lee.....	3	4
Lake.....	2	2
Waters.....	9	2
Fennessy.....	2	1
Mason.....	9	1
Newell.....	9	1

Total number of touchdowns.....68

Goals from touchdowns :—

Trafford.....	33
Corbett.....	10
Brewer.....	2

Total45

Goals from field :—

Trafford.....	1
Safety by opponents.....	1
Total points scored.....	365

The Harvard-Yale series since 1883 is as follows :—

WINNERS.	
1883.	Yale.....23—2
1884.	Yale.....52—0
1885.	No game.....
1886.	Yale.....29—4
1887.	Yale.....17—8
1888.	No game.....
1889.	Yale.....6—0
1890.	Harvard.....12—6
1891.	Yale.....10—0
1892.	Yale.....6—0

THE AUTUMN'S SPORTS.

The interest in general athletics is, during the fall, if not wholly sacrificed, at least made largely subservient to Football. Besides monopolizing the attention of the College, Football

engages so great a proportion of the athletic men that the other sports must, from lack of material, postpone really serious work.

The branch which suffers perhaps least from the inroads of Football is track athletics. Only the heavy men as a rule are kept away, and the others have a definite goal to work for in the fall handicap games. This concentration of interest on the fall games and on the Freshman games which precede them serves as a very effective stimulus. The Freshman games are especially useful in developing new material, although this year many of the best Freshman athletes are playing Football. The training has had its good results, the entries in the games have been larger than ever, and although no records were broken, owing to the short time of practice, the times made were very good. After the handicap games, early in November, the men stopped training, and except for the semi-weekly hare and hounds runs and other such individual practice, they will rest until after Christmas.

With the new year active work for the Mott Haven team will begin, and if the number of candidates increases as it has been increasing lately, there should be between three and four hundred men in training. Of last year's winners at the Mott Haven games, the College will lose Lowell in the mile run, Evins in the hammer and shot, and Wright in the quarter-mile. Fortunately, however, Harvard won last year, besides first place in the mile and the quarter, second and third in the mile, and second in the quarter; so that even if the winners are gone Harvard men stand next in the line of natural succession. Evins will be a serious loss, although if Mackie will train and Acton is not

wanted for the crew, Harvard's chance in putting the shot at least ought to be good. Furthermore, the team is strengthened by the addition of some excellent material in the Freshman Class, and by the return of J. P. Lee.

As for the crew, serious work will not begin until after the Christmas recess. None of the old men have begun rowing yet, but Captain Vail and Cummings have been working on the new material from the three upper Classes. This consists of about a dozen men, all rather light and inexperienced. Of last year's crew there are still five in College, — Vail, Cummings, Acton, Waters, and Newell; while the crew loses Kelton, Lyman, and Rantoul. In addition to these, there is good material to be had from the '94 Class crew. After Christmas the candidates will make use of the tank in the Carey Building, where they will be coached by T. N. Perkins, captain of the winning crew of '91. Adams is expected to come out to train the men, but the charge of the coaching has been intrusted to Perkins.

It is too early to tell much of anything about the Freshman crew. The candidates, though large in number, are generally light, but several heavier men are expected from the Football team.

Early in the fall Captain Frothingham called a few of the candidates for the Baseball nine out on Holmes Field to keep up their practice. This

stopped as soon as the cold weather set in, and the nine will not begin real work again for some time. After the vacation, Frothingham is going to work on the new material and get through with the sifting-out process, if possible, before the old players begin training. The batteries, of course, will begin training at the same time with the new material.

The Tennis season has been very successful as far as interest goes. The fall tournament was large, and exhibited some excellent playing. Chase, '95, won the tournament, but was defeated for the championship of the College by last year's champion, Hopkin, '93. In the Intercollegiate tournament, Harvard did not keep up her record of the last two years, for, although Winslow, '95, and Wrenn, '95, won the doubles, no Harvard man reached the finals in the singles. Hovey, L. S., who won the singles last year, did not play.

While the better athletes have been engaged with the regular teams, the "rank and file" of the College has also had ample opportunities to take part in athletics of a less ambitious sort. The hare and hounds runs, coming twice a week, have given about twenty-five or thirty men a run of anywhere from five to ten miles. The Bicycle Club has held a couple of rides to interest the College in cycling; and the scratch races at the Weld Boat Club have drawn out several men who are not able to now on the 'Varsity or on any of the Class crews.

HENRY WARE, '93.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

CHICAGO.

THE annual meeting of the Harvard Club of Chicago was held in the University Club-house Saturday, Nov. 19. When President J. B. Galloway called the meeting to order, there were a hundred men in the room, the largest number ever present at such a meeting in Chicago. The first business was the election of officers for the coming year, and the result was as follows: President, Heyliger A. de Windt, '81. 1st Vice-President, Thomas B. Bryan, Law, '49; 2d, Henry Ives Cobb, S. B., '81; 3d, Charles H. Williams, '71. Secretary and Treasurer, G. A. Carpenter, '88. Chorister, Lockwood Honoré, '88. Executive Committee: Frederic A. Delano, '85, Frank Hamlin, '84, William R. Odell, '89. The arrangements for the annual dinner were as usual left to the Executive Committee. The artist, F. D. Millet, '69, was with us, and the Club unanimously elected him an Honorary Member. Professor F. W. Putnam, chief of the Department of Ethnology and Archaeology of the World's Fair, then followed with an informal talk about his department and the exhibit Harvard intends to make. His remarks were listened to with the utmost interest, and when he finally told us he proposed to start a great scientific museum in Chicago with the exhibits that will be sent here next year as a nucleus, the building fairly shook with applause. After this we all joined in an old-fashioned good time to the tune of lunch and punch and song till the gray streaks of dawn were visible.

H. A. DE WINDT, '81, *Sec.*

MINNESOTA.

The annual meeting was held in Minneapolis on the evening of October 15, 1892, at the Minneapolis Club-house. Twenty-five members were present, Major John Bigelow, '61, the President, in the chair. Edward Stanley Waters, '59, alluded to the death of the Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Herbert P. Curtis, '51, U. S. A., the Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota, on February 12, 1892. After reading the general order of the commanding general of the department (General Orders No. 4) announcing the death of Col. Curtis, he presented the following resolution, which was adopted: "The Club at this its first annual meeting since the death of its lamented Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Pelham Curtis, U. S. A., desires to express its thorough appreciation of the high qualities which distinguished him, and its deep regret at the untimely severance of a connection which gave much pleasure to all concerned." The President having presented to the Club the fifth report of the Class of 1861, recently issued, the Secretary, at his suggestion, was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of each College Class, and in behalf of the Club ask for a copy of the last or forthcoming Class report. A vote of thanks to the retiring President for his hospitality and efficient service was passed, and also a vote in favor of three quarterly meetings besides the annual meeting. The officers elected for the ensuing year were President, William Davis, '76; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. George Edward Head, '52, U. S. A., retired; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry B. Wenzell.

H. B. WENZELL, '75, *Sec.*

NEW YORK.

The season has opened most pleasantly with us. Our regular meetings, which are held on the second Saturday of each month, were great successes in October and November, over two hundred men being present on each occasion, to discuss a simple little supper, and afterward to be entertained by informal recitations and singing until the wee hours.

On the occasion of the Harvard-Yale Football match at Springfield telegrams were sent to the club-house, where men who had been unable to go to the game congregated to hear the news, and to renew their old college enthusiasm.

At every meeting new members, both resident and non-resident, are proposed, and the Club never was more prosperous. The committee on the new club-house is expected soon to make a final report, though this has been a little delayed owing to the care and patience requisite to a decision as to the most desirable building site.

About \$30,000 of the amount subscribed toward the project has already been paid in. The Library Committee is negotiating for a large collection of Harvard pamphlets, over one thousand in all, which they hope soon to add to the Library. We have long wanted to have a Harvard man in charge at the club-house, and recently Mr. Henry G. Wheelock, '56, has assumed the functions of superintendent, to the great pleasure and satisfaction of the members.

Next month we are hoping to see the Glee Club in New York, and we hope their concert will hereafter be an annual custom, — as we earnestly feel that the more the graduate and

undergraduate lines touch each other the better it is for both.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL, '82, Sec.

SEATTLE.

At the recent annual meeting of the Club, George H. Heilbron, '83, was elected President, Dr. Franklin S. Palmer, '86, Vice-President, and L. B. Stedman, '87, Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year. At this meeting, D. Kelleher, '85, read a paper on "Harvard in the Civil War," which was especially appropriate, as it happened that the guest of the evening was Gen. F. C. Barlow, '55, of New York.

GEORGE H. PRESTON, '78.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, Sec.

Leicester.

The Secretary wrote on Nov. 14: "There is little that a class of five men, all past the age of 80 years, can have to report of *doings*. Yet, when that *five* includes such names as Oliver Wendell Holmes and Samuel Francis Smith, it will be admitted that it is not altogether even now an idle class. The 'national song,' written by the latter, has just been sung in unison by tens of millions of voices and hearts at the national and patriotic commemoration of the 400th Columbus Anniversary; and there is no expression of honor and gratitude for its author, which the country at large, and more especially the troops of friends which he has, East and West, deem too fervent or too strong for him. In the city of his residence, — our own Massachusetts Newton, — one feature of that celebration, besides singing his Ode — 'My country, 't is

of thee,' was to call him to a public gathering, and present to him, in honor and affection, 'a beautiful bouquet of 84 elegant roses,' marking the years of his studious and useful life. I think I can report him alive and well. Dr. Smith wrote as follows to the *Boston Journal*, on Aug. 29, on the occasion of Dr. Holmes's 83d birthday: 'We do well to make much of the anniversaries of our distinguished men. We have but one Oliver Wendell Holmes, who is known and loved everywhere in the English-speaking world. Nothing is more beautiful than to lay our wreaths, often reserved for the dead, upon the shrines of the living. And this wreath I bring to honor his birthday. . . . Sixty-three years out of college! The famous Class dinners [uninterrupted in annual occurrence from 1828 to 1890] have been discontinued — at a public hostelry; but Dr. Holmes opens his hospitable doors and spreads his table annually for those that remain. Three in 1891, three in 1892, met in memory of the past, in recognition of the present, and in anticipation of the future. How genial and gracious was the host! How grateful and happy the guests!' — As to Class Reports, we have had none. Our only press issues, as a class, have been occasional collections of 'Poems and Songs,' for use of Class members and their families. These, collected, now make a volume of 232 pages." — Dr. Smith gives the following account of his poem "America:" "Early in the '30's Mr. William C. Woodbridge, of Troy, N. Y., went to Europe to examine the Prussian school system, and there he found much attention was paid in the schools to the singing of the children, for you know the Germans think that every one has a voice if he only has courage

enough to bring it out. When Mr. Woodbridge returned, he brought with him a quantity of singing-books, containing children's music and songs, all printed, however, in German. He gave these books to Lowell Mason, who was doing much in teaching his Sunday-school children at Park Street and Bowdoin Street churches. I was a student at Andover then, and one day when calling on Lowell Mason, who was a good friend of mine, he said to me, 'Here, Mr. Woodbridge has given me these books, but they are all in German, and I can't use them; but you can, so take them and look them over, and if you find any worth it, translate them, or, if you choose, make some songs of your own and adapt them to this German music, so I can use them in my schools.' One dismal afternoon in February, 1832, about a half hour before sunset, I found the tune of 'God Save the King,' though I did not know it was that; I saw the words to it were of a patriotic nature, so I wrote a hymn. In half an hour it was on paper, and I put it in my portfolio and thought no more about it. I had no idea I was writing a national hymn. I still have the original draft; it is on a sheet of waste paper — I sometimes think waste bits of paper furnish a special inspiration. I was in Boston a while after, and gave it to Lowell Mason, and forgot all about it. The next Fourth of July he brought it out in a Sunday-school celebration at Park Street Church, without consulting me. It was sung there for the first time."

1831.

DR. GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, Sec.

6 Newbury St., Boston.

There have been two deaths this year. Hon. Joseph Warren Mansur died at Hyde Park, Milton, on the

4th of February, 1892, at the age of 83. He was a lawyer, a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1857, and of the Democratic party, much esteemed and regarded, especially in Lowell, where he lived for many years. The Hon. Asaph Churchill, the youngest member of the Class, died Nov. 29, 1892. He was a very useful man in his day and generation, much respected by his fellow-citizens in Milton and Dorchester, where he practiced law. His last illness extended over several weeks, and he leaves four sons and three daughters. I know of only eight living members of the Class. I have heard nothing of Massillon Farley for over thirty years; he was in Texas at last account. John Granbury Hastings was in Missouri forty years ago, but I have heard nothing from him in this long interval.

1832.

JOHN S. DWIGHT, *Sec.*

11 Park Sq., Boston.

The Secretary writes Nov. 15: "My Class has never issued a Report of any kind. The fact is, we are an ancient remnant, and antedate the period when Class Reports were expected of the Secretary. My predecessor in the office, which he held for many years, never made any reports, and scarcely any records. I followed his lazy example. For about twenty years we held an annual meeting and dinner at Parker's or Young's, in the last week of October. For a while these were well attended. But death has been busy in our ranks, so that we are now reduced to ten living. Of these only four are now available for a class anniversary: John Holmes, Dr. W. W. Wellington, of Cambridgeport, John T.

VOL. I. — NO. 2.

21

Morse, and myself. . . . The picture of the gates on the cover [of the *Magazine*] is excellent. Nothing could be more typical of the Old and the New Harvard. Let me suggest a motto: 'Let her own words praise her in the gates.' — Prov. xxxi. 1."

1842.

DR. ANDREW D. BLANCHARD, *Sec.*

19 Rowe St., Melrose.

The Class passed a vote of thanks to Stephen H. Phillips for his address at the last Commencement dinner. At its informal reunion, Hosea Lincoln read a poem; letters were received from absent Classmates, and a poem entitled "The Seaward Flow" from Professor David R. Jaques. — The Rev. John F. Moors has resigned, on account of ill-health, as Superintendent for New England of the American Unitarian Association, a position he had filled since 1884. — The Rev. Andrew Oliver has been a professor in the General Theological Seminary of New York since 1884. — The Class has had till now only two secretaries: Dr. George H. Gay, who died in 1878, and Benjamin Barstow, who resigned at Commencement, on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Dr. Blanchard.

1843.

JUDGE W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

At Buffalo, on Nov. 26, a dinner was given to E. C. Sprague on his 70th birthday by twenty-eight attorneys who had been at times either his clerks or partners, and including Almy, '80; T. Cary, '76; Gorham, '57; Chas. H. Keep, '82; E. C. Mason, '88; A. J. Myer, Law School; John B. Olmsted, '76; and Ralph Stone, '72.

1851.

HENRY W. HAYNES, *Sec.*

239 Beacon St., Boston.

John Appleton Bailey died at Dorchester on Nov. 12. — At the meeting of the American Economic Association held in August last, Professor C. F. Dunbar, '51, was elected President, succeeding President Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. — Professor Taussig was reelected a member of the Publication Committee of the Association.

1853.

SAMUEL S. SHAW, *Sec.*

19 Milk St., Boston.

President Eliot and Professor A. S. Hill represented Harvard at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges, held at Williamstown on Nov. 3. — The Hon. J. D. Washburn has resigned his office of Minister to Switzerland, and returned home. — Hon. R. S. Rantoul has been reelected Mayor of Salem, — his fourth term.

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, *Sec.*

50 State St., Boston.

F. B. Sanborn sailed for Europe early in November, and expects to pass most of the winter in Greece. — The address of W. P. P. Longfellow is 479 Broadway, Cambridge.

1857.

FRANCIS H. BROWN, M. D., *Sec.*

4 Exchange Place, Boston.

Thirty-seven members are living of a graduating class of sixty-seven. Goldsmith is teaching at Norwood, Mass.; Hayes died at Paris, France, April 18, 1892; Lincoln is President of the Board of Overseers; Ropes has recently published "The Army under

Pope," New York, 1891; Runkle is at Central Bridge, Schoharie County, N. Y.; Searle has been transferred from the Home of the Paulist Fathers, New York, to the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; other addresses remain as for some years. The Class dines each year on the night before Commencement at the Somerset Club, Boston, and has a room in the College Yard on the next day. Francis Bartlett and Robert M. Morse, with the Class Secretary, constitute the Class Committee. The memorial window of the Class, the first offered to the University (1874), is on the southern side of Memorial Hall, and presents the figures of Epaminondas and Sir Philip Sidney. It was made by Cottier & Co., and was put in place in 1879. — Ex-Governor John D. Long is a Republican elector at large for Massachusetts.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*

W. 36, Cambridge.

Dr. William Everett, Democratic candidate for Congress, made an active campaign against Lodge, '71, in the seventh Massachusetts district. — The Rev. Alexander McKenzie was elected, early in the autumn, a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board. In an open letter, dated Oct. 27, he declined the position, chiefly because he is not wholly in sympathy with the recent policy of the committee.

1860.

DR. F. M. WELD, *Sec.*

Storey Place, Jamaica Plain.

During November Henry A. Clapp gave at the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of four lectures on "Dramas of Shakespeare." — The Rev. Henry G.

Spaulding has added lectures on California to his repertory.

1862.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*

30 Court St., Boston.

John Read has been reelected to the Massachusetts Senate on the Republican ticket.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*

53 State St., Boston.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild made several speeches for Cleveland during the recent campaign. — Ex-Congressman Greenhalge gave active support to the Republican candidates, and was elected Commissioner in Insolvency. — There will probably be a Class Supper on the night before next Commencement, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Class.

1864.

DR. W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Robert T. Lincoln came home on leave of absence during the autumn. His first grandchild, Lincoln Isham, was born in New York on June 8.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, *Sec.*

Second National Bank, Boston.

About 25 members of the Class attended its triennial dinner at the new University Club on Nov. 26. — J. J. Myers has been elected as a representative to the Massachusetts Legislature on the Republican ticket.

1870.

THOMAS B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*

Jamaica Plain.

Roger Wolcott was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, on the Republican ticket, last November. — Henry Parkman has been elected, as a

Republican, to the Massachusetts Senate from the fifth Suffolk district. — Arthur H. Cutler has moved his school from 43d Street to 20 E. 50th Street, New York.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*

38 Central St., Boston.

Amory Austin is at present at 16 Ashburton Place, Boston. On July 16, 1892, he was decorated as "CHEVALIER DU MÉRITE AGRICOLE," by the French Minister of Agriculture, in recognition of his services to agriculture at the Paris Exposition. — Henry Cabot Lodge was reelected to Congress from the seventh Massachusetts district. — Harry P. Nichols is rector, since Feb., 1892, of St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minn. Address, 12 North 13th Street.

1872.

ALBERT L. LINCOLN, JR., *Sec.*

18 P. O. Square, Boston.

John F. Andrew, Democrat, was defeated for reelection to Congress from the eighth Massachusetts district.

1873.

ARTHUR L. WARE, *Sec.*

8 Beacon St., Boston.

G. H. Johnson, formerly at Georgetown, Mass., has changed his address to 109 Branch Street, Lowell. — The Class has under consideration the question of putting a window into Memorial Hall. Those members of the Class who have not answered the circular recently sent them in relation thereto will please to do so at once, sending answers to the Rev. A. F. Washburn, 766 4th Street, South Boston. — The Rev. Frank H. Foster has left Oberlin, and accepted the professorship of Systematic Theology in the Pacific Theological Seminary at Oakland, Cal.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, Sec.

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

James L. Abbot, Jr., for the past seventeen years in the cotton business in Mobile, Ala., has removed to St. Louis, Mo., to become Treasurer and Secretary of the Lesser Cotton Company, cotton buyers of the latter city. — John C. Brinsmade, Principal of the "Gunnery," a preparatory school for boys, at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., has been elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature. — Paul Dana, of the *New York Sun*, is President of the Board of Park Commissioners of New York city. — Dr. James J. Minot is one of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, the first institution of the kind established by any State in the country. — Sylvester Primer, Ph. D., who for some time filled the chair of Modern Languages at Colorado College, is now Professor in the same department at the University of Texas. — Edward E. Simmons has been for some months at work with other American artists in decorating the dome of the Manufactures and Fine Arts Building at the Chicago Exposition, and will shortly return to his family in Haslemere, Surrey, England, known so long as the home of Tyndall and Tennyson. — In the last list of addresses of the Alumni of the College, the only address not known of a member of the Class is that of Michael J. McCann. The Class Secretary would be glad to have the address from any graduate who may know of it.

1875.

WARREN A. REED, Sec.

Brockton.

Alger, after having been for two

years Mayor of Cambridge, was defeated on Dec. 13. — Matthews has been, for the third successive year, elected Mayor of Boston.

1877.

JOHN F. TYLER, Sec.

5 Tremont St., Boston.

Eighty-three members of the Class dined at the Vendome the night before Commencement. It was by general consent the most enjoyable dinner the Class has ever had. Burr presided, Sigourney Butler brought along an orchestra, and with Babcock and Lamson sung college songs and glees through the evening. — Russell responded to the toast, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Sigourney Butler to "The Class of '77," Lindsay Swift to "De Senectute," Wendell to "Our Alma Mater," and the Secretary for his office. Martin read a poem written specially for the occasion. The courtesies of the evening were exchanged with '74 and '75. Two of the committee of three from '75 were Mayors Alger, of Cambridge, and Matthews, of Boston, and the committee, upon entering, was briefly described by a jocular '77 man as consisting of "two mayors and another fellow." — Holworthy 14 was "open to the Class as usual on Commencement Day," and the customary festivities took place. — Of members now occupying public office we have Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, just reelected for a third term, Lieutenant-Governor Bull, of Rhode Island,

"And there's Attorney General John E. Richards, of Ohio,

"He'll get to be a governor next, and then we'll have a trio."

Bull was the Republican candidate for Congress in one of the Rhode Island districts in the late election, but as neither of the principal candidates

received a majority, which the Rhode Island law requires, there will have to be another election. Harris was chosen to be District Attorney for the next three years in the Plymouth-Norfolk district of Massachusetts. — The Secretary hopes members of the Class will not hesitate on account of modesty to send him word of honors and offices won and of literary successes gained. The Class desires to know what its members are doing. — Since the publication of the last Class Report two members have died: Robert P. Hastings, in San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1890, and Henry Goodrich, Sept., 1891. — The Secretary would like the addresses of Annan, W. R. Taylor, and Quincy Pierce.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

Graduates. — Bancroft was one of four candidates for Mayor of Cambridge, and was elected on Dec. 13. — Dorr is General Agent, in Boston, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. — Goldmark was married at Kansas City, Sept. 22, and is living at 614 Boulevard Place South Side, Chicago. — Lawrence has moved his office to room 518 in the Exchange Building, 53 State Street; he has added to his stereopticon lectures Japan; The Holy Land To-day; Egypt, Ancient and Modern; The Carolina Mountains; Maine Woods; and has reprinted, in a small octavo volume of 82 pages, his "Letters from Egypt and the Holy Land to the *Medford Mercury*, February to June, 1892." — Lombard was appointed Professor of Physiology in the University of Michigan July 2, 1892; his address is 86 State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. — Shorey has been appointed Professor in the

University of Chicago. — John C. Lee has been chosen President of Lombard University, Illinois. — *Non-graduates.* — Briggs withdrew from the wool scouring enterprise at Methuen, of which he was Superintendent, before its financial collapse. — John Walter Wells, who was connected with '78 during the Freshman year and was a graduate of '79, died at Woodbury, N. J., Nov. 8, 1892. The cause of his death was the falling of an elevator at his mill. He leaves a widow and children. — President Eliot will be the guest of the Class at the next informal dinner early this month. Topic: "The Shortening of the College Course."

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, Sec.

Buffalo, N. Y.

W. B. Lawrence, Republican, has been elected to the Massachusetts Senate, from the first Middlesex district. — Meyer, Republican, has been reelected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, Sec.

24 Law Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harold N. Fowler is now Professor of Greek in the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. — Russell Bradford has been elected to the Cambridge City Council.

1881.

CHARLES R. SANGER, Sec.

3818 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The address of Dr. Charles H. Taft is The Duquesne, 273 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago. — Joy, Republican, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from Winchester. — C. Sprague has returned to Buffalo after a six-months' trip in Europe. — De Windt has been elected President of

the Harvard Club of Chicago. — May is Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club. — Otis, who was married in November, has been successful in starting, at Hyannisport, a home school for little boys.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

89 State St., Boston.

C. T. Copeland has retired from the *Boston Post*, and has been appointed Instructor in the English Department. — Elmer E. Wentworth, after taking his master's degree in the Graduate School, in June, 1892, was appointed Professor of English at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. — Wm. C. Wait has been elected an alderman in the new city of Medford, Mass.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.

1 Joy St., Boston.

C. S. Hamlin was the Democratic candidate for the office of Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in the election of Nov. 8, and took an active part on the stump throughout the campaign. — C. E. L. Wingate has become Managing Editor of the *Boston Daily Journal*, with which paper he has been connected since graduation. — Professor Marsh has been elected a corresponding member of the Spanish Academy. — E. E. Hale, Jr., is Professor of English at Iowa State University, Iowa City.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York.

Charles T. Greve was a Democratic candidate for Congress at the late election, but suffered defeat. He has been one of the most prominent advocates of tariff reform and ballot re-

form among Ohio Democrats. — S. S. White was married in Japan during the summer. — The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot has received a call to the pulpit of the Church of our Saviour, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is to visit the church before answering. — The Secretary delivered several speeches during the late campaign in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Alabama, in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland. — Dr. R. A. F. Penrose is Assistant Professor of Geology at the Chicago University. — The permanent address of Henry H. Kendall is 82 Court Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

39 Court St., Boston.

George S. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the twenty-third district of New York, at the recent election. As this is a Republican district, he was not elected. — John Simpkins, of Yarmouth, is the member of the Massachusetts delegation to the electoral college, representing the thirteenth, or Cape district. — The death of Dr. Gardiner Frye, of Boston, for a short time a member of '85, and afterwards of the Harvard Medical School, occurred at sea, on one of the southern steamers bound for New York city. Dr. Frye had been in delicate health for some time past, and had been sojourning in the far Southwest by the advice of his physicians. — Frank L. Van Cleef has been elected to a professorship at Wisconsin State University, and entered upon his duties at the beginning of the fall term. — Edward D. Roe, Jr., is now the Associate Professor of Mathematics at Oberlin College, Ohio. — Royal Phelps Carroll is the owner of the new yacht,

building by Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I., to enter the races in British waters during the coming summer, in an effort to bring back to America the Brenton Reef and Cape May cups, carried to England by the cutter *Genesta* in 1885. — Clarence W. Ayer is Professor of English at Wittenberg College. — Professor Henry T. Hildreth, formerly of the Faculty of the University of Wooster, Ohio, is Associate Professor of Greek History and Literature at Brown University.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*

25 West 60th St., New York.

Professor George R. Carpenter gave during the autumn a course of lectures on "Italian Literature of the Thirteenth Century," at the Lowell Institute, Boston. — Carpenter and G. P. Baker, '87, have charge of a good deal of the work in English composition at Wellesley College, although the former is a Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the latter an Instructor at Harvard. — F. C. Weld has been appointed Chemist to the American Glucose Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*

517 Exchange Building, Boston.

Robbins was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives as a Republican at the last election. — Roger Keep has become a law student in the office of E. C. Sprague, '43, at Buffalo, N. Y. — E. C. Palmer, Jr., is Assistant General Freight Agent of the Ohio Central Railway, with headquarters at Marshalltown, Iowa. — John L. Ames, M. D., has been appointed Assistant in Histology in the School of Veterinary Medicine.

1889.

J. H. ROPES, *Sec.*

Andover.

F. E. Lane is teaching at Milton Academy. — L. Hulley and H. P. Johnson have received appointments as Fellows in Philosophy and Biology, respectively, in the University of Chicago, for the year 1892-93. — On Sept. 1, J. R. Smith was ordained pastor of the Memorial Congregational Church, Georgetown, Mass. — John M. Manly, A. M., 1889, Ph. D., 1890, has been appointed to a full professorship of English in Brown University. Dr. Manly completed his studies in the Graduate School in 1891, and went at once to Providence. — Howard Maynadier has joined William Nichols, '63, in his new Harvard School at Buffalo. — Clifford H. Moore has resigned his position as Classical Master in the Belmont School, Belmont, Cal., to enter upon similar but more responsible work at Phillips Academy, Andover. — Collier Cobb is in charge of the Department of Geology in the University of North Carolina. — Louis L. Hooper has resigned his position as Teacher of Mathematics at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I.

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*

25 Hollis, Cambridge.

J. H. Boynton is teaching at Milton Academy. — R. F. Lewis was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Democratic Campaign Club, during the recent campaign. — George E. Dadmun's address is Hotel Aldine, 1914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. — J. T. Crawley is Secretary of the Louisiana Sugar Chemists' Association, New Orleans. — Elmer

L. Kinyon is with *The Dial*, Stevens Building, 24 Adams Street, Chicago.

1891.

H. A. DAVIS, Sec.
52 W. H., Cambridge.

The Secretary's first Report was issued on Nov. 23. Owing to a premature announcement of its publication in some of the Boston daily papers, the Secretary received many inquiries from members of the Class. A copy has been sent to each member at the address last furnished. If any one has not received his copy another will be sent on application. — C. W. Willard is teaching English at Belmont School, in California. — Carroll N. Brown has been appointed to the professorship of Greek in the University of Vermont. — Starr Parsons has resigned from his position as a Teacher at St. Paul's School, Concord, and associated himself with Walter H. Southwick in the practice of law in Lynn. — James B. Smiley is Superintendent of Schools at McGregor, Iowa. — Edward D. McCollom is Head-master of the High School at Plattsburg, N. Y. — Thompson T. Davis is Head-master of the High School at Aberdeen, Washington. — The addresses of Frederic Brooks Noyes, W. F. Henderson, and C. R. Whiting are wanted. — James A. Parker's address is, Harvard Club, New York, N. Y. — Temporary change of address : C. A. Blake, 514 So. 22d Street, Omaha, Neb.; T. Barron, Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa. — Andrew Oliver has resigned his position as Instructor at the College of St. James, and is now teaching classics at Selwyn Hall, Reading, Pa. — Frederick L. Kendall is teaching in Weeping Water Academy, Weeping Water, Neb.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, Sec.
Waldoboro, Maine.

Lyman G. Smith is teaching Natural Science at Phillips Academy, Andover. — James M. Perkins has been appointed Private Secretary to Hon. George F. Hoar, '46. — W. S. Burrage is teaching in the Adams Academy, Quincy. — W. W. Cressy is teaching English in Oberlin College; his address is 71 East College Street, Oberlin, Ohio. — R. W. Pringle is Principal of the St. Regis Falls Academy, St. Regis Falls, N. Y. — R. I. Carter is musical editor and dramatic critic of the *Cincinnati Times-Star*; his address is *Times-Star*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NON-ACADEMIC GRADUATES.

The late John G. Whittier held two honorary degrees from Harvard; that of A. M., conferred in 1860, and that of LL. D., conferred in 1886. He was an Overseer from 1858 to 1864, at the time when Overseers were elected by the Massachusetts Legislature.

On Wednesday, October 26, the Rev. Joseph Osgood, who received the degree of D. D. at the last Commencement, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as Minister of the First Parish Church of Cohasset.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, A. M., '47, has received from the King of Denmark the Order of Dannebrog, for his researches in Scandinavian archaeology.

Dr. G. H. Parker, B. S., '87, has gone for the winter to Freiburg in Breisgau, Germany, where he will continue his zoological investigations in the laboratory of Professor Weismann.

Henry B. Ward, A. M. and Ph. D., '92, has joined the group of Harvard men now teaching in the University of Michigan.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The new University Club, which opened its house on Beacon Street, Boston, on Oct. 28, has 335 Harvard men among its members.

The Harvard Medical School Association has added 92 members since last spring; 8 members have died, leaving the present membership 1,095.

The second annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi was held in Boston on Nov. 18, and was entertained by the Harvard Chapter.

At the meeting of the Harvard University Boat Club, on Nov. 8, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, S. C. Davis, '93; Vice-President, L. Loring, '94; Secretary, W. A. Dupee, '94; Treasurer, J. H. Morgan, '94.

The officers of the Massachusetts Cremation Society are for the most part Harvard men. Dr. James R. Chadwick, '66, is President; Stephen Salisbury, '56, Vice-President; John Homans, '78, Clerk, and John Ritchie, '61, Treasurer. Among the Honorary Vice-Presidents are Edward H. Hall, '51, Charles W. Eliot, '53, Francis J. Child, '46, Francis Parkman, '44, Martin Brimmer, '49, and Phillips Brooks, '55. Augustus Hemenway, '76, Russell Sturgis, '78, Henry P. Bowditch, '61, and Babson S. Ladd, '70, are among its Directors.

The Harvard-Yale Freshman game, played on Jarvis Nov. 26, resulted in a tie, 6 to 6. — The Seniors won the inter-class Football series. — Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, entertained the Harvard and Yale teams at dinner at the University Club, Boston, on Dec. 9. — Bertram G. Waters, '94, has been elected captain of the Eleven for 1898. There were four candidates in the field, — Lake, Upton, Emmons,

and Waters. Lake and Emmons withdrew, and the vote between Waters and Upton resulted in favor of the former, 8 to 3. Waters was born in Boston twenty-one years ago, fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and learned the rudiments of Football in the Interscholastic Association.

COLUMBUS DAY AT HARVARD. — Friday, Oct. 21, being set apart for the national celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus, the Faculty by an almost unanimous vote granted a holiday. The usual morning Chapel services were converted into a commemoration of Columbus. After prayer by the Rev. F. G. Peabody, and the reading of Psalm 118, the boy Choir, reinforced by the Glee Club, sang the Columbus Hymn, the music and words of which were written by Professor J. K. Paine for the dedication of the World's Fair at Chicago. The Hymn is as follows: —

"All hail and welcome, nations of the earth!
Columbia's greeting comes from every State.
Proclaim to all mankind the world's new birth
Of freedom, age on age shall consecrate.
Let war and enmity forever cease;
Let glorious art and commerce banish wrong;
The universal brotherhood of peace
Shall be Columbia's high, inspiring song."

After the hymn had been sung, Mr. Justin Winsor read an address, "America Prefigured," which is printed in full in another part of this issue. Professor John W. Churchill, of Andover, recited James Russell Lowell's poem "Columbus," the Glee Club sang "Domine Salve fac," and the exercises closed with the National Hymn, "My Country, 't is of Thee."

The following courses in Anatomy, Physiology, and Physical Training, counting for the degree of Bachelor of Science only, are given in the Scientific School for the first time this year: —

1. The Elementary Physiology and

Hygiene of Common Life. — Personal Hygiene. — Emergencies. *Half-course. Lecture, Mon. at 1.30, and Laboratory work Tu. at 9, or Th. at 12.* Dr. G. W. Fitz.

2. History of Physical Education. *Half-course. Lecture, Mon. at 12.* Drs. Sargent and G. W. Fitz.

In this course a large amount of reading is required.

3. Physiology of Exercise. — Original Experimental work and Thesis. *Laboratory work, six hours a week.* Dr. G. W. Fitz.

Course 3 must be preceded by the course in General Physiology at the Medical School, or its equivalent.

4. Anthropometry. — Measurements and Tests of the Body. — Effects of Age, Nature, and Physical Training. — Lectures and Practical Exercises. *Half-course. Three times a week (first half-year).* Dr. Sargent.

5. Applied Anatomy and Animal Mechanics. — Action of the Muscles in Different Exercises. — Lectures and demonstrations. *Half-course. Three times a week (second half-year).* Dr. Sargent.

6. Remedial Exercises. — The Correction of Abnormal Conditions and Positions. — Lectures and demonstrations. *Half-course. Twice a week (second half-year).* Dr. G. W. Fitz.

Courses 4, 5, and 6 must be preceded by the course in General Anatomy at the Medical School, or its equivalent.

The Harvard Musical Association opened to its members, on Nov. 25, the house, No. 1 West Cedar Street, which it has lately bought. The President, J. S. Dwight, '32, and his predecessor in office, H. W. Pickering, '31, the only survivors of the founders of the society in 1837, were present with four or five score other members and guests, among whom was Presi-

dent Eliot. The following programme was given : Bach, air, "Vergiss mein nicht ;" Handel, recitative and air, from *Acis and Galatea*, "O, raddier than the cherry," Mr. Lamson ; Beethoven, trio in B flat, Op. 97, for piano-forte, violin, and violoncello, Messrs. Lang, Kneisel, and Schroeder ; Beethoven, song, "Adelaide," Mr. Winch. The spacious rooms devoted to the library and social meetings of the association were not vacated till after midnight. The social meetings will be continued fortnightly through the season, and the annual dinner will take place in January.

Professor Wm. H. Burr, who has recently been appointed to take charge of the department of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School, graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in the Class of 1872, and during the following three years occupied positions with a wrought-iron bridge company in New York city and on the water supply and sewerage system of Newark, N. J. He was then called to the Faculty of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as Assistant in Rational and Technical Mechanics, which position he held for one year, and was then made the head of that department. He filled the chair for eight years, and during that period published two books, "The Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses, Arched Ribs, and Suspension Bridges," now in its seventh edition, and "The Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering." While teaching at Troy he also acted as consulting engineer at various times to the Northern Railroad Department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., the water works and sewerage system of Lansingburg, N. Y., and on other similar works. In the spring of 1884, when

the formation of the Union Bridge Co. caused the organization of the Phoenix Bridge Co., he accepted the position of Engineer of Construction of the latter, and subsequently became General Manager. It was under his supervision that the large bridge structures of that company (among them the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge at Cincinnati, the Red Rock Cantilever, the Pecos Viaduct, etc.) were designed and executed. In April, 1891, he became Vice-President of SooySmith & Co., consulting and contracting engineers for bridges, bridge foundations, and pneumatic subaqueous work, tunnels, etc. He has also been associated with Mr. Alfred P. Boller, consulting engineer of New York city, on the large bridges now building across the Harlem River. He has contributed to the papers and discussions of the American Society of Civil Engineers. A recent paper by him on "The River Spans of the Chesapeake and Ohio Bridge at Cincinnati, Ohio," secured the Rowland Prize of that society at its annual meeting in January last.

LITERARY NOTES.

A second edition of Professor Lyon's *Assyrian Reader* has been published by the Scribners.

F. B. Sanborn, '55, has been engaged on a biography of the late A. Bronson Alcott.

In *Harper's* for November, F. D. Millet, '69, described "The Designers of the Fair."

"A Mountain Europa," a novelette in two parts, in the *Century* for September and October, was by John W. Fox, Jr., '83.

Dr. D. D. Slade, '44, gave an account of "The First Capital Operation

under Influence of Ether," in *Scribner's* for October.

"The Eve of the French Revolution," by Edward J. Lowell, '67, was issued during the autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The November *Century* has a page and a half fragment by James Russell Lowell, '38, on Francis Parkman, '44. It was Mr. Lowell's last work.

The November *Atlantic* contained a poem on Whittier, by Dr. O. W. Holmes, '29, and a critical essay by Professor G. E. Woodberry, '77.

F. R. Jones, '87, has an article in the October number of the *Harvard Law Review* on the "Liability of the Maker of a Check after Certification."

F. L. Gay, '78, printed in the October number of the *Dedham Historical Register*, "Extracts from the Sewell Diary" (relating to Dedham), with notes.

The *North American Review* for October contained an article on "Safe-guards against the Cholera," by Samuel W. Abbott (Med., '62), Secretary of the Boston Board of Health.

Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, Med., '81, has edited W. Hale White's "Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics." (Blakinton, Son & Co.: Philadelphia.)

Harper's for December has "A New Light on the Chinese," by Henry B. McDowell, '78, and a story entitled "How Lin MacLean went East," by Owen Wister, '82.

A volume of Poems, by the late George Pellew, '80, edited with an introduction by William D. Howells, Hon., '67, has been issued by W. B. Clarke & Co., Boston.

The *New England Magazine* for September contained an article on "Bird Traits" by Frank Bolles,

LL. B., 1882, and in the December *Atlantic* "A Night Alone on Chocorua" is by the same writer.

"Historical and Political Essays," by H. C. Lodge, '71, contain monographs on Madison, Gouverneur Morris, and Seward, and papers on political topics of more recent pertinence. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, '46, has brought out a revised edition of his translation of Dante's "New Life," uniform with his translation of "The Divine Comedy." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

"The Real and Ideal in Literature" is a volume of Essays by Frank Preston Stearns, '67, the translator of Von Holst's "John Brown." It is dedicated to, and contains a portrait of, the late Frederick W. Loring, '70. (Cupples: Boston.)

"Massinger and Ford," the concluding lecture in Mr. Lowell's series on the Elizabethan Dramatists, appeared in *Harper's* for November. These lectures have subsequently been issued in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Owen Wister, '82, has recently published a romance entitled "The Dragon of Wantley: His Rise, His Voracity, and His Downfall." It has numerous illustrations by John Stewardson, '81. (Lippincott: Philadelphia.)

On Sept. 8 the *Open Court* began the publication of a series of articles by Charles S. Peirce, '59, entitled "The Critic of Arguments." This series is devoted to a critical and historical discussion of the methods of reasoning.

The obituaries of George William Curtis and of Tennyson published in the *Nation* were by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, Div., '64. The sketch of

Curtis has been republished in pamphlet form, and may be had by sending ten cents to the office of the *New York Evening Post*.

The *New England Magazine* for October had several contributions from Harvard men, viz.: "The Acadian Province-by-the-Sea," A. W. Eaton, '80; "The Whereabouts of Vinland," by L. G. Power, Law, '66; "Fools Who came to Scoff," a story, Robert B. Hale, '91; and "John Brown," a sonnet, W. H. Carruth, A. M., '89.

Vol. III. of the Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas, for 1890, consists of an elaborate report by L. S. Griswold, '89, on "Whetstones and the Novaculites of Arkansas." It is a good-sized book, and is a valuable contribution to American geology, both economical and scientific.

Professor A. S. Hill, '53, has recently published "The Foundations of Rhetoric," which is intended to help young writers "who have had some practice in writing, but who have not yet learned to express themselves well." The book contains three parts devoted respectively to words, sentences, and paragraphs. (Harpers: New York.)

The Director of the Lake Laboratory, Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Howard Ayers, S. B., 1883, has an elaborate essay of 350 pp. on the "Morphology of the Vertebrate Ear, with a Reconsideration of its Functions," in a recent number of the *Journal of Morphology*. This is the second of his contributions to "Vertebrate Cephalogenesis," and is illustrated with twelve double plates.

In the *Forum* for December President Eliot, '53, writes on "An Educational Reformation Needed;" Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, answers the ques-

tion, "How Should a City Care for its Poor?" the Rev. John G. Brooks, Div., '75, discusses "Brandy and Socialism: the Gothenburg Plan;" and the Rev. John W. Chadwick, Div., '64, tells "Why the Fair Must be Opened on Sunday."

The November circular of the London publishers, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., announces the publication of a "Text-book of the Embryology of Man and Mammals," a translation from the German of Dr. O. Hertwig of the University of Berlin by Prof. Edward L. Mark of Harvard University. The work appears simultaneously in America from the publishing house of Macmillan & Co., New York.

Professor J. B. Greenough, '56, has prepared a series of "Progressive Pamphlets for Learning to Read Latin," which will give in consecutive numbers selected passages adapted for all grades of advancement in preparatory schools, and some intended for college use, with suggestive remarks and notes. The first number, *Eutropius*, designed for beginners, appeared in October. Each of these pamphlets will contain about thirty-two pages, and cost ten cents. (Ginn & Co.: Boston.)

"The Beginner's Greek Book," by Professor John Williams White, Ph. D., '77, is intended to furnish work for the first year's study. "I have assumed," he says in the Preface, "that the main object of elementary instruction in Greek is to teach the beginner to read; further, that the pupils who use this book will be fifteen years of age, on the average, when they take it in hand, that they will already have studied Latin for at least one year, and that they are to be fitted at the end of two years to read simple Attic prose." (Ginn & Co.: Boston.)

The Ninth International Congress of Orientalists was held at London in September. Professor Lanman went over expressly to attend the Congress as Delegate of Harvard University. Sir Raymond West was the President of the Indian Section, and its two Vice-Presidents were Professor Bühler, of the University of Vienna, and Professor Lanman. Mr. Henry C. Warren, '79, of Cambridge, Mass., presented a paper on Buddhaghosa's *Path of Purity*, an ancient Pāli text on the Buddhist religion, which Mr. Warren has nearly ready for publication.

What will probably be the last volume of the posthumous works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, '21, was issued recently, under the title of "Natural History of Intellect, and Other Papers." Besides a General Index to Emerson's Collected Works, it contains Natural History of Intellect,—notes of a series of lectures delivered by Emerson at Harvard; Memory; Boston; Michael Angelo; Milton; Papers from the Dial: Thoughts on Modern Literature, Walter Savage Landor, Prayers, Agriculture of Massachusetts, Europe and European Books, Past and Present, A Letter, The Tragic. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

At the recent celebration of the 70th birthday of the illustrious German zoölogist, Geheimrath Professor Dr. R. Leuckart, of Leipzig, he was presented with an album containing photographs of 150 of his former pupils, and a "Festschrift" embracing between thirty and forty separate zoölogical monographs written by persons who have been students in his laboratory. The Harvard men who contributed to the celebration were Professors Mark and Münsterberg, and Doctors Fewkes, Parker, Patten, Pratt, Ward, and Whitman. The

"Festschrift" contains papers by Professor Mark, of Harvard, and Professor Whitman, now of the University of Chicago.

In the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for October, Professor Dunbar has an important article on the Bank-Note Question. His conclusion is that centralized control of the issue of notes—which must in the nature of things be Federal control—is essential to the maintenance of a sound currency. The mere repeal of the present ten per cent. tax, without provision for the security of STATE issues, he condemns. The scheme so far proposed for making State bank issues safe, he finds inadequate to accomplish the object in view; but he intimates that it might be possible to frame an adequate scheme.—In the same issue, Professor Tausig has a brief article on Reciprocity, discussing the general workings of reciprocity treaties, and more particularly the working of the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley act.

Charles Francis Adams, '56, recently published "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," 2 vols. The first Episode deals with the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, showing the struggle which took place between the royal party, represented by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and the Puritans led by John Winthrop. The second Episode refers to the early religious dispute in Massachusetts known as the Antinomian controversy, the account of which is now for the first time written from a modern or agnostic point of view. A picture is given of the theological, social, and intellectual condition of New England in 1630-40. The third Episode describes the slow growth and gradual development of a Massachusetts town from 1640 to 1890, and

is a study, from original sources, of New England town government, its origin, methods, and results. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

MARRIAGES.

REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

- 1871. Arthur Rotch to Lisette De Wolf Colt, at Bristol R. I., Nov. 16.
- 1873. Alfred Dwight Foster to Evelyn Margaret Samborne, daughter of S. S. P. Samborne, at Timsbury, England, Nov. 17.
- 1878. Henry Goldmark to Louise Condit Atkinson, at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 22.
- 1881. Ezra Henry Baker to Martha Gertrude Keyes, daughter of Henry Keyes, at Boston, Nov. 16.
- 1881. Howard Elliott to Janet January, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.
- 1881. James Otis to Jennie Washburn, daughter of Benjamin Dyer Washburn, at Cambridge, Nov. 23.
- 1881. Charles Bingham Penrose to Katharine Drexel, daughter of the late Joseph W. Drexel, at New York, Nov. 17.
- 1882. James Woods Babcock to Katharine Guion, at Lincoln, N. C., Aug. 17.
- 1882. Xanthus Henry Goodnough to Maria Trow Dyer, at Boston, Oct. 5.
- 1883. Henry Bromfield Cabot to Anne MacMaster Codman, daughter of Charles R. Codman, at Boston, Nov. 15.
- 1884. Louis Butler McCagg to Edith Edgar King, daughter of the late Edward King, at Newport, R. I., Nov. 2.
- 1887. William Allen Brooks to Helen Winchell, Nov. 9.

1887. Charles Stanford Elgutter to Nellie Rosewater, Sept. 20.
1887. Chauncey Charles Foster to Martha Bradford Foster, Oct. 19.
1887. Alfred Augustus Gardner to Katharine Faber Willets, Aug. 22.
1887. Emery Herman Rogers to Florence Halliday, Aug. 24.
1887. Arthur Crittenden Smith to Harriet Foster White, Nov. 2.
1889. Edward Cabot Storrow to Caroline M., daughter of G. R. Richardson, at Beverly, Sept. 1.
1889. John Rounds Smith to Mary Evelyn, daughter of Dr. J. B. Lyman, at Salem, Sept. 22.
1889. Clarence Albert Hight to Emily, daughter of John B. Coyle, at Portland, Me., Nov. 9.
1890. Robert F. Herrick to Alice Taft, at Boston, Sept. 20.
1890. Shepard Kimberly to Charlotte Hazard Fiske, at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 4.
1890. F. P. Magoun to Jeanne Cosard Bartholow, at Orange, N. J., Oct. 8.
1890. Frank L. Codman to Susie Lincoln Tirrell, at East Boston, Dec. 7.
1891. Arthur Malbon Little to Mary Hayward Neale, daughter of George F. Neale, at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29.
1833. Abiel Abbot Livermore, D. D., b. 30 Oct., 1811, at Wilton, N. H.; d. at Wilton, N. H., 28 Nov., 1892.
1835. William Rotch Robeson, b. 13 July, 1814, near Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Boston, 6 Nov., 1892.
1838. William Aspinwall, LL. B., b. 16 Feb., 1819, at London, Eng.; d. at Brookline, 25 Oct., 1892.
1839. Samuel Longfellow, Rev., b. 18 June, 1819, at Portland, Me.; d. at Portland, Me., 3 Oct., 1892.
1844. Isaac Vose Bemis, b. 5 Nov., 1824, at Boston; d. at Watertown, 3 Oct., 1892.
1844. Warren Tilton, LL. B., b. 4 Aug., 1824, at Newburyport; d. at Boston, 9 Oct., 1892.
1844. Henry Blatchford Wheelwright, b. 22 May, 1824, at Portsmouth, N. H.; d. at Newburyport, 2 Nov., 1892.
1846. Edmund Tucker Eastman, M. D., b. 6 Nov., 1820, at Hampstead, N. H.; d. at Boston, 7 Nov., 1892.
1848. Thomas Chase, LL. D., b. 16 June, 1827, at Worcester; d. at Providence, R. I., 5 Oct., 1892.
1851. John Appleton Bailey, LL. B., b. 23 July, 1828, at Dorchester; d. at Dorchester, 12 Nov., 1892.
1856. Edward Francis Daland, b. 1 Oct., 1835, at Salem; d. at Brookline, 7 Oct., 1892.
1858. Nicholas Longworth Anderson, b. 22 April, 1838, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Lucerne, Switzerland, 18 Sept., 1892.
1871. Charles Leavitt Beals Whitney, LL. B., Ph. D., b. 21 Oct., 1850, at Springfield; d. at Brookline, 14 Sept., 1892.
1879. John Walter Wells, b. 10 Dec., 1854, at Chicopee Falls; d. at Woodbury, N. J., 8 Nov., 1892.

NECROLOGY.

SEPTEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILLINGHAST,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue*.

The College.

1831. Asaph Churchill, b. 20 April, 1814, at Milton; d. at Milton, 29 Nov., 1892.

1889. Sumner Rankin Albee, b. 24 April, 1867, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 21 Sept., 1892.
1889. Joseph Nickerson, b. 23 July, 1866, at Sterling; d. at Harriettstown, N. Y., 25 Oct., 1892.
1890. John Samuel Blunt, b. 12 July, 1869, at Milford; d. at Milford, 6 Nov., 1892.
1890. Robert Rantoul Endicott, b. 9 Dec., 1868, at Beverly; d. at Beverly, 7 Sept., 1892.
1879. Richard Cook Borden Hartley, b. 16 Dec., 1856, at Fall River; d. at Vienna, Austria, 29 May, 1881.
1887. George Edward Cole, d. at Sheboygan, Wis., 26 Sept., 1892, aged 32.
1892. Daniel Oakley, b. 2 Sept., 1869, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Asheville, N. C., 22 Oct., 1892.

Honorary Graduates.

- Medical School.*
1839. Kendall Flint, b. 4 Feb., 1807, at Danvers; d. at Haverhill, 28 Sept., 1892.
1843. Henry Cowles, d. at Saxonville, 8 Oct., 1892.
1847. John Favill, d. at Madison, Wis., 9 Dec., 1883.
1847. Henry Preston Pratt, d. at Eufaula, Ala., 9 Nov., 1866.
1851. Alexander Donald William Martin, d. at South Boston, 1877.
1852. Thomas Fletcher Oakes, d. at Titusville, Pa., 29 Feb., 1876.
1866. Joseph Lordly Bunting, d. at Granville, N. S., 2 April, 1871.
1873. George Albert Pike, b. 21 Aug., 1848, at Newburyport; d. at Bristol, R. I., 8 Nov., 1892.
1877. Franklin Henry Hooper, b. 19 Sept., 1850, at Dorchester; d. at Boston 22 Nov., 1892.
1853. Thomas William Parsons (A. M.), b. 18 Aug., 1819, at Boston; d. at Scituate, 3 Sept., 1892.
1858. James Bicheno Francis (A. M.), b. 18 May, 1815, at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, Eng.; d. at Boston, 18 Sept., 1892.
1860. John Greenleaf Whittier (A. M., LL. D.), b. 17 Dec., 1807, at Haverhill; d. at Hampton Falls, N. H., 7 Sept., 1892.

CORRECTIONS.

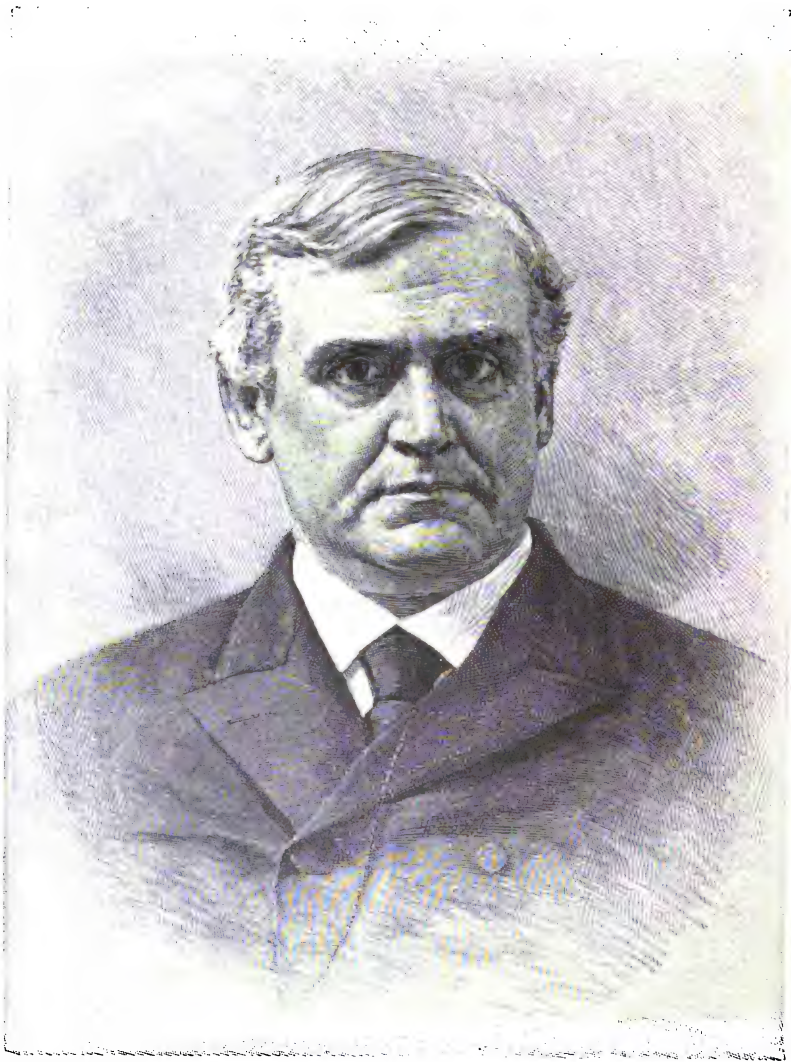
1841. Eben William Rollins d. 6, not 7, Aug., 1892.
- Med. 1890. Clarence Whitfield Pelton, b. 23 Oct., 1865, at Newton.
1894. Ernest Frederick Hill, b. 25 March, 1871, at Wakefield; d. at Wakefield, 18 Nov., 1892.

CORRECTIONS IN NO. 1.

Page 68, line 14, for *Cambridge* read *Boston*.

Page 108, line 29, for *English* read *Latin*.

Page 167, W. A. Chanler belongs to 1890, not to 1885.



Engraved by G. KRUELL.

William Brewster

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.—APRIL, 1893.—No. 3.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

THE more closely we study the career of Phillips Brooks, the more remarkable does it appear. At a time when many are saying that the power of the pulpit is declining, he, simply as a preacher, exerted an influence which would have been noticeable in any age of Christian history. From the fact that when he was in college he is said to have manifested no desire to be a leader among his fellows, it would appear that he reached his position with little impulse from ambition. In his sermons there is nothing meretricious. He was a typical Harvard man in his fastidiousness, so far as anything like sensationalism was concerned. Certain aspects of theology that are often thought especially to move the popular mind were hardly, if at all, touched upon in his preaching. The fact that under these circumstances he reached the commanding position which he held is one of the most promising signs of the times, as well as an indication of the greatness of the man.

When we come to seek the source of the wonderful power which he possessed over the hearts of men, the answer commonly given is that it is to be found in the goodness of his heart. He was a man of such broad sympathies, it is said, of such tender interest in those about him, and of such earnest faith, that he was felt by all to be a friend and a helper; and thus men responded to his interest in them with an answering love and trust. This statement does give, indeed, the ultimate source of his influence; but, however paradoxical it may seem, it does not give the explanation of it. There are multitudes of men and women, of ministers and laymen, who have a religious faith as earnest as his, and a love for their fellow-men as strong. In many cases this love for

man is subjected to tests far more severe than were found in any experiences of his. He, in spite of occasional criticism and opposition, was always surrounded by enthusiastic love and applause. He had from the beginning recognition of himself and of his work; while many of those of whom I speak are giving their lives to their fellows, without recognition or encouragement. He himself delighted to contemplate the beauty of these so often unappreciated lives. He says, "I have seen rooms, where such men or such women, weak and ignorant, perhaps, were breathing out their long days of suffering, which were very *Holies of Holies*."

To the possession of these qualities by the great preacher, we have then to add the power to manifest them in such ways that men felt their influence, and yielded themselves to their might.

We cannot fail to notice, as helpful in this manifestation, his magnificent personal endowments; his noble form, his face that was so often all aglow with the inner light, his air of culture and refinement, which might at first seem to stand between him and the popular sympathy, but which, when the difficulty was overcome, added new elements of attraction and influence. Men loved to see such spiritual power so superbly embodied. They loved to see a nature so endowed for worldly success surrendering itself to a life of service. They loved to see culture and refinement fired with an enthusiasm such as they too often repress. The humblest felt a strange charm in the brotherhood that was offered to them across lines which are so often those of separation. It was the naturalness of it all, the spontaneity, the unconsciousness, that gave to such relations their great attractiveness. Even the rapidity of his utterance, which at first repelled, soon became associated with the man, and added a certain air of eager impetuosity to his discourse.

All these characteristics, which I have imperfectly described, unquestionably contributed to the power of the preacher. They are not, however, sufficient to explain this power. We have to recognize the fact that his printed sermons retained this influence. The noble presence, the eager utterance, were absent; but the power remained. To multitudes throughout the English-reading world who had never felt the magnetism of his personal presence, these sermons have come with a power of inspiration such as few works of their class could claim. They have appealed to the same

diversities of culture and of belief to which his spoken word appealed.

We have then to recognize the fact that Phillips Brooks was a man of genius. He was as truly such as any one of our great poets. It is not important, nor, indeed, would it be possible, to make a comparative estimate of his genius with that of any specified poet or artist. All that is to our purpose is to notice the fact of his wonderful genius, and to illustrate, as may be possible, its nature and its methods.

The genius that Phillips Brooks possessed was that of the preacher as truly as that of Longfellow or of Tennyson was that of the poet. I cannot say under what other forms this genius might have manifested itself, or what other types of success might have been accomplished by it. What was actually displayed in his life was the genius of the preacher. There are many preachers of genius who have not the special genius for preaching. Some preachers do helpful service by their reasoning; some inspire by the power of their imagination: there are comparatively few in whom the special genius which marks the truest preacher as such makes itself felt. This genius was preëminently the gift of Phillips Brooks.

The genius of the preacher, I need hardly say, consists in the power of so uttering spiritual truth that it shall be effective in influencing the hearts of men. This implies a profound insight into religious truth, — an insight that shall reveal implications and applications of which the ordinary mind is not conscious. It implies also a gift for the presentation of what is thus beheld in an attractive and effective form. It is thus a genius of expression, which is something very different from a genius for expressions. Shakespeare had a genius for expressing the passions of the human heart. This implied an insight into the depths of human life, a power of creation by which what he perceived was embodied in living forms, and a power of presentation by which these forms that lived for him should live also for the world. This may illustrate the elements that enter into the genius of the preacher, so far as the sphere which limits his work is concerned.

No one can have failed to notice the change which, to a large extent, the sermon has undergone in these later years. The older sermon we may call classical. It was dignified. It was intense,

in the sense that there was in it little wandering from its special theme. It held itself within the limits of theology or religion, strictly so called. It touched very few points in the life of man. It did not seek to amuse; we might almost say it did not seek to interest. It commanded attention to the truth upon which it dwelt. By it the hearer was brought face to face with the great realities. If the hearer was affected, it was largely through the reason — that is, by the recognition of some truth, or of something that was regarded as truth — which appealed to his moral or religious nature. Perhaps the sermons of Channing may stand among the best examples of this form of preaching. It was lofty, invigorating, profoundly religious, and contenting itself with an appeal to the spiritual nature by the means of the impressiveness of truth.

The modern sermon stands less upon its dignity. It seeks first of all to interest. It touches the life of man at all points. It is familiar with the home and with the street. It finds illustrations on every hand. It is discursive. It dwells upon an illustration till, for a moment, one may forget what is illustrated. In a word, it seeks to have a human interest as well as a religious interest.

If we may accept these characterizations as representing, loosely and generally, two different classes of sermons, we may reach the best idea of the sermons of Phillips Brooks by saying that they possess the dignity of the classical type, with the human interest of what might be called the romantic type of preaching.

In his sermons there is almost a total lack of discursiveness. At the beginning of each there may be a few words of introduction, simply to make a connection between the mind of the hearer and the special theme to be considered; but, after this, the special theme is never for a moment lost from the mind. You may open one of his volumes anywhere, and a very few words will make clear what the subject is that the sermon before you presents. Even the sermons of Robertson, which Phillips Brooks rightly exalted as at least among the best of our modern world, have often a discursiveness, a temporary absorption in details, of which the sermons of Phillips Brooks show little trace. There are not many popular preachers from whose sermons the hearer would carry away fewer special impressions. He did not deal in epigrams; thus there were few separate sayings to be recalled.

He was a perfect master of words, but never their servant. Each word filled its place as perfectly as if it stood in some finished poem, but no one was allowed to claim undue preëminence. If any particular illustration was remembered, it was most often the illustration that formed the heart and life of the sermon. What one did carry away was, I imagine, most generally, a text that from henceforth would have a new significance, an illustration that would never be forgotten, a truth that had opened depths undreamed of before, or a religious feeling, a sense of divine realities, which refreshed the life.

Those who knew Phillips Brooks know how keen was his sense of humor. Things disclosed their humorous side to him as he went through life. In his Yale lectures he shows how aptly he could use a humorous illustration to give point to his teaching. I doubt if in his sermons there could be found any trace of this. In sermons of the discursive sort a bit of pleasantry, naturally suggested and illustrative of the theme, may be effective. In a camp-meeting the "amens" are often redoubled after a ripple of laughter has run over the assemblage. In the sermons of Phillips Brooks, in which the solemn truth presented was never lost from the consciousness, such moments of relaxation would seem to have no place.

This dignity and this intensity represent, however, only one aspect of the sermons of Phillips Brooks. We find, united with these, elements that we might have supposed to be incompatible with them, namely, the charm of the imagination and the varied interest of human experience. In fact there is nothing more striking in these sermons than their sense of the relations of our daily life. The world about him was evidently very real to the preacher. He seems never, for a moment, to have lost his congregation out of his mind. This is strikingly illustrated in his sermon on "The Consolations of God." He begins by recognizing the fact that the need of consolation is not felt by all. "This side of God's life shows itself only to certain conditions of this life of ours. It is not for everybody. It is not for the young and joyous." But as he went on, he seems to have felt these words upon his conscience. He could not bear to have any hearers feel that he was not speaking to them. At last he exclaims, "I would not seem to count out of my subject for to-day

those of my people the youngest, the happiest, the most hopeful, on whom I should be sorry any Sunday to turn my back, and say, 'There is nothing for you to-day.' " So he goes on to speak of the child's need of consolation ; and only after this recognition of that part of his congregation which he had originally excluded, does he proceed to the development of his theme. At another time he breaks off in the midst of a sermon to exclaim, " Oh, it may well be that there are some of you who are listening intently at this moment, thinking perhaps that now, after a thousand disappointments in a thousand sermons, you may hear the word you need." This sense of a waiting congregation was of itself enough to banish from his sermons all mere abstractions and all playing with his theme. He was not a man who wrote and spoke merely to express his own thought, as a poet sings for the mere pleasure of the singing. He was not carried away by a temptation against which he warned the Yale students of theology, the temptation to make of his sermon a work of art. The sermon was to him an instrument fashioned and used for a special end. He spoke to living souls, not seeking merely their sympathy, seeking least of all their applause, but striving to awaken within them a consciousness of higher things, striving to shape the lives before him into conformity with the divine ideal.

Though Phillips Brooks was right in warning the young preacher against the temptation to look upon his sermon as a work of art, and though he himself, as we have seen, regarded his sermons simply as the instruments for accomplishing each a special work ; yet, in spite of this purpose that animated them, or possibly because of it, his sermons are works of art in the sense that each has a positive, aesthetic charm, which may be felt even by one who has little interest in their direct object. The purpose for which they were written was sufficient of itself to exclude all foreign elements, and to shape the elements which really belong to the theme discussed into a form of organic unity. Given, in connection with this, a poetic nature which informs the whole with the life-giving power of the imagination, and the result must of necessity have grace and beauty. In classic and mediaeval times, the most common implements of daily life, while perfectly fitted for the use for which they were designed, possessed artistic beauty, simply because the artistic spirit of their makers could

not create them otherwise. Thus some classic or mediæval vase, possessing, it may be, nothing foreign to its destined use, charms us to-day simply through its grace of form, this grace of form being that through which it is preëminently what it was meant to be, namely, a vase. The sermons of Phillips Brooks are works of art in this unconscious and unpremeditated way.

A sermon is often considered dreary reading, because it consists so largely of commonplaces. Indeed, it is happily true that in this age of the world the fundamental principles of morals and religion are commonplaces. The personality of a speaker may give to them a special interest or power, just as moral advice ceases to be commonplace as it is urged by a mother striving to guard her son against some special temptation. When the living presence of the preacher no longer animates them, such utterances are apt to assume their commonplace character. There can therefore be few more striking proofs of genius than the power to give to such truisms permanent or general interest. After all, however, the problem is like that which meets genius under every form of its manifestation; for the basis of all these manifestations, even in the case of a genius like that of Shakespeare, is the commonplace. In this matter of the sermon, the genius of Phillips Brooks consisted, in part at least, in the power to see more deeply into the nature and significance of these commonplaces than other men. Indeed, it may be said that if anything is commonplace, it is so only to the commonplace mind. A stone on the street, or a flower by the wayside, is commonplace enough; but the geologist, or the botanist, will find in it that which will excite our wonder and interest. It was as such an expert that Phillips Brooks exhibited to us the fundamental principles of life. Under his guidance men saw in them what they had not dreamed of seeing before.

I cannot better illustrate what I mean than by quoting a description that he gives in one of his sermons of a gem illuminated by the sunlight. He is speaking of the mystery of light. He says: "But now supposing that the object of our scrutiny, being something really rich and profound, were brought out of the darkness into a sudden flood of sunlight, would it grow less or more mysterious? Suppose it is a jewel, and instead of having to strain your eyes to make out the outline of its shape, you can now

look deep into its heart, see depth opening beyond depth, until it looks as if there were no end to the chambers of splendor that are shut up in that little stone; see flake after flake of luminous color floating up out of the unseen fountain which lies somewhere in the jewel's heart." This jewel penetrated by the sunshine is the best possible illustration of a fact or an idea illuminated by the insight of his faith and genius. Perhaps it is a text from the Bible that opens thus depth beneath depth, and sends up "flake after flake of luminous color from the unseen fountain at its heart." A striking example of this power of penetrating insight is found in the last public address that was made by him. It was to the choir guild of Grace Church in Newton. It was largely addressed to the choir boys. The occasion seems simple enough, but he saw in it deep meaning. He looked into the unknown future, as the generation to which these boys belonged should take possession of the world, and rejoiced to see them going forward, "singing the great psalms of the Church, the boys taking up those strains which have been upon the lips of the fathers, and have expressed the glorious aspirations of the multitudes of the past." Then he went on to speak of "the beauty of doing a greater work than one can understand." "The man who perfectly understands the work he is doing is not doing the work which he is worthy of doing." Thus these boys were doing a work larger than they could comprehend. "They sing words which mean very much to them, but whose full meaning they cannot begin to understand until they have gone forward into the manifold experiences of life, and have caught the spirit of the revelations of the past." In this manner does every phase of life open at his touch into deep and varied significance. It is not that he made much of every such occasion; it is that he found much in it.

Phillips Brooks not only brought out in this manner the meaning of whatever theme he touched; unconsciously he revealed himself. He had the power of expressing not merely his thought, but himself. It is happily no very rare thing to listen to a sermon with interest. Too often, however, what we listen to is simply the sermon. We may admire it; we may be moved and profited by it; but still it is all the while the sermon alone that occupies us. It is a rare and happy occasion when we listen not to the sermon, but to the man. When Phillips Brooks preached,

men listened, for the most part, not to the sermon, but to him. They felt themselves in the presence of a strong, loving, aspiring, and believing soul. Many such spirits, we are glad to say, speak from our pulpits, and bring messages of strength and cheer; but few have this genius of expression by which they reveal themselves such as they are, and uplift as truly by their presence as by their thought. Even more than this was revealed in those moments when this preacher accomplished his highest work. Men felt not only in the presence of this spirit, so strong and pure; but through it they felt themselves in the presence of the infinite spirit that spoke through this devout and earnest soul.

It is to be noticed that in his sermons he almost always dwelt upon the positive aspect of life. He dealt very little with denunciation. He did not believe that men could be helped much in that way. He said once, "If you could kill all a man's sins you would only make him a less bad man. You would not make him a better man." This abstinence from denunciation was all the more remarkable because he is said to have possessed great powers of sarcasm and invective; and men who discover that they possess these powers generally like to use them. Only now and then in his printed sermons do we have a slight touch of sarcasm; as when he speaks of "the superficial grief of a superficial mourner at a funeral, all tears and crape."

What he really loved to do, and what at the same time he felt that it was the special work of the preacher to do, was to hold up the ideal of Christian living, and to strive to make men feel the power of the life of God. Certainly this method was calculated to bring his congregation near to him. There was no chasm to be crossed; no repulsion to be overcome. The preacher stood simply with words of encouragement and welcome.

Another thing to be noticed in these sermons is the slight place that is held in them by theology. The great preacher was either very little of a theologian, or else he felt that when he addressed his people there was something vastly more important to be considered than theology. The probability is that his interest in theology was largely, if not wholly, in its practical aspects. I doubt if he concerned himself very much with the current discussions in regard to these matters, or at least he probably took in them only a preacher's interest. He stood with a certain child-like fearless-

ness unharmed amid the creeds of the Church and the questionings of the time : —

“Non sine Dis animosus infans.”

He took from all only what was the best. He left the harshness of the creeds, and took only what was tender and life-giving. He took its beauty from the Church, and knew nothing of its narrowness. From the awakened thought of the time he took its breadth and its freedom; but its negations seem not to have moved him. As in some cities of the old world where ran the line of fortifications are now broad streets or pleasure-grounds, so the defenses which the Church had set up to guard itself against the intrusion of those whose beliefs do not conform to its standards with him seem to have become avenues of approach, attracting instead of excluding.

No characterization of the sermons of the great preacher would be complete which did not recognize the fact that some found this lack of theological definiteness to be a real drawback to their enjoyment of them. They complained that when some themes were approached there came a certain mistiness into the thought. For instance, in the course of the sermon that he preached on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard College, he exclaimed, “And what and who is Jesus Christ? In reverence and humility let us give our answer.” At this point the minds that demand precise statements of belief became intent. At last Phillips Brooks was going to declare clearly his position. The preacher went on: “He is the meeting of the Divine and Human, — the presence of God in humanity, the perfection of humanity in God; the Divine made human, the human shown to be capable of union with the Divine; the utterance, therefore, of the nearness and the love of God, and of the possibility of man. Once in the ages came the wondrous life, once in the stretch of history the face of Jesus shone in Palestine, and his feet left their blessed impress upon earth; but what that life made manifest had been forever true. Its truth was timeless, the truth of all eternity. The love of God, the possibility of man, — these two which made the Christhood, — these two, not two, but one, had been the element in which all life was lived, all knowledge known, all truth attained.” — This is magnificent, but it is not

theology; at least it is not the theology of the theologians. It is not strange that on the one side some suspected heresy, and, on the other, some discovered obscurantism. Yet the very heart of Phillips Brooks spoke in this utterance. Why did he not give a direct categorical answer to the question that he asked, an answer that would have satisfied the theologian or the free-thinker? The only reason can be that he was interested in the fact, and not in any formula in regard to the fact. He aimed to promote righteousness and the religious life among men. He aimed directly at the heart of his hearers. He brought to bear upon them religious truth in what seemed to him its simplest and most effective form.

I would be among the last to underestimate the importance of theological thought, and to undervalue the sermons that seek to make clear and to defend the truths of religion. I do not forget how the sermons of Channing purified the religious atmosphere of the Christian world. The world still needs such clear utterance of religious truth. There are, however, diversities of gifts. We should remember, further, that theology is for the sake of religion. If it is the work of those who have done battle for religious liberty that has made the preaching of Phillips Brooks possible, it is in such preaching that this work finds its worthiest fulfilment. If a man can be brought, even for a short time, actually to experience the religious feeling, or something akin to it, he has received a proof of the truth of religion more convincing than any presentation of arguments could accomplish.

However this may be, what has been said may illustrate the nature of the preaching of Phillips Brooks. The fact that Christianity was reduced by him to such simplicity of form may do much also to explain his vast liberality, which was not tolerance of opinions which he rejected, but the recognition of the fundamental principle of Christianity under varied names and forms. Much of what the sects are warring about seemed to him too trivial to demand serious consideration. He was too true a churchman to think it necessary to guard himself within artificial limits. Thus the whole church was open to him. He could take part in the installation of the pastor of Plymouth Church as simply and naturally as if it had been a service within the limits of his own communion. Never did such largeness of spirit receive wider or heartier recognition. Wherever he went he was welcomed as the

true minister of God. The bankers of Wall Street left their offices at noon to listen to his words. Harvard students thronged to hear him preach. Ministers and laymen, of whatever name, were alike eager to catch his utterances.

At the beginning of this paper it was urged that the goodness of Phillips Brooks would not account for his wide influence; for this was needed great genius, the genius for expressing himself, and for presenting the truth which he had at heart. In conclusion we must recognize the fact that his genius would not have accomplished the work, if it had not had behind it his great personality. One did not need to know the story of his life to feel this power. One felt it through his very presence. The more we know of his life, the more is this impression deepened. He showed his fearlessness at the start, by pleading the rights of the slave; and yet more by pleading the rights of the negro on the streets of the city where he lived. He showed the depth of his sympathy by his labors for the good of the soldier and for the comfort of the sick and the wounded in the hospital. When quieter times came, his labors for those who needed help went on more privately but no less earnestly. We cannot conceive of a life more open than his to every demand that might be made upon it. He appears to have had little more fondness for machinery in benevolence than for systems in theology. Perhaps his nature was more marked in nothing than in its love for freedom and spontaneity. This is not the place to dilate upon his many deeds of kindness. The story of them is written upon many a grateful heart. His days of usefulness began early, and ended late. He shrank from no scene of poverty or sickness. Thus, as truly as any man could, he represented to those with whom he had to do the gracious power and love of Him whom he recognized as his Divine Master.

This life of loving service won the hearts of those to whom he ministered. It uttered itself in his sermons, even for those who knew nothing of its outward manifestations. Thus it was that men loved him and honored him and opened their hearts to him. It is no wonder that the voice of the people within his communion and outside of it united to lift him to the highest position of honor and service which his church could offer. He was felt to be the Bishop not of a church, but of a people.

Thus it was that when he died there was such sorrow throughout the English-speaking world. We must seek far to find a parallel to this universal mourning. The expressions of grief at his funeral; the solemn pomp of the service within the church that was so dear to him; the waiting crowds outside that thronged the square, made up so largely of those whom his life had blessed; the turning aside of the funeral procession to pass through the grounds of the college that he loved, amid the ranks of students to whom he had ministered so gladly; the final leaving him at rest in the beautiful inclosure where he had so often read the burial service of the Church; the utterance since of so many words of sorrow and of gratitude from all sorts and conditions of men, — from Jew and Catholic, from Orthodox and Free-thinker, — all this recalls the earlier times when the Church was one, and its Bishop was the Bishop of all. May we not say rather that it is a foregleam of the coming time, when, if the divisions of the Church shall still maintain themselves, they will do it in a spirit of mutual sympathy and with a sense of sharing in a common work; so that if one member suffers all the members shall suffer with it; not merely by a sympathetic and reflected grief, but because what is a loss for one is felt to be truly a loss for all?

Charles C. Everett, Div., '59.

THE *Graduates' Magazine* has had no more helpful supporter than Phillips Brooks. He presided at the first informal meeting of Harvard men in Boston, on March 26,* 1892, to discuss the desirability of founding such a magazine. He encouraged its promoters during the months when the enterprise was still tentative, and after the first number had been issued his was one of the earliest notes of approbation. He saw in the *Magazine* a medium through which the vast body of living Harvard men, now numbering more than twelve thousand, could communicate with each other, and by which the influence of Harvard might be still further extended through the country. Had he lived, the readers of the present issue of this *Magazine* would have had an article by him, which, only a few days before his death, he had cordially promised to write.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

THAT Harvard College is no longer *the* Harvard College of thirty years ago is obvious enough; many rejoice at this; a few openly, and more secretly, deplore it; but no one questions the fact. It is much more doubtful whether every one, or even a large proportion of those interested in the welfare of Harvard, realize how nearly it has ceased to be Harvard *College* at all, or how grave and imminent is the danger lest it should ere long fail to supply those intrusted to its care with the best fruits of a college life.

The first duty of a "college" is implied in its name; it exists primarily that it may bring its students together, make them live a common life, subject each one to the contagion of habits and prejudices, new to him, but shared by some among his companions, — in short, fashion them into a society. In this process there is always and necessarily developed a public opinion, strong or weak in proportion to the sense of solidarity simultaneously evolved, and which reacts with peculiar force on beliefs and characters as yet plastic and receptive. Higher education in our day and country is based on a recognition of this public opinion as a force making for righteousness; on the conviction that, in a community of young men and especially of young freemen, common ideals will be found worthy; accepted standards, true and fair; the moral tone, sound and healthy. Cause a hundred such youths to work and play in close companionship for four years, make them share the same toils and the same pleasures, give to the other ninety-nine a motive and a justification for seeking to control the actions, words, and even thoughts of each one among them, let no one "flock by himself," or live in a select little world of his own, and subject, of course, to reasonable limitations, you will have at the end of the term a hundred men far stronger, braver, happier, and more useful than any other form of training could have made them. With fairly good raw material to work upon, the stimulating and cleansing force of this mutual influence will often produce surprisingly good results amid the least favorable surroundings; even a scion of the Four Hundred may leave a good college an honorable, modest, and sensible young man.

Two conditions, however, are indispensable to the effective and salutary action of public opinion in a college world; the community sharing it must be large enough to generate a sense of corporate interest and responsibility, and yet not too large for each member to meddle in some measure with the comings in and goings out of every other; and access to this community must depend upon natural and not upon merely conventional qualifications. A class of the last generation at Harvard furnished these conditions almost perfectly; its members were too many to constitute a clique or coterie, too few to feel themselves a mere mob, and they were classmates (which then had a meaning), not because all were of one place or "set" or "social position," but because all had wished and had been able to enter college. A class of to-day hardly affords these conditions at all, and in the Class of 1900 they bid fair to be wholly wanting. Instead of one hundred students pursuing the same, or very nearly the same, course of instruction, and one peculiar to themselves, we have three or four hundred taking all sorts of courses according to the individual interest, taste, or caprice of each one among them, and which are open to members of other classes and even other departments of the University. Athletic sports have already become in great measure the special concern of experts, and the marked and growing tendency in this direction leads the football or baseball or boating champion to think and care less and less whether his comrades of the team or crew are Freshmen or Seniors, undergraduates or graduates. It is now not only possible, but natural and of frequent occurrence, for a student to know personally less than half of his own class, and "classmates" means those admitted and graduated simultaneously, and means, or will soon mean, very little more. The birds no longer flock all together and apart from those of different plumage; they are split up into a multitude of little transient coveys, and into these strangers of another feather find ready admittance.

These undoubted facts justify some regret for the past, as well as some anxiety regarding the future, but the past is beyond recall. The features of our situation which I have noted are not peculiar to Harvard; the same changes are in progress at all American colleges worthy to be placed in the same rank, and, if they have not elsewhere proceeded so far, or caused so much

damage, this is only because no other college has grown as ours has, and nowhere else was there so much to lose in this growth. The better American colleges all tend to outgrow their proper work as colleges; Harvard has suffered the most, simply because Harvard is the best. Jeremiads over what has been, but is not and certainly never will be again, do not constitute an inspiring or healthful form of mental exercise; and time is still more obviously wasted in censorious criticism of this or that detail in a process of change, when what concerns us is the general and necessary result. Let us rather consider very briefly whether any remedy exists for an evil no less grave and undoubted because seemingly inevitable.

The problem is to supplement or replace a college, which has so far developed into a university, as to be, in the original and most vital sense of the word, a college no longer. It is at least improbable that any agency for this purpose will be found ready made; in methods of education there is hardly room for a Columbus. What we really need in this field is more likely to be evolved gradually and, as it were, unconsciously from the automatic working of time and experience, than summarily depicted by any would-be patentee. I make no pretensions, therefore, to do more than furnish food for possibly fruitful thought in the few words that I shall say on the subject.

In the first place, we must not assume that the problem admits of solution. It may be that college life and university training cannot be here and now combined as we would combine them, and that we must choose between the two. No one can doubt as to the choice, although many may regret that a choice is necessary. It is better to be a man than a boy, yet most men look back wistfully on their boyhood. Moreover, as the boy is not, after all, asked whether he will become a man, so, in our country, a good college is apparently compelled to become something different from a college by mere lapse of time and increase of population. Perhaps all that we can do is to accept the situation; to let Exeter and Andover and their fellows come to fill the place and do the work which once were Harvard's, or to have as undergraduates at our University the graduates of real colleges.

Nevertheless, it is reasonable to wish and to hope for another outcome to the present somewhat equivocal and evidently transi-

tory status. The real obstacle to a sense of corporate fellowship among the students of our American universities, and more especially of Harvard, is not their mere number; this is far less than what is found compatible with perhaps the highest development of collegiate influence and training in those universities of the Old World whose environment most nearly resembles Harvard's. The stumbling-block is the fact that each class of our undergraduates now constitutes an unwieldy, amorphous mass; much as the American people would, were a centralized authority at Washington charged with the local affairs of Maine and Minnesota, Texas and California. We have solved the problem of combining union for defense with provincial and municipal self-government by a system of republics within a republic; surely we need not despair of yet finding some method of organizing analogous *imperia in imperio*, so as to have, if not many colleges, each distinct and yet all component parts of the University, at least the fruits yielded elsewhere by this application of the federal principle to education.

The idea may be merely fanciful, but it has occurred to my mind that *nuclei* of the *quasi* corporations needed for the functions once discharged by classes at Harvard may possibly be found in certain of the college societies. As the average age of the undergraduates increases, and the serious questions of life demand more and more thought from each one among them, these bodies will naturally approximate to one or the other of two types. Some will develop (or degenerate) into mere social clubs; others will become agencies of real instruction to their members. Of the former all that can be said is that, like similar organizations among older men, they may save those who join them from something worse. It is better that a man or a boy should spend his time doing nothing at a club than in doing something at a gin-mill or a gambling-den, and, if he has a strong predilection for the former amusement, it is probable that, in default of this, he might readily acquire a taste for the latter. But if companionship in idleness be a desirable substitute for companionship in vice, it is rarely a source of lasting or beneficent influence on character or conduct; those who assiduously help each other to do nothing, do little to make each other wiser or better men.

The societies which will count in the life of the University will

consist of students who come there to work and not to dawdle. It seems reasonable to expect that the number and importance of such societies should steadily increase as a consequence of the elective system of studies. When every one is allowed and even obliged to choose his own field of labor, he can hardly fail to feel a sympathy for others who have made the like choice, and an interest in their progress, nor will it probably be long before these sentiments suggest a desire and a scheme to work in common. The associations thus formed will be all the more durable and effective that they are founded upon a real community of taste and feeling, and it does not seem to me altogether quixotic to hope that they may avail, in the fulness of time, to safeguard the University against the imputation and the danger of doing less for each one of her children because she has to do for so many more.

Charles J. Bonaparte, '71.

THE STUDY OF THE FINE ARTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

WITHIN the last score of years the study of the Fine Arts has taken a prominent place in some of the higher institutions of learning in both Europe and America, and the interest in this study is rapidly extending. But it is natural that to find a profitable mode of dealing with a subject so long neglected should at first cause embarrassment such as is shown by the undefined aims, and confused methods, of much of the instruction thus far offered. This instruction is in some instances historical or archaeological, in others it is theoretical, and in still others it is technical sometimes with a professional end in view. In some cases a good beginning has been made, upon which time and experience will not fail to improve, yet the evidences of unsettled, and even misdirected, purpose are numerous; and it is much to be desired that a better understanding of the essential object, the proper scope, and the most serviceable methods of the study of the Fine Arts in Universities and Colleges should prevail.

The object of this study is primarily, I conceive, to awaken and

to cultivate those apprehensions of beauty without which a people can never become wholly emancipated from a state of barbarism. Under the best conditions these apprehensions would be developed unconsciously. The youth would grow up in an atmosphere of beauty, with all that it implies of moral and spiritual rectitude. An approach to such conditions has been made at several epochs in the past, and these epochs have naturally been rich in artistic achievements. In the absence of a general prevalence of favorable circumstances it is one of the functions of a University to awaken a sentiment of beauty in the minds of educated men, and to lay the foundation for a discriminating judgment with regard to works of art. More than this it does not lie within the province of the undergraduate department of a University to attempt. The special training which looks to artistic production belongs to technical schools, or to the graduate courses offered by the University. But as regards production, the first condition of success is that of individual culture. Where men of native artistic endowment are surrounded by favorable intellectual and material conditions the arts will naturally arise; where they are not, no effort can call them into being. A University may do much to create the conditions; and its undergraduate courses can properly have no other object.

A definite conception of the object to be sought makes clearer the scope proper to Fine Arts courses. Everything must tend to culture in respect to beauty. The study of the important science of Archaeology ought not to be confused with that of the Fine Arts. For while Archaeology is of great service, and is in fact largely indispensable in connection with this study, it is, in itself, wholly distinct from it. Courses in Classical and Mediaeval Archaeology are not necessarily concerned with beauty. The objects brought under observation in such courses are not always beautiful, and when they are so they are not usually regarded from the point of view that conduces to their just appreciation as works of the creative imagination and of artistic skill. The study of Poetry, on the other hand, is the study of beauty in one of its most important forms; but it does not completely develop the mind in this direction. The culture that does not concern itself with visual beauty is a one-sided culture, and a knowledge of Greek Poetry without a knowledge of the graphic and plastic arts of Greece gives no adequate understanding of the Greek genius.

The modern University must teach the history of the Fine Arts, their essential character, and their significance as modes of expression. It must also afford some training of eye and hand through the practice of drawing. Drawing quickens observation, and is an important aid to artistic apprehension. It ought, indeed, not to be necessary for a University to teach the elements of drawing: they should be taught in preparatory schools. A student who has predilections for the Fine Arts ought, on entering his University course, to have acquired enough of the elements of drawing and coloring to enable him to use them as means of study with comparative readiness. But so long as young men come unprepared in this branch, the elements must be taught in the University, as the elements of modern languages and of some sciences are taught. To secure a serviceable measure of advantage from the practice of drawing, however, the acquirement of no great amount of skill is requisite. Yet skill of hand has, when guided by feeling and intelligence, an important influence on the mind, which every student who possesses it feels. It is therefore worth acquiring as far as may be possible; and whether little or much of it be gained, a limited amount of practice, such as undergraduates can afford to give in connection with their other work, and such as their other work will be the better for their giving, is indispensable for a certain class of students.

In connection with drawing, the principles of delineation (including the theory of perspective), of coloring, of light and shade, and of composition, as exemplified in leading historic examples of design, must be expounded and illustrated. In short, the grammar of graphic expression must be systematically and thoroughly taught.

In general, undergraduate courses cannot with advantage be much concerned with contemporary art. Without taking the extreme view, formerly held in Europe, that a University should teach nothing that is less than two hundred years old, there are yet strong reasons for adhering largely in the Fine Arts to the principle that governs instruction in the older departments of University work, training the minds of youth primarily on those arts of past times which have, by a consensus of opinion, become in a greater or less degree classic. The student will afterwards be free to exercise his own judgment with regard to contemporaneous

art, which he will approach more intelligently than he could without familiarity with the principles of the best older works.

As to methods, those courses which are largely historical, or which are intended to impart an understanding of the Fine Arts in their relations to literature, will naturally be conducted by lectures and reading, illustrated by photographs, casts, and such other objects as may be requisite and available. In courses which deal more particularly with the principles of design, where lectures and reading have to be supplemented by practice in drawing, that practice ought obviously to be of a kind that should tend most to the culture sought. It is in regard to this practice that the greatest misconceptions have prevailed, — misconceptions which would hardly have arisen had the essential object of University work been held more distinctly in view. I do not mean to affirm that the best modes of practice for University ends are easily devised off-hand. But a due regard to the central purpose of University, and especially of undergraduate, work, as distinguished from technical or professional work, would at least show the general direction that practical exercises ought to take, as well as their proper limitations.

With the necessary limitations of undergraduate work clearly in view, it will be seen that the proficiency in executive accomplishment, which the sustained labor of professional training alone secures, is not to be expected of the student. The rigorous study of the human figure cannot be engaged in by him; for nothing short of his whole time would suffice for it. But a little systematic practice of form, from even common objects, cultivates the eye to a very useful degree; and if the attainable command of hand fall far short of that reached by the accomplished professional delineator, it may yet be enough to afford a serviceable basis of judgment.

In undergraduate practice the instruments used ought to be such as are conveniently handled, and lend themselves most readily to precision and clearness. The lead-pencil, the pen, and the water-color brush are suitable tools. The larger and coarser ones frequently used in technical schools are unfit for undergraduate use.¹ With these modest instruments every essential quality of

¹ On this point I am happy to be able to quote so high an authority as M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, formerly director of the national schools of Drawing

form and color may be perfectly expressed, and skill with them will form the best possible introduction to the use of any others that may be ultimately preferred in advanced practice.

It is of the greatest importance to all Fine Arts courses that abundant means of illustration should be at hand. Considerable, though select, collections of casts, electrotypes, photographs, engravings, and faithful reproductions in color are indispensable. A museum of such objects, conveniently arranged, must be contiguous to the lecture-rooms and drawing-rooms, and accessible to students at all times. Such a museum should afford material for the comparative study of architecture, sculpture, and painting of all epochs and all countries. Through the recent development of reproductive processes it is now possible to form working collections of the greatest value with comparatively small outlay. And while such reproductions can never serve as sufficient substitutes for the original works, they may yet afford an excellent introduction to the study of originals. Connected with the museum, there should be an extensive working library, placing the literature of the Fine Arts in all its branches within ready reach.

In the Graduate Department, if anywhere in the University, technical courses having a professional end in view might be established. Also in this department special lines of study of the history and principles of the Fine Arts might be taken up and followed as exhaustively as possible. In architecture, for

in Paris. He says : (*Sommaire d'une Méthode pour L'Enseignement du Dessin*, etc. Paris, 1876, pp. 21, 22) : "Après de nombreuses expériences à ce sujet, je considère le crayon comme le seul instrument favorable aux premières études. L'estompe doit être proscrite, au moins dans les premières époques de l'enseignement. Elle porte le commençant au barbouillage, aux excès de noir, à la rondeur, à la mollesse. Plusieurs méthodes la recommandent cependant d'une manière exclusive, comme étant d'un emploi facile et couvrant vite le papier. Mais c'est là méconnaître les conditions spéciales de l'enseignement, et confondre d'une manière fâcheuse des procédés d'exécution, trouvés commodes par certains artistes, avec les moyens propres à exercer les élèves.

"L'estompe, par la facilité même qu'elle donne pour couvrir promptement de grandes surfaces, supprime, ou du moins diminue, la gymnastique de la main, et par suite le développement de la finesse du tact. Plus ferme, plus sûr que l'estompe, le crayon transmet mieux les impressions de l'artiste, et les exprime dans leurs nuances les plus variées. Le crayon est l'instrument intelligent, spirituel, énergique par excellence. Les grands maîtres du dessin l'ont toujours préféré."

instance, a single important building — ancient, mediaeval, renaissance, or modern — might be investigated as completely as available materials would permit. Its history, its architectural system, the sources of its constructive and ornamental elements, its intrinsic merits as a whole and in detail, and the degree of its conformity with, or departure from, other monuments of its class, should be faithfully examined, and clearly set forth in a dissertation or a thesis, illustrated by diagrams and drawings. In sculpture and painting, the works of a school, or of an individual master, may be likewise studied historically, intrinsically, and comparatively. A part of such work ought, if possible, to be done abroad in first-hand examination of the monuments, the student's work being marked out and overlooked by the instructors.

No more fruitful, interesting, or practically inexhaustible fields of work lie open to the modern student; and it is to be hoped that ere long Americans may enter upon a friendly rivalry with the large numbers of educated Europeans already working in these fields, the results of whose labors are constantly enlarging our knowledge of the past achievements of human genius, and deepening our understanding of the significance and worth of beauty.

Charles Herbert Moore.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE HARVARD AND YALE FOOTBALL TEAMS.

On Dec. 9, 1892, Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, entertained at dinner, at the University Club, Boston, the members of the Yale and Harvard Football teams, and the following older guests: *Yale*, Judge Henry E. Howland, George A. Ade, and J. F. Kernochan, of New York; Professor E. L. Richards, of New Haven; Reginald Foster, Samuel Elder, and J. M. Sears, of Boston, and the Rev. J. H. Twissell of Hartford. *Harvard*, J. C. Ropea, '57, Dr. John Homans, '58, E. W. Hooper, '59, C. C. Beaman, '61, Professor J. B. Ames, '68, R. Bacon, '80, and L. F. Deland. Phillips Brooks, '55, John Q. Adams, '53, J. H. Choate, '52, Edmund Wetmore, '60, together with Edward G. Mason, Henry C. Robinson, Walter A. Camp, and William C. Whitney, were invited, but could not be present. Major Higginson has consented to the publication here of his address of welcome.

GENTLEMEN, my guests, you are welcome, one and all, young and old, and I thank you for coming to dine to-night. Several other schoolmates and friends — Mr. Henry Robinson, of Hartford; Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York; Mr. John Quincy Adams and Bishop Brooks, of Boston — are much disappointed at their enforced absence, and heartily

approve of this family dinner. We older men, with our regular lives, get tired, and long for the company of young people, and the refreshment of their outdoor sports, and having enjoyed greatly the games this fall, we wish to have more refreshment, and if possible to give it at the same time. So we have sought out some rosebuds from Yale, as well as from Harvard, just for the sake of variety, and perhaps out of compliment to Judge Howland. We elders of the two colleges think it pleasant to break bread together at the end of the season, and we hope that you younger men will like it also, if only as a change from the rigors of the training table.

All of you have struggled to win ; somebody has lost, but only lost the goal, and won health, strength, discipline, and the respect of us all, and given great pleasure. Has not the losing team won also ?

The two colleges, Harvard and Yale, are the oldest and best in the land, and draw their teachers and students from the same people. If you were two hundred years old you would know that Yale is Harvard's daughter, of whom we are proud. The men of the two universities have always worked side by side ; have fought side by side ; have rowed side by side, though in two boats ; and now are dining side by side. It is a happy and fitting omen for the future.

We older men love these sports, and prize them as highly as you, for if rightly taken, in moderation and in a generous spirit, they lead to strength and to health, physical, mental, moral ; lead to discipline, to mutual interdependence and help between man and man ; lead to first-rate team work throughout life, which is an essential to civilization. A boy who will play football well must practice obedience, self-control, and good temper under hard knocks. Football is a great sport. In old days here it was a happy-go-lucky game, at which you boys would have sniffed. We all tumbled in, took sides, and kicked the ball hither and thither, and had great fun. On the first Monday evening of the college year, just after prayers, the freshmen and sophomores went out in their old clothes to play three rough games, and to slay each other ; after which the juniors joined the freshmen, and the seniors the sophomores, and three more games were fought out. It was an excellent vent for healthy family feeling.

Nearly forty years ago two of us, who had left college a year or two earlier, were watching such a game, and were itching to play once more. My mate and dear friend later on fought a terrible fight in Virginia, and is now lying there under the shadow of Cedar Mountain, and his name will presently rest on a stone in our new playground at Cambridge. On this occasion the seniors were much lighter and fewer in numbers than the juniors, and so needed our support. Thus out of pure benevolence we were moved to play, and we chipped in with the seniors and sophomores, and our side won the three games. At one critical moment fate was kind to us. A fine chap from Savannah (who afterwards served in the Southern army, and was killed at Antietam) and I had got the ball, — always on the ground, for we only kicked it, — and I said to him : “Breck, keep her a-moving, and I will bat any one who meddles with you ;” and we made the goal. A week later I met a cousin, of the Junior Class, and I noticed that his nose was cut, and his eyes were of a blue-black hue. “Why, Louis,” I said, “what is the matter with you ?” “Hum, a nice question for you to ask,” he said ; “you ought to know your own handiwork.” What could I do but eat humble pie ? It was not pretty conduct, or even good play on my part, was it ? It may be that soon we shall see a football captain sending one of his own men off the field for unfair play. Who so fit to do it as he ?

At New Haven you have a fine gymnasium, and a beautiful playground in lovely surroundings, and by and by we, too, shall have a fine field for games ; and I, for one, think that our inter-collegiate games should be played on these fields, and that the students themselves, if necessary, should act as police, and see to it that the players are in no wise disturbed by the spectators, — as lately at Cambridge in the Freshman game. But after all, the real object of the playground, and of the games, is play and exercise for all the fellows, and not the training of the teams alone.

Gentlemen, undergraduates, I have asked you, with full intention, to dine with some men who have won high place in the world by intelligent, unflagging toil, by devotion to their duties, and by their cheerful service to their fellow-men. And throughout their lives they have kept their love and their enthusiasm for all that is healthy and good and beautiful and noble. The same prize is open to you all, and it rests with you to win it. Do not

forget that your college life, with the studies and games and pleasures, is but a beginning, and that the country relies on you, counts on you, for honest, steady work, and for ever-ready, devoted service to the cause of humanity. Never forget that your lives belong to your country for peace or for war. The old motto, *Noblesse oblige*, is always true, and ever before our eyes.

You Yale men all know how well we love and prize Harvard, and how well she merits it of us; and now just a word about Yale. Her history is full of fine fellows who have studied within her walls, have sucked in her knowledge, her inspiration, her blessing, and then have gone forth to their appointed tasks, and have come back crowned with laurels to the renown of themselves and of their Alma Mater,—men distinguished in letters, in science, in the pulpit, at the bar, in the business world, in public office, in the army. Can you doubt that we feel akin to them, and to your college? May we hope that you also cherish the same feelings towards Harvard and her sons. Gentlemen of Yale University, we salute you, and we bid you welcome to our board, and we ask your better acquaintance, and your friendship, and, in the words of Shakespeare, we offer you “nothing but peace and gentle visitation.” Just one toast, and my yarn is spun. The two dear old colleges, Harvard and Yale, mother and daughter,—may they and their children always pull together on the river, and on the river of life.

Henry L. Higginson, '55.

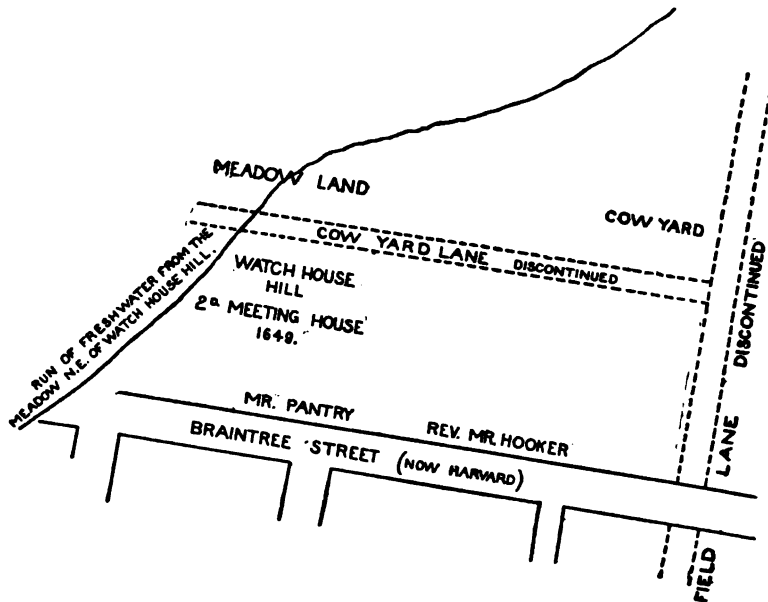
THE COLLEGE IN EARLY DAYS.

SEVERAL years ago I was asked to give, at a dinner of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, an historical account of the College buildings. The information at my command did not permit more than a mere allusion to the building in which, according to Winthrop, "most of the members of the College government met in 1642, at the first Commencement and dined with the scholars ordinary commons," and in which, in 1643, "the Synod met, about fifty being present, and sat in commons and had their diet there after the manner of the scholars commons but somewhat better, yet so ordered as it came not to above sixpence a meal for a person."

The deep interest which is now taken in the vicinity of Cambridge in buildings of historical importance, and the pains laid out to preserve records of sites where events of interest have occurred, render doubly conspicuous the lack of knowledge concerning a structure about which cluster so many associations. The Harvard graduate who may be called upon to tell the story of the buildings at Cambridge, whose floors have been trodden by the early graduates of the College, will find but meagre mention, in the sources of authority to which he would naturally turn, of the buildings in use prior to 1677, the date when the first Harvard Hall was practically finished. He will seek in vain for any inscribed tablet which shall tell him where stood either the first College building or the Indian College. If he should push his search beyond the histories of the College and the "Harvard Book," he would discover in contemporary publications a few allusions to the College which would contribute to his information, but which would not materially satisfy his craving for knowledge on the subject.

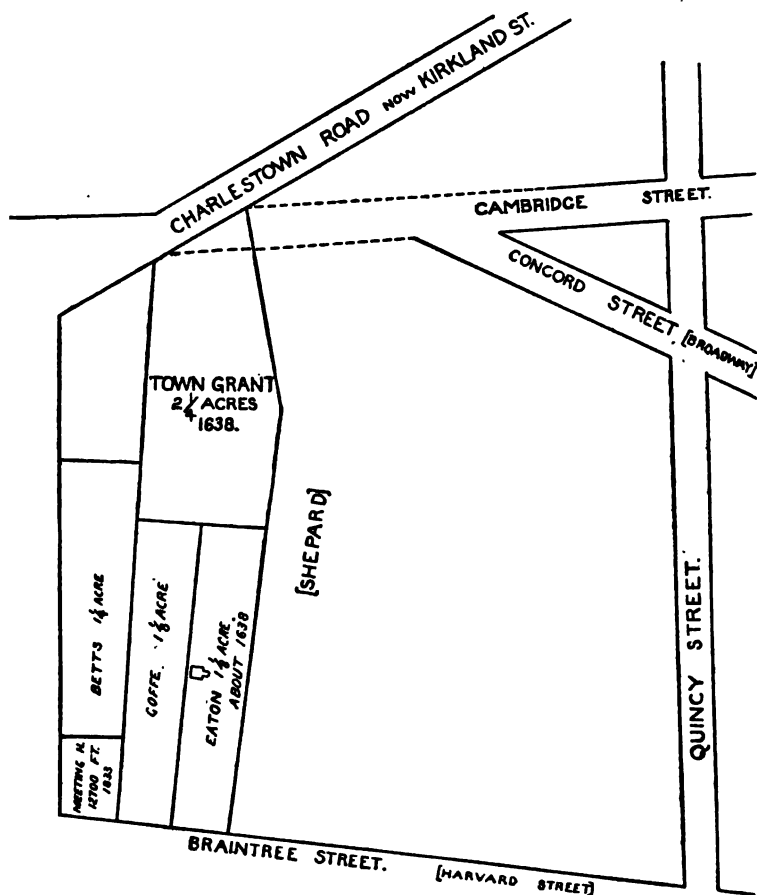
What can be gained from research in this direction may be stated in a few words. The author of "New England's First Fruits" says: "The edifice is very fair and comely, within and without; having in it a spacious hall, where they daily meet at commons, lectures, and exercises, and a large library with some books in it, the gifts of divers of our friends, their chambers and studies also fitted for and possessed by the students, and all

other rooms and offices necessary and convenient, with all needful offices thereto belonging." Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," says, in one place, that Cambridge was like a bowling green, and elsewhere states that the College itself was a "fair building," "thought by some to be too gorgeous for a wilderness, and yet too mean in others apprehension for a College." Randolph, in his report to the Privy Council, says that it "was built of timber and covered with shingles of cedar, at the charge of Mr. Harvard and bears his name."



An examination of the town and proprietary records of Cambridge, and of the College archives, has led me to a conclusion as to the probable site of the first building, and has also revealed certain facts, relative to the structure itself, which are not without interest. The results of these investigations have been published elsewhere, but it is not likely that they have attracted the attention of the readers of this magazine. It is my purpose, therefore, to lay before the members of the Graduate Association a brief digest of these publications, with a few additional comments, the result of further reflection on the subject. The first settlement of Cambridge was near the river. As the house lots

laid out on the original plan were taken up, others to the north of them were granted, until what was termed the Ox Pasture was encroached upon. The southern boundary of the Ox Pasture was in those days called Braintree Street. It is now known as Har-



vard Street, and the College Yard is made up of lots which were granted out of the Ox Pasture.

Parallel with Braintree Street, and entirely within the boundaries of the present College Yard, there was a lane called Cow-yard Lane. The house lots on Braintree Street, near what is now Harvard Square, were each of them a rood in area. They

fronted on the street, reached to the lane, and each of them had also an acre of land to the north of the lane. This would have carried the lines of the back lots up to the middle of the quadrangle. In 1638 one of these lots stood in the name of Mr. Eaton, without doubt the Nathaniel Eaton who was chosen "Professor of said school in the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven, to whose care the management of donations was intrusted for the erecting of such edifices as were meet and necessary for a college, and for his own lodgings."

In 1639 Eaton was removed from office. We have no knowledge of the condition of the title to the lot in 1639, 1640, and 1641, but in 1642 the College was in possession, and adjoining lots were described as abutting on the College. In 1654 the lot which is to-day covered by Holyoke House was described in an inventory as "a small piece of land lying before the College and was formerly the house lot of Robert Bradish." The language used in the records and in the inventory would fix beyond question the site of the College on this Braintree Street lot, were it not that the town of Cambridge granted in 1638 two and two thirds acres, on the north side of the path or way to Charlestown, to "the Professor," with a stipulation that it was to be "to the Towns use forever for a public school or College and to the use of Mr. Nath. Eaton as long as he shall be employed in that work." On the land thus dedicated to the College we should expect to find the building, and it would be natural to discover that the grant now constitutes a part of the College Yard. The person who plotted the map given in Eliot's history of the College was of opinion that this grant could be identified with about two and a quarter acres of land in the northern part of the Yard, a part of which is covered by portions of Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy. Satisfactory titles have been found for the rest of the College Yard, and no other title has been discovered for this particular lot. On the same map the Charlestown road is identified as Kirkland Street. This identification seems reasonably certain, but inasmuch as the two and two thirds acres given by the town to the College were on the north side of the Charlestown path, we must look for the grant over by the Gymnasium or Scientific School, unless there can be some suggestion made which will avoid this difficulty. I have said that the identification of

Kirkland Street with the Charlestown road was satisfactory, but it does not follow that in early days, when the highway was a mere track through the Common and the Ox Pasture, this road preserved for itself from year to year a fixed location. In a paper on the site of the first College building, I pointed out that such changes in the location of the road were quite possible, although I did not accept the conclusion that they had actually taken place. Between 1638 and 1642 both Cow-yard Lane and Field Lane had disappeared. The inference was plain that if the owners of the lots on Braintree Street could close up these lanes, the entrance to the Charlestown road might also have been closed up, and a new road opened farther to the north. The adoption of this idea would have brought the town grant within the College Yard; would have accounted for the title to the two and a quarter acres, and, as Mr. E. W. Hooper, Treasurer of the College, recently pointed out to me, it might also explain why the main entrance of the College came to be where it is. The house of President Dunster, which he "built upon conditions very damageful to himself," stood near where Massachusetts now stands. If Dunster's house faced upon the Charlestown road, the gate at the entrance to the Common must have been near the site of the new Yard gate, and the first Harvard Hall would in that case have been upon the north side of the road just where it began to assert an individual existence after leaving the Common. Even if there had been a change of location before the new structure was erected, the fact of the road having once been there might furnish an explanation for the choice of the building site. A theory which will account for the missing title to the two and a quarter acres, which will bring the town grant within the limits of the Yard, and which will at the same time furnish an explanation why the main entrance to the College Yard was fixed at so early a day at the spot still in use, possesses many attractions. In the paper before referred to, I showed that the language used in the records would naturally lead to the rejection of the idea that the Charlestown road had been moved. It may prove, however, that some interpretation of the records can be suggested which will permit the adoption of this theory. However this may be, it does not affect my conclusion that the building itself stood on the Eaton lot on Braintree Street. On the plan in Eliot's history of the Col-

lege, a conjectural site for the Indian College is marked within the limits of the Eaton lot.¹ No statement is given why this spot was selected, but it is probably based upon the existence of the débris of some old building in that neighborhood, or upon a tradition to that effect. It is not unlikely that we have here an unintentional hint of the site of the first College building.

It has been already pointed out that from contemporary publications we learn that the first College building had a hall which was used for religious and literary exercises and for commons; that it was provided with a kitchen and a buttery; and that there were chambers in it having studies in them; in short, that the students lodged, ate, recited, and performed their devotions under the same roof. In addition to the knowledge obtained from such sources, we can glean from the records and account-books of the College a few additional facts, which bring before us the rude character of the finish of the building. A moment's reflection will show us that seasoned lumber must have been scarce in those days, hence it will not occasion surprise to learn that in Eaton's accounts there is a charge for felling and squaring timber. We also know that lime was then difficult to obtain. The records of towns in the vicinity of Boston show that many of the little buildings in which the residents habitually met for devotional exercises were daubed with clay as a substitute for mortar.

¹ Since this article was first put in type I have had an opportunity to examine again the entries in the College Books which led me to the conclusion that the first building was on the Eaton lot. When I made my original analysis of the material I rejected from consideration two entries in Book III, opposite which, in the margin, were pencil notations to the effect that they referred to the second building. These pencillings were attributed to T. W. Harris, and I assumed that the writer had good reasons for his conclusions. Approaching the subject a second time, with an opinion derived from sources entirely outside these two notations, I can see no sound reason why the pencil notations should have been made. If Mr. Harris's conclusion be rejected, and the language of the entries be accepted precisely as written, it would appear that, at the time the entries were made, which must have been between 1654 and 1663, the College building stood upon a lot of land which had the same area as each of the Braintree Street lots, viz : — An acre and a rood; that this lot of land cost £20, and that the money for its purchase was contributed by William Paine. There is also an entry by President Wadsworth, in an abstract of the real property of the College, which shows that he was of opinion that the town grant was included in the College Yard.

The idea of Harvard students occupying apartments plastered with mud will doubtless be new to many, but the records show charges for clay and for calking and daubing the walls of the rooms. There is some reason to suppose that the chambers and studies were finished according to the wishes and the means of the students who were first to occupy them. Hence, while some of them were calked and daubed with clay, others were ceiled with cedar, and others, again, lathed, plastered, and whitened.

Notwithstanding the friendly praise of the author of "New England's First Fruits," and the qualified approval of Johnson, we may feel sure that a building so meanly finished indoors could only have had the simplest and most inexpensive workmanship bestowed upon its exterior. It may have been covered with clapboards or with shingles. There are charges for clapboards in the accounts, showing that a portion of the building at least was finished in this way, and it is quite likely that Randolph's phrase, "covered with shingles," applies merely to the roof.

The College probably fronted to the south towards Braintree Street. The kitchen was in the western end of the ground floor, and the same wing contained the buttery and the Senior Fellow's study. The eastern end of this floor was devoted to chambers, within which were partitioned off small rooms called studies, each perhaps six feet square. Every student had one of these studies allotted to him, but the chambers were shared in common. Between the kitchen and these chambers on the ground floor was the hall, entrance to which was gained by a passageway through a projecting tower or turret. The interior of the turret was devoted to this passageway and to a staircase leading to the library. The latter was on the second floor, and apparently occupied a part of the space over the hall. The spare area in the turret on the second floor was devoted to four studies, and the space on the ground floor beneath the stairs was utilized for another study. Architecturally, the projecting turret must have been used to break the front of the building. It was probably surmounted by some sort of cupola, for we have record of the fact that a bell, given to the College in 1658, was placed in the turret.

The area of the second floor not occupied by the library and the studies in the turret was divided into chambers and studies,

the large chambers each having four studies in them. Above these were still other chambers with studies, and as no use was made of the turret above the second floor except for the bell, and no mention is made of any attic chambers above this point, it is a fair presumption that this was an attic story, the roof being probably a gambrel roof with dormer windows. It is evident that there were but two chimneys in the building, one in the kitchen and one in the hall. Hence only a limited number of rooms enjoyed the privilege of a separate fire. The windows were provided with hooks, from which it would seem that they must have been on hinges. The bill for glazing is so small that we infer that only a portion of each sash was at first glazed, oiled paper being used as a substitute in the rest.

The hours at which students were accustomed to assemble in this building for prayers and meals often brought them together at times when lights were required. At first no suitable provision was made for lighting the hall, but the inconvenience of thus relying upon individual students brought about the passage of a rule whereby the steward was authorized to furnish lights. After the passage of this rule charges appear against students for "the public candle." So small a proportion of the chambers or studies had opportunities for separate fires that the greater part of the students evidently must have been compelled to use the hall as a common sitting-room in cold weather. Here a fire was maintained at the expense of the students who used it, and here by the light of the public candle, sheltered from drafts by the settle, they must have pursued their studies during the long winter evenings.

Inasmuch as the Corporation, in the days of President Chauncy, "concluded that Old Mary be yet connived at to be in the College, with a charge to take heed to do her work undertaken, and to give content to the College and students," we may assume that there were goodies in those early days. It was old Mary's duty, probably, to care for the chambers, and doubtless it was she who sprinkled the white beach sand over the hall floor after it had been scrubbed. The butler and cook were held responsible for "the rooms peculiar to their offices," which, together with all their appurtenances, they were required "to keep in order, clean and sweet from all manner of noisomeness, and nastiness, or sensible

offensiveness." They were also required to keep the "College utensils, to their several offices belonging, clean and sweet and fit for use," but they were not bound to keep or cleanse "any particular scholar's spoons, cup or such like," except at their own discretion.

Rules and regulations hedged in the students at every turn. They were not permitted to use their mother-tongue except in public exercises when called upon to deliver their parts in English. They were not allowed to buy, sell, or exchange anything, to the value of a sixpence, without the permission of their parents, guardians, or tutors. They were required not only to eschew oaths, lies, and uncertain rumors, but likewise all idle, foolish, bitter scoffing, frothy, wanton words, and offensive gestures. They were specially warned against pragmatically intruding or intermeddling in other men's affairs. The use of tobacco was prohibited "unless permitted by the President, with the consent of the scholar's parents or guardian, and on good reason first given by a physician, and then in a sober and private manner." Except by special permission, scholars were not allowed to attend public meetings of any sort during college hours, nor could they exercise with a military band unless they were of known gravity and of approved sober and virtuous conversation.

In 1656 the President and Fellows were empowered by law to punish all misdemeanors of the youth in their society, either by fine, or whipping in the hall openly, as the nature of the offense should require, not exceeding ten shillings or ten stripes for one offense. In the early days of the College there was so little money in the colony that the wampum of the Indians was made by law a legal tender for debts. Under these circumstances the College steward was obliged to receive in payment of term bills such articles as the homes of the students would furnish. Accounts were liquidated with live stock, grain, groceries, and solids and fluids of various descriptions. If a student wished to have his hair cut, his boots mended, his clothes washed, — if he required a new coat, a book, or a pair of shoes, — the chances were that to secure what he wished he would be obliged to have the charge made to the steward.

The narration of a single event will illustrate the changed relations of College and State more fully than pages of argument.

The Commissioners of the United Colonies had, at some time during the existence of that body, become responsible to the College for the term bills of the son of an Indian missionary. The boy neglected his studies and was guilty of other misdemeanors. The President of the College, finding himself unable to make the youth behave properly, complained to the Commissioners of the United Colonies, who in turn addressed an official communication to the boy, upbraiding him for his neglect of opportunities, but winding up their letter by telling him that they would, for the sake of his father, give him one more chance, and that they would leave the case in charge of the Commissioners from Massachusetts. The appeal of the President to the Commissioners, the consultation of these grave dignitaries, their formal official communication to the recalcitrant boy, and their final disposition of the case by placing the culprit on probation subject to the disposal of the Commissioners of Massachusetts Bay, bring vividly before us the limitation of the times.

Such was the character of the first College building at Cambridge, and such were some of the conditions under which it was occupied. The rudely constructed wooden building, with its calked and daubed walls, furnished a shelter for the youthful students who had come to Cambridge to study the classics, Hebrew, and theology, but it could not possibly have been made comfortable for them in the winter time. As the timber of which it was constructed seasoned and shrank, calking and daubing could not have prevented cold blasts from penetrating the rooms. Roughly built as it was, having in its frame timber felled for the purpose, it was foreordained that its life should be short. First occupied, so far as we know, in 1642, and probably incomplete at that date, its demands for repairs had reached a point in 1647 to which the College treasury could not respond. Dunster, in a petition that year to the Commissioners of the United Colonies, sets forth this state of affairs in the following language: "Seeing the first evil contrivall of the College building, there now ensues yearly decay of roof, walls, and foundation, which the study rents will not carry forth to repair." For thirty years thereafter this state of affairs continued, and then the building became actually uninhabitable in consequence of the fall of a portion of it.

In 1651 the President and Fellows were impressed with the

necessity of acquiring more lodging rooms for students. The chambers and studies in the little College building were inadequate for the wants of the growing institution, and many students were forced to lodge in town. Temporary relief was found in the purchase of the house of Edward Goffe, which stood on Braintree Street, on the lot next west of the College. The rentals from the chambers and studies in this house contributed to the income of the College, and the building itself was called Goffe's College. It is possible that other houses may have been purchased about the same time. Johnson speaks of the College "enlarging by purchasing the neighbors' houses."

Dunster's house was occupied by his family, by the printing press, and, in addition, a room was found for a student in the chamber over the printing room. Other rooms which contributed to the income of the College were situated in the "old house" and "in the loft in that which was the schoolhouse." Notwithstanding the relief thus afforded, the Corporation was compelled to face the fact that they must either enlarge the dilapidated building which already sapped their income in the expenditures required for necessary repairs, or they must secure the money to erect a new building. In this dilemma they appealed to the Commissioners of the United Colonies, who had charge of the funds raised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, to know if help could be had from them. The Commissioners took the broad ground that the advancement of learning would also advance the work of Christ among the Indians, and expressed their willingness to contribute if they could do so "without offense." After some correspondence between the Commissioners and the London office of the society, and the Commissioners and the College, it was proposed to erect at the College a two story building, "for the convenience of six hopeful Indian youths to be trained up there." Ultimately the consent of the Commissioners was obtained for the construction of a brick building whose dimensions should not exceed twenty by thirty feet. This building was known as the Indian College, and its cost was estimated by Gookin to have been between three and four hundred pounds. It was large enough for twenty scholars, was fitted with convenient lodgings and studies, and was, during its brief life, principally used for lodgings for white stu-

dents. In 1676, when Randolph made his report to the Privy Council, it was still standing, although no longer used as a dormitory. He speaks of it as "a small brick building, where some Indians did study but now converted to a printing house." Dankers and Sluyters, who visited the colony in 1680, and on their return to Holland reported what they saw, looked into the building "through a broken paper sash." In 1698, as it had "become altogether useless," the bricks were sold, and the proceeds applied in payment for the cellar under the southerly end of the first Stoughton Hall.

The final consent for the erection of the Indian College was obtained in 1654. Its length of life, although only forty-four years, exceeded that of the first College building by five years. All positive knowledge of its site has been lost, but two places within the Yard have been conjecturally assigned to it. The first, the site indicated upon Eliot's plan, has already been alluded to. I have intimated that the site referred to may perhaps have been that of the first College building itself. The other was based upon the discovery of débris when the cellar of Matthews was excavated. President Eliot is authority for the statement that the bricks and pieces of stone thrown up at that time were not in the form of a foundation wall. It is not probable that the Indian College had any cellar, and inasmuch as the bricks of which it was constructed were removed, there could not have remained any substantial signs to mark the site of the building. It seems to me, therefore, quite possible that the conjecture which attributes these relics to the Indian College may be correct. If so, we have on the one hand a probable site for the first College building on the Eaton lot, somewhere, perhaps, within the limits of Grays, and on the other hand, a site assigned for the Indian College, on the Goffe lot, within the limits of Matthews. With Dunster's house standing near where Massachusetts now stands, with the Indian College on the site of Matthews, and with the first College building where Grays now is, the first three buildings erected for the use of the College were so placed that they distinctly foreshadowed the quadrangle. The first Harvard Hall, erected on the spot where the building of the same name now stands, in no way interfered with the prophecy contained in these sites. The destruction of the first College building and the In-

dian College, and the erection, in 1700, of the first Stoughton Hall, stretching as it did from the eastern end of Harvard Hall nearly across to Massachusetts, checked the evolution of the quadrangle, so strongly hinted at in the position of the early buildings.

The first Harvard Hall, work upon which was begun about 1672, and which was nearly completed in 1677, when the first College building collapsed, appears to have been fairly well built. It remained in use for nearly a hundred years, and we hear no complaint of its demands upon the College resources for repairs. Its form is familiar through pictures which have been handed down to us, and we have repeated records of events which took place within its walls. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the glimpse which Dankers and Sluyters gave in their report in 1680, of the evident lack of discipline which prevailed in the College under President Oakes.

Stoughton Hall, the first of that name, was, on the other hand, constructed in much the same way as the first College building and the Indian College. Its life was destined to be short. It had, however, one wellwisher among the benefactors of the College, who attached a condition to his gift that certain lodgings in this dormitory should be kept in good repair. The dismay of the College authorities may be imagined when it was discovered that the building was condemned by experts as unsafe. Plan after plan was suggested to remedy the defects, only to be rejected, and finally the conclusion was reached that, at the age of eighty years, Stoughton Hall must be torn down. Thus fate came to the rescue, and through the destruction of this building, opened up the way for the development of the quadrangle.

Andrew McFarland Davis, B. S., '54.

HEADMASTERS ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

I

THE unsatisfactory results of the training in preparatory schools is too well-known to admit contradiction. To make an accurate diagnosis of the trouble, to locate and then to treat it, is our first duty. Neither of the three grades of educational institutions should be held entirely responsible, nor should either be wholly exonerated. All three, the elementary and secondary schools and the college, undoubtedly contribute to the general result. Lack of definiteness of aim, concentration of effort, and unity of purpose of the various grades of schools must largely explain the state of education among us.

In the elementary grades we find a great waste of time through neglect of the true order of studies. Subjects are often insisted on that involve the use of the reasoning powers to a very abstract degree, long before the child has reached the necessary maturity, while other studies that lie fully within the child's competency are largely or altogether ignored. The more abstruse portions of Arithmetic and technical Grammar are treated mechanically through the dismal period of a nine years' course. Whereas History, on its humanistic side, where the young child finds ample use for his powers of sympathy and imagination, and foreign languages, both modern and ancient, that in their simpler beginnings fall such easy prey to the rapacious memory of the young child and his instinct for word-getting, are wholly neglected, as are those observation studies in natural history, — simple Botany, Biology, and Geology.

The count against the elementary schools would be less severe were there real uniformity in their courses of studies. A comparison of these courses in several schools of this grade discovers the irregularity that exists. There is no central, wise, dominating influence above them to coerce them into the harmony of organization and purpose so sorely needed. Each, in a measure, is a law unto itself: existing, it is not clearly known why; tending, it is not clearly known whither. Hence pupils come from these schools to the college preparatory schools unwisely as well as unequally trained, at such an age that only by unremitting pressure, with an

eye ever on the college examination, at eighteen and nineteen years are they fortunate if they have a college "fit" (is it not indeed a *spasm*?), and drop over the threshold exhausted, without reserve power, not trained to *think* or to *work*, having missed the great end of school life, but "crammed" and admitted to college.

The New England academy has a difficulty generally unknown to the city high school, whose chief excellence, from the scholastic point of view, is its regular grading. The long-continued process through which a pupil must pass before he enters the high school secures a certain uniformity of attainment among all the pupils. But the academy must ever receive the belated boy, who from stress of circumstances reaches the decision or opportunity for an education later than most youth. For schools that habitually receive such pupils the highest degree of homogeneousness is impossible.

The insecure tenure of office of teachers is a serious cause of the quality of work in secondary schools. The attractiveness of the doctorate takes many men into post-graduate work, and then, the doctorate gained, there is often the thought that college work is alone worthy of him who holds this degree. How much more frequently are men of the highest ability found at work in the great English public schools than in our schools of the same grade. The dignity, social prestige, and the salary attaching to a mastership in these English schools are unknown even in our very best schools. In England public sentiment is altogether favorable to the preëminence of the schoolmaster's influence, and the Church adds her powerful approval. The absence of this congenial atmosphere with us should not be overlooked in an inquiry into the causes of the condition of secondary education in the United States.

The irregularity of curriculum noted in elementary schools becomes chaos in the ordinary high school and academy. To imagine a greater lack of uniformity would be impossible. Most communities are unequal to the task of arranging and maintaining a wise course of study. This is largely because of the absence of an influence which they should not be expected to originate, but which should come to them from above. Right here is the highest service the college owes the lower strata of schools. Is

not the lack of uniformity in the preparatory schools very largely traceable to the loose relations they sustain to the colleges, and to an equal lack of uniformity in the requirements for admission? A consensus of opinion among the colleges on entrance examinations, a vital and practical agreement, that lays emphasis on the same points, and that leads to the adoption of moderately uniform requirements, would compel all college preparatory schools to conform their work to this common standard. Then the difficulty, among others, of holding a boy in any given school to a prescribed course of study, because of the unequal requirements of the various colleges, would be removed.

Again, entrance examinations are a menace to the thorough preparatory training a boy should receive. Mr. Adams's query is very pertinent: we may well ask whether entrance examinations do not tend to defeat all that justifies them. Can we reasonably expect that good teaching will be secured because "an examination by an outside person is to be prepared for"? Is not President Eliot's dictum, "constant practice under judicious criticism," as applicable to all subjects as to English composition, and would not this great principle operate more freely after the dread of entrance examinations has been removed? The instructor would then practice the art of *education*, and not that of *cramming*; his task would be to *train* his pupil and give him the mastery of the *principles* of his subject. Who has the clearer knowledge of a boy's fitness to enter college, — the examiner, who applies a single written test under unfamiliar and exciting conditions, or the master, who has for years looked into his pupil's mind, and walked beside him during the period of his preliminary training? Cannot as sound discretion be assumed for the heads of preparatory schools, whose observations of the boy run through years, as for the examiner, who sees the boy once only and from one point of view alone? Harvard may safely make trial of a carefully guarded admission by certificate. She can discover sufficiently stringent measures to hold the schools to whom she extends this privilege to a high order of work. All schools would be ambitious to stand on such a list and most reluctant to be dismissed from it.

Professor Goodwin well observes that English, as the latest comer, and Greek and Latin are not the only sufferers, and that a similar depth of ignorance of Geometry, Algebra, Physics, or His-

tory might easily be disclosed. Undoubtedly the same indictment might rest against every subject taught, but the correction of the evil lies very largely with the colleges. We of the preparatory schools turn our eyes towards the colleges; we try to discover the path the colleges would have us walk in. Harvard's traditional leadership in education should inspire her "to blaze the way."

To summarize, — the grammar school grades should be "shortened and enriched;" pupils should come to the preparatory school at a less age and better prepared; the position of the teacher in these schools should be more highly esteemed and rewarded; greater uniformity of aim, springing from greater agreement in college requirements, should prevail; greater liberty, resulting from the substitution of probational certificates for entrance examinations, should be given the teacher to educate his pupils. Could these measures be adopted, there would be little doubt that a marked improvement in the results of the preliminary training of boys would follow.

D. W. Abercrombie, '76.

WORCESTER ACADEMY, MASS.

II.

The unsatisfactory character of the work of the secondary schools arises from many causes, some of them easy to find and easy to state, others more subtle and elusive. The chief cause is the willingness of the colleges and scientific schools to admit pupils of inferior discipline and meagre attainments, and to continue them year after year on the lists of accredited pupils. So long as the superior instruction and academic standing are accessible to boys of insufficient training and insufficient knowledge, just so long will too many unprepared boys resort to them, some under bad advice and bad example, some under a false estimate of their own capacity and attainments, some from a wrong conception of the real business of education, some under the pressure of their age, their poverty, or social ambitions, and all because it is possible, and if possible presumably profitable.

If the upper schools can agree upon a working definition of what secondary education is, and unite in some plan for maintaining their own standards of proficiency, if they will unite in shutting out the incompetent, it is almost certain that most candidates would

take the time and make the effort necessary to prepare themselves amply and thoroughly. So long as the upper schools not only admit but bid for the partially prepared, and sometimes apparently bid against each other for them, whether it be by abating the standards, or by special courses, or by "snap" courses, or by any other method, so long will there be shameful occasion to publish facsimiles not only of English compositions and of translations from the Classics into so-called English, but also of papers in every other department of undergraduate instruction.

The schools will be able to do what they desire to do, what they ought to do, only when the lame and the lazy find it impossible, — if they be teachers, to send up boys before they are ready; if they be boys, to gain admission before they have done sufficient work, and done it sufficiently well. The colleges by concerted action can fix standards which the public, and the secondary schools, and the candidates for liberal education will respect and accept. If this be done with a due regard to the great difficulties, if it be done with careful regard to the present poverty of the secondary schools, and the narrow circumstances of many of the candidates, and to the lack of a consensus in the community at large as to the scope, method, and meaning of the secondary education, there will not be a great diminution of the number of college men, but in the end undoubtedly a considerable increase.

The secondary schools are peculiarly dependent on the colleges for their standards. They need the help which the colleges can give in maintaining their own courses and improving the quality of their work. They are doing slipshod and incoherent work largely because such work is allowed to pass. Their attention has been turned to covering new requirements rather than to improving the quality of the old. The movement toward unity of requirements has been disturbed by some distracting divergencies. The effort on the part of the colleges to dignify and improve the work of the schools has not been prosecuted long enough to make a large impression on the community and to reach striking results in the schools themselves. The community has not come forward to increase the teaching force and improve the equipment of the schools, nor has it fully persuaded itself that the secondary schools are an essential part of our system of coördinated instruction.

Cecil F. P. Bancroft.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER.

III.

The problems which face the secondary schools relate quite as much to the physical and moral well-being of the youth intrusted to them as to courses of study and methods of teaching. I may possibly belong to the class of "old-fashioned schoolmasters wedded to time-honored fallacies," but I am certainly not one of those critics whose judgment of the work of the secondary schools is based upon a pile of examination papers. I care very little about courses of study. Long ago I expressed the wish that a detailed account of the instruction offered in the various subjects suited to the abilities of boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age might be substituted for those misnomers "classical course," "English course," etc., which appear in the catalogues and circulars of our schools and academies. I take it that no sensible teacher attaches great importance to the particular subject in hand: the object of instruction being not so much attainments, as discipline, self-mastery, acquired power.

A school should not be ambitious to offer instruction in a great variety of subjects unless it has a large endowment and can do the work in a superior manner. The ideal school, of course, must have this equipment, and is cosmopolitan in character and patronage. In this school the boy must always be the unit. His needs, his peculiar tastes and aptitude, must be studied. When the numbers in attendance become so great that the school is the unit and the boy the fraction, then rules and regulations multiply, the laws assume the character of the laws of the Medes and Persians, and the school deteriorates. The so-called evidences of popularity are misleading. Is the boy punctual and regular in attendance? Does the preparation of each lesson show that he has done his best? Does duty come before pleasure? When these questions can be answered in the affirmative, respecting any boy who has been a member of the school for two or three years, it can truthfully be said that he is fitted for the duties and responsibilities of college life.

We are told that there is a growing sentiment that the present system of secondary education is at fault. Great improvements have been made in the last decade in methods of teaching. The work done in our class-rooms and in our laboratories is now ex-

cellent. I can find no fault with our system. Boys of fourteen years of age and upwards who enter our preparatory schools ought to know more, and should have been more carefully drilled in elementary studies. The fact that they come to us so poorly prepared is to be charged not to the defects of the primary schools, but rather to the self-indulgent homes and to the absence of all instruction worthy of the name. I believe that our primary schools do excellent work, and we esteem ourselves fortunate when we get a boy who has had the advantage of a good grammar school course in some city or large town.

To set entrance examinations and adhere rigidly to certain standards of attainment would not be wise for the secondary school, for we have no distinct feeders and we cannot hope to influence primary education, when ninety-five per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the primary schools go no farther; and the studies chosen and methods used with such pupils ought in justice to differ widely from the studies and methods employed with pupils who are to have the advantage of an extended course in college or scientific school. Then, too, many of our academies are not only great schools but great charities, and the problem relates to wise administration.

If we should exclude boys of good health and good purpose but of slender attainments, on the ground that they could not pass our required entrance examination, experience teaches us that we should exclude that class from which have come many of our brightest scholars and noblest benefactors. We have faith in our present system, and while we see room for improvement in many directions, we believe that our graduates go from us well prepared to take up the required work of the colleges or to pursue any elective studies open to them.

The examination method of admission to college I approve, and I think the Harvard papers are becoming each year a more and more valuable test and means of judging of the boy's power of application and of his mental discipline. They are not, however, the only means that could be employed; and until the examinations are better and surer tests than at present, I am sorry to see the college magnify their importance and, as it seems to me, take special pains to minimize the boy's record at school. A source of weakness is felt in the fact that Harvard College requires no state-

ment from the preparatory schools respecting a student who presents himself for the final test. Even the certificate of good moral character need not be from his principal. While we approve the examination method of admission to college, we care very little about the coming tests. They perhaps influence class-room work slightly during the last term of the school-year, but they do not dominate the instruction. We want our boys to feel that we are fitting them not for college, but for life and its work, and that this is perhaps the most important part of their educational course. The examination method is good if not unduly magnified.

Larger endowments are needed to enable the secondary schools to do satisfactory work. Many colleges have one instructor for six students. The preparatory schools are fortunate if they are able to provide one for thirty-six. The criticism of results is surely ungenerous when, confessedly, better work is not to be hoped for without more careful personal direction.

Let overseers, trustees, and friends of the secondary schools try to increase their efficiency by securing for them more ample means. The judicious management of funds and a general criticism of the aim and scope of the work of the schools are the peculiar duties of such bodies. The teacher himself knows best how to adapt means to ends, and probably no one has a juster conception of shortcomings than he. Bookkeeping is important and imperative under our trust, but boy-keeping is work of a higher order and calls for self-denial and a complete service.

Charles E. Fish, '80.

THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.

IV.

The chief obstacle with which teachers of preparatory schools have to contend, in trying to meet the demands and criticisms of Harvard, is the increasing immaturity of boys of ten years of age, — an increase very perceptible during the last twenty years. The fault lies partly with the younger preparatory schools. The modern theories of education applied to very young children perhaps strengthen their powers of observation, but without a corresponding exercise of the faculties of judgment and reflection. This seems to me true of kindergarten methods when continued beyond the very first stage of education.

The chief responsibility, however, for this immaturity lies with the home-training, or lack of it. One demoralizing influence is the habit of reading aloud to children. A child's attention cannot be long held, and after a little while the reader's voice acts upon the listening mind like a strain of low music, lulling the faculties to sleep and weakening the power of concentration. As to reading to themselves, there is singularly little of it done, outside of school-books, by boys either under or over ten. In teaching young children it is a good plan to talk over the book just read and compare the characters with those of well-known men of ancient and modern history, but as these are, as a rule, utterly unknown to the pupils, who have never before read except for amusement in childish story-books, the method fails. Few could tell more of Washington than that he was the "Father of his Country" and "could n't tell a lie." So also of Biblical characters who used to be familiar to children. Once I asked a large class of boys, seventeen years old or more, one of whom had asked the meaning of *Exodus*, what the book of Exodus was about. None could tell, until one lad exclaimed: "Is n't that the book where Adam and Eve are fired out of Paradise?" If the little boys read simple but good histories and were encouraged to talk about them, their minds would rapidly mature with the practice of expressing thoughts, and the increasing ability to read, consequent upon steady practice, would give them greater power to grasp the ideas presented in books or in speech. As it is, I often have brought to me for admission boys ten years of age who cannot read simple English fluently, have not the faintest idea of Grammar, and know only the first four processes of Arithmetic, frequently not even so much. This condition requires the secondary schools, judging from my own experience, to devote two years or more to work that should have been done long before, and has made it necessary to raise the age of admission from ten to eleven or twelve.

The result of the present system is that boys who forty years ago would have been studying Analysis and Compound Proportion come to me now struggling with the Multiplication Tables. Formerly boys of ten had a good knowledge of all the countries, with their divisions, rivers, mountains, and chief cities; now they seldom know more than the United States, if even so much.

Beyond this their studies seem never to have extended, though they are often supposed to have an interest in natural science, which seldom means more than that they have been amused as younger children might be with pictures and tricks.

The demands of Harvard force us to devote the time from the age of twelve to the study of Latin, Greek, French, German, Physics, Algebra, Geometry, and one or two books of Ancient or Modern History. The kind of preparation required in these branches leaves no time, under present conditions, for more general education and the proper study of English literature.

As for English Composition, it is hardly necessary to point out how largely the glaring defects recently commented upon by the Committee of Overseers, defects of spelling, choice of words, grammar, and construction are due to the lack of the reading habit. A boy whose ideas of written English are derived from school-books, a newspaper report of some athletic contest, and an occasional dime-novel, will not have at his own command a rich vocabulary or a graceful style. The habit of reading good books, such as histories, biographies, poetry, and the standard English novels, while it may and should be encouraged by the school-teacher, must be started and fostered, by precept and example, in the home.

The college knows its own needs and naturally calls for better results from the secondary schools. But the range of the secondary school is limited by the demands of the college at one end and the results of primary education at the other. It cannot be extended without a corresponding change at one or the other end. Either the college should change its requirements, or the fault must continue to lie with the primary school and the home.

J. P. Hopkinson, '61.

PRIVATE SCHOOL, BOSTON.

V.

"The student who presents himself for admission to the College, and who cannot write the English language with facility and correctness, should be sent back to the preparatory school to remain there until he can so write it."—*Report of the Committee on Composition and Rhetoric, Harvard University, 1892.*

In discussing the above recommendation, reference must be had to the attitude of the College towards English in the past, as well as in the present; and acknowledgment must be made of the

aid of the press in arousing public opinion to a point that makes it possible for the College to consider the proposed step.

Vigorous action is no doubt needed to compel sufficient attention to the weakest point in our educational system; and the Committee's recommendation, provided it were not put into practice with too brief warning, might probably be adopted to advantage. Besides the direct influence it would have on students preparing for college, it would be felt indirectly by the much larger number who go out from the secondary schools to enter business. But if Harvard should establish, at once, so stringent a rule, after only twenty years of demanding any English at all, she would illustrate the proverbial zeal of a new convert, and might find her measures too radical for immediate adoption.

It was in the entrance examinations of 1873 that Harvard first required English. Long before that date, some preparatory schools, both public and private, systematically taught English authors and required regular practice in writing compositions; although the private schools often lost pupils on account of their insistence on what fathers and sons alike regarded as a waste of time.

Among the colleges, however, Harvard was the pioneer in this matter; and all honor be to her for taking the lead! Slight as her initial requirements were, they forced many preparatory schools into specific measures for meeting them. As other colleges fell into line, additional schools joined the march.

Harvard and other colleges gradually increased their requirements, and college professors and heads of preparatory schools demanded better work from their pupils; yet improvement was discouragingly small. One very serious hindrance was the slowness of growth in public opinion. Had any large proportion of parents indorsed this reform in education, the demand of the teachers would have met a fuller response from the pupils. But the general public remained calmly unaware of its greatest educational lack until the *Boston Herald*, in 1890, offered college scholarships for the best two compositions written under conditions similar to those of the Harvard entrance examinations.

The contest for these prizes showed in our boys and girls a colossal incapacity for writing English. All the two hundred and twenty competitors held certificates from public high schools that

they were to take examinations, that summer, for entrance to college; yet only twenty-three papers were found worth sending to the judges who were to make the award. Without doubt, some of the best scholars in some schools did not compete; but that does not lessen the ignorance of the two hundred who made absolute failure. Seldom, if ever, has an outlay of like amount for educational purposes been productive of so much good as that of the *Boston Herald*. The competition was limited to three of the New England States; but the report of it was copied by the press throughout the country, with editorial comment, and this was followed by a vast mass of testimony, from leading educators, proving the widespread need of reform in our teaching of English.

The recent report of the Harvard Committee throws additional light on the present condition of school English; because it includes private schools as well as public schools.

The papers examined by the Committee were justly condemned. If, as is probable, those which will be presented at the next examination shall not be materially better, still their writers may fairly claim a reasonable delay in the enforcement of the proposed measure of exclusion. They may say to Harvard: "We appreciate the value of your requirements, and we promise that our children shall be trained to do better work than we can; but inasmuch as for seven generations you have received our fathers, and grandfathers, and remoter ancestors, without asking if they knew a line of Shakespeare or could write an ordinary business letter, 'we do pray for mercy' until we can adjust ourselves to your new demands."

A safe bridge between new and old may be found in Professor Goodwin's suggestion. While insisting upon uncompromising rigor in imposing "conditions" for poor English at the entrance examinations, he especially urges that the College "make it distinctly understood that the bachelor's degree will not be conferred on any one who has not shown that he can write English either at the time of his admission or at some subsequent examination." This is, in fine, to quote again Professor Goodwin's own words, a proposal "that a knowledge of English be made an absolute (and no longer a nominal) requisite for a degree."

If this regulation were enforced, justice would be done, nor would the heavens fall. If a student cannot write his mother,

tongue before he leaves college, he should not be disguised by a college degree when let loose upon an unsuspecting world. And it seems manifest that if Harvard should adopt Professor Goodwin's proposal, the influence of the decision would be felt at once by every student who is now preparing for college; and that as time goes on, it would tell with increasing force. Four or five years of refusing the degree of A. B. to those who cannot write English might pave the way even for refusing entrance to those who cannot write English. Meanwhile, let the announcement be spread abroad that, on a fixed date several years hence, the Committee's plan of exclusion shall take effect. This would give a fair chance to all concerned; and the change once made, would rank high among the many wise changes in Harvard's management.

William H. Ladd.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, BOSTON.

VI.

Few persons not intimately connected with the system of instruction now pursued in the preparatory schools, in the Department of Rhetoric and English Literature and Composition, have any conception of either the amount or the nature of the work now done by the instructors in that department. In most, if not all of the best preparatory schools the quantity of this work is calculated to excite dismay; while the performance of it involves not only unremitted industry, but mental drudgery of the most exhausting nature.

In the recent Report of the Committee on Composition and Rhetoric to the Overseers of Harvard College, the above statement is made in regard to that department in the College. But I consider it equally true of the same department in the preparatory schools, and have taken the liberty of repeating it in regard to them. It is a fact that these school instructors have long deserved the sympathy, and even the commiseration of the public. They have not received it. Perhaps the present discussion will make their work better understood and appreciated than it has been heretofore. And we may hope that a further result of this discussion will be a greater sympathy and harmony between the instructors in both the colleges and the preparatory schools, so that they

will form, more than before, a company of co-workers devoting their learning and energies to one and the same noble purpose, namely, to give students the best possible preparation for the higher and more influential positions in life, with such power to write and speak good English as can come from the natural ability and application of the student, directed by the unremitting industry and painstaking of the instructors.

I am confident that the twelve schools named in Mr. Adams's article in the last number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and a great many besides, are struggling for this higher end, and not merely to fit boys to pass successfully a college examination, however creditable such a result may be in itself. Notwithstanding the supposed improved methods of the present instruction, and the more reasonable and acceptable requirements for admission to our colleges, it would seem, from the Report, that the effort to prepare boys for college was almost a total failure.

We learn from the Report that the claim has been made "that in all cases of translating Greek and Latin into English, a free, original, and idiomatic rendering is insisted upon." The Boston Latin School makes the same claim. Furthermore, no instructor in the Latin School would accept such versions as are given in the Report, much less trouble himself to mark errors. He would demand the evidence of more study and intelligence. I believe this is true of the instructors in all schools of good repute.

Since the results of the present system are so deplorable, let us begin again and establish an aristocracy in higher education. Let this movement begin with the colleges. Let them admit only those who can ascertain, at sight, the exact meaning of "an average passage" of considerable length, of Greek, Latin, German, or French, and can render it into perspicuous English, all within sixty minutes. This will cut off a large number of candidates who have worked hard, and are still willing to work hard, to gain a liberal education. The preparatory schools will follow the example, and, from year to year, will keep back every candidate who does not give the clearest evidence that he will successfully stand the test of the college examination, whatever the candidate's aptitudes may be, and whatever his promise for a successful career in life. Such a procedure would eliminate very much of the drudgery of instruction, at least in the advanced classes. But such a pro-

cedure, though not absurd, is impossible of execution ; for in the first place it is not in harmony with our American ideas, which do not encourage aristocracies of any kind, and to which an aristocracy of learning would be especially odious ; and in the second place no policy will be tolerated which prevents a young man, perhaps belated in his start, from developing his proved powers to their utmost, and which denies to him the amplest opportunity for making up his deficiencies even after entering college. The procedure is therefore impossible of execution because it is unjust.

As this paper is limited in length, I can touch only upon two or three phases of the question.

In the first place, the only effect that can come from the comparison of the education of boys in Germany and France with the education of boys in America is to show what can be done for boys under the Continental system. When that system is adopted in this country, the same results will be produced. But the United States will never accept the German system. She will never subordinate the education of all of her children of both sexes to the higher education of a minority of her boys.

I am sorry to disagree with Professor Goodwin, but he has not, in my opinion, struck at the root of the evil. The evil does not lie in elementary education, except so far as elementary education does not favor the higher training. It lies in the American system, which seeks to give a practical common school education to every child, and then let the higher education take care of itself. It is quite possible that a university town like Cambridge, abounding in wealth, may be induced to establish a school, or even schools, at the public expense, for the purpose of preparing boys for college from the age of eight or nine years. The experiment was tried in Boston several years ago, but was abandoned. It would be extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to get an appropriation in our country towns, or even in most of our cities for such a school. There is scarcely a town in New England which does not subordinate, in the High School, the college course in its curriculum to the English or scientific course.

In the second place, the purpose of the preparatory schools, very few of which are public schools, is to get as many boys ready for college as possible ; and this is encouraged by the colleges. Not a candidate offered by the Boston Latin School has been rejected

for several years, and not half a dozen (I think the exact number is three) for thirty years. If the colleges are not willing to take up the work of the preparatory schools, imperfect and deficient as it is, and send out into the world as many liberally educated men as possible, representing all degrees of acceptable scholarship, then let the colleges reject the men at the start. But we may rest assured that this will not be the remedy applied. If one college will not admit a student another college will, — and both the institution and the candidate admitted may be the gainer. Harvard College admits more men to the Freshmen Class every year, from the twelve preparatory schools named, than the principals of these schools would recommend by certificate as properly prepared. Mr. Bradbury of the Cambridge Latin School said, at the last meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, that Harvard College would have lost several excellent football players, if candidates from his school were admitted by his certificate alone.

In the third place, why do examiners give so many "credits" to the candidates every year from these very schools, if the work is so poorly done? One year recently the Boston Latin School sent 25 candidates to Harvard to whom 86 "credits" were given and two conditions were imposed. Last year it sent 26 to whom 82 "credits" were given and 11 conditions imposed. Other schools, no doubt, make as good a record. And yet, the lady who undertook "the dreary task of examination complained at the close, bitterly but humorously, that she had suffered lasting intellectual deterioration." Is there any mental improvement in examining several hundred papers, on the same subject, however excellent? I have never found any, even in a smaller number, especially if they were translations of the same passage. The examiners at Harvard call such work "a grind." I have been wondering ever since I read the Report, how the candidates who wrote such unworthy papers, and still were admitted, will turn out after four years' instruction in college; and still more, how many men who made such a lamentable showing at their admission to colleges years ago, are prospering now, and what positions of influence they occupy. We know that many men who were fine scholars and good writers while in college have disappointed expectations in after life, and that many men of moderate ability have gained, by persistent industry, the highest distinction.

It is perfectly evident that the public will not let the school-master rest upon his oars yet, nor let him enjoy any particular satisfaction in the results of his struggle to educate boys, especially in case of preparation for Harvard College. Their teachers have given unremitting industry, and both they and the pupils have comforted themselves with the idea that their labor has not been in vain, because the college examiners have stamped many papers with a "well done" and very few as failures.

But how little we, their teachers, knew of the actual state of things! Fully conscious ourselves of the imperfection of our work, we were glad that the college examiners had appreciated our difficulties and had given our efforts the impress of their approval; that they were willing at this point to undertake the arduous task of supplementing our work. Are they not perfectly conscious that the unfavorable side of their work, when judged by the higher standards, would not bear public criticism any better than ours?

If there can be any justification for the publication of these translations, prepared under such adverse circumstances, it seems to be only in the fact that it will give a fresh impetus to the discussion of the methods and aims in the study and instruction of the vernacular. Doubtless, it is desirable that we, who are giving the instruction and are the most concerned for the welfare of our pupils, should know the worst. Still, our courage shall be undaunted and we will try to make our victories less disastrous.

Just a word in conclusion. The public and private schools are subjected to the same criticism. Since the former are bound by public school regulations, and are supposed by the Report to enjoy less freedom of action, why will not the private schools at once inaugurate the era of reform? They may take pupils at any age, say at eight years, and, as there is in them perfect freedom of choice as to studies and methods of instruction, except so far as the wishes of parents are to be considered, they can train the pupils for admission to college by some of the improved methods so freely suggested, and thus in a very few years show by actual experiment how easy a thing it is, when right methods are used and superior instructors employed, to prepare boys for admission to college at the age of seventeen or eighteen years, who shall be capable of writing good English, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, — circumstances under which no literary person

would allow himself to prepare anything of a difficult nature for public criticism.

Moses Merrill, '56.

BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL.

VII.

The eminent contributors of the articles upon "Preparatory School Education," in the January number, appear to have forgotten the legend of "The Knight and the Two-faced Shield." It is anything but amusing to the schoolmaster, whose best days have been spent in fitting boys to enter the "leading colleges" of the country, to see the preparatory schools taken seriously to task for having striven with might and main — and with fair success — to do precisely what these same colleges have demanded of them, when every such schoolmaster knows that, if he had been consulted, he could have solved the difficulty in a trice.

Some years ago, President Eliot invited a score or more of the headmasters of preparatory schools to meet himself and a committee of the Harvard College Faculty in Boston to discuss the requisitions for admission to college. It was expected that this session might occupy two or three hours; but that it should consume almost an entire day, and that the President himself should acknowledge, at the end, that those hours of fruitful discussion had contributed more to the solution of the problem in hand than had as many weeks of investigation and theorizing upon the part of the committee, was a surprise to every one of us present. And yet, from that day to this, the examiners at Cambridge — to judge from the papers they have set — have aimed to propound the greatest possible number of "conundrums" that could be answered in sixty minutes, and then, as that famous epigrammatist, the late Dr. Francis Gardner of the Boston Latin School, used to say, to "mark the Lord God Almighty, and not the work of the boy;" in other words, to assign the averages upon the natural abilities of the candidates, and not upon what they have been taught.

It is, I believe, considered a fair amount of labor to be expected of the college professor, aside from his voluntary study, that he should spend three hours each day in lectures or the instruction of classes; but the candidates for admission to Harvard College, during the two years before they present themselves for their final

examinations, are obliged to spend this same amount of time every day (one hour in recitation, and two hours in preparation) in order to fit themselves to pass in the single subject of algebra, with the lamentable result that only thirty per cent. of these same candidates will be passed creditably;¹ twenty per cent. will do nothing at all; and not ten per cent. will solve the prize conundrum in the shape of a problem at the end of the paper; and this examination, which in some instances would afford plenty of amusement to the average teacher for seventy-five or eighty minutes, the boy of eighteen is expected to finish in a single hour. During these same last two years of preparation, the instructor in Latin demands for his subject at least two hours and a half a day; the instructor in Greek, two hours and a half; the teacher of physics, one hour and a half; and the teacher of modern languages fully as much, — in all, eleven hours, before any attention can be paid to the history of Greece and Rome; and, alas! the poor English! Now the schoolmaster would reverse this order, — an impossible course to pursue, if his main object is to prepare for Harvard College. He would have, extending through six years, an intelligent, judicious system of training in English literature. He would have the boy of fifteen as familiar with the great writers of the mother-tongue as the Harvard senior is to-day. He would secure in his boys that finest possible mental training which comes from the study of language, *through* the study of literature. But your examiners *do not allow* the teacher to present his candidate in English, at the preliminary examinations, but only upon the finals,² — a most suicidal policy; for it defeats the very object which it aims to accomplish. Nor do they set requisitions for admission of such a quality and kind as will tend to induce a literary and critical study of Xenophon and Homer, of Caesar and Ovid, of Cicero and Virgil, because eleven hours a day must be expended by the student in acquiring the gymnastics of translation at sight from at least three languages, besides wres-

¹ 628 men took the examination, preliminary and final, in elementary algebra in 1892; of these only 189 had A or B, or something above 75 per cent.; and 125 failed altogether.

² "English must be reserved for the candidate's final examination. With this exception, candidates may offer themselves for the preliminary examination in any studies, elementary or advanced, in which their teachers certify that they are prepared." *Catalogue*, p. 183.

ting with problems in algebra that three minds out of ten can never be trained mechanically to perform, much less to comprehend; in short, in doing a great variety of expert work, of which a part, at least, legitimately belongs to the college course.

I am well aware that this opinion will be scouted by many who read; but the gauntlet has been thrown down, and, in the interests of fair play, let us take it up. Let it be granted that the best discipline of the mind is to be won by the study of mathematics, particularly of geometry and its applications, provided the student be possessed of fair mathematical ability; yet twenty years of teaching have shown me conclusively that very little of mental training, or discipline, or quickening of the perceptions is to be got from the study of algebra *by the boy who can never be taught algebra*; while the same invaluable hours spent in the study of English, of literature, of biography, and of history would produce a far more symmetrical training of the mind, a much acuter judgment, and a more intelligent grasp of the problems of life. Again, if you throw away the requisition of arithmetic for Harvard on the ground that that is too simple and elementary, you destroy the very basis on which the algebra should be built; and you introduce a new element of disturbance into the preparatory curriculum; for nine out of ten fitting schools are compelled to devote a certain portion of their attention to those other students who go to Yale and Princeton and Columbia, where arithmetic is required; so that, for this and similar reasons, in a senior class of twenty-five, preparing for college, there must often be four or five separate divisions with different aims, all of whose members could work together to mutual advantage if the requisitions for admission to the various institutions were in harmony, though they need not be identical.

Believe me, the fault does not lie in the preparatory schools, but in the college itself. Not only are the preparatory schools to-day doing the work in the last three years of their course which Harvard College itself was doing in its Freshman and Sophomore years back in the forties; but so sensitive are they to the slightest alteration in the requisitions for admission to college, that I recall several instances where a radical change in method, text-books, and in the arrangement of recitations, involving great detail and labor, and incurring increased expense and friction of working,

has been efficiently made within forty-eight hours after notice was received from the college. Amused as the readers of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* must have been at the specimen papers of the candidates from the twelve New England schools, who struggled so vainly to put into "idiomatic English" the thoughts of the greatest writers of antiquity, — vainly, because the poor fellows had sixty minutes in which to do a piece of expert work for which, I must believe, the literary critic would demand three hours' time, if he had it to do, — their amusement would broaden until it produced a catastrophe like that which Dr. Holmes tells us happens when he is as funny as he can be, if they could look upon a set of examination papers from those same students in arithmetic, drawing, and modern history, — three of the greatest factors in preparatory education and mental culture, of which the candidate may be grossly ignorant, and yet enter Harvard with honors.

The solution of the difficulty is simply this: —

1st. Demand fewer subjects for the young man of eighteen to grasp.

2d. Require the subjects proper to a preparatory education.

3d. Ask for a thorough knowledge of English upon the preliminary examination.

4th. Drop the conundrum idea.

5th. Give the candidate a reasonable amount of time in which to pass his examinations, and couch his answers in rhetorical English.

In conclusion I wish to express my feeling of personal gratitude to the President and Faculty of Harvard University for their progressive and stimulating policy of elevating steadily the grade of the examinations for entrance, which, more than any other cause, has wrought an improvement in the methods of preparatory teaching of almost one hundred per cent. in the last twelve years; and yet, on account of these needless handicaps which the student is obliged to carry, I would trust more implicitly a certificate of preparation for college given by any of the headmasters of the leading schools in the country, than I do, to-day, the results shown by the Harvard entrance examinations.

John S. White, '70.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.

ANECDOTE AND REMINISCENCE.

LAFAYETTE AT HARVARD.

IN the earlier decades of this century, important occasions were very rare, produced on the general mind a profounder impression than is ever experienced in our time, and, while met by men who have now their equals or superiors, were met, at once, with a fresh intensity of enthusiasm such as we never feel, and with a nicety of artistical preparation amply sufficient to conceal the art which it put to service.

Could we evoke Lafayette, or even Washington, from the realm of shadows, and start him on a tour through the country, he would not create a tithe of the interest which was felt in Lafayette's visit to America in 1824. I think, therefore, that I am not mistaken in accounting Lafayette's two receptions at Harvard College as very great occasions, and well worthy a permanent record in our college history. It is hard to make the present generation understand how great an event this visit of the General seemed. England was farther from us than Kamchatka is now, and to a Harvard mind, steeped in Federalism, France was twice as far. Very few of our older men of mark had ever crossed the ocean, and for a younger college graduate to have done so was a distinction fully equivalent to an added academic degree. For a man almost a septuagenarian, whose life had passed into history and some of it into myth, who had long been "as good as dead," and was the sole survivor of the generals of '77, to brave the perils of a six or eight weeks' voyage, and to let himself be seen where he had long been worshiped from afar, was something that hardly had its parallel this side of classic fable. Wherever he went, there was not so much a gorgeous pageant as a grand outburst of universal homage. His carriage was waylaid in every village, and not the most ambitious or eloquent, but the most revered and honored man in the community was its spokesman. New roads over which he passed, streets recently opened, taverns where he lodged, took his name, and many of them still bear it. Bedroom and table furniture appropriated to his use were kept sacred to his memory. Harvard could not but do her best for him.

I have no remembrance of anything inside of the church at

the Commencement which he attended. The college could do nothing officially for him, having made him LL. D. in his youth, forty years before. His son, who accompanied him, received the degree of A. M. But the President's reception of him, in front of University Hall, was the event of the day. The graduating class and as many of the other classes as could be convened were drawn up in readiness to escort the procession to the church, and Dr. Kirkland presented them to Lafayette as virtually his god-children, for whom it was only services in which he had borne so honored a part that had made all good things possible, and at the same time, in utterances full of unfeigned affection, as his own adopted children, whom he felt a father's pride and joy in thus commending to the loving regard of their country's guest. No man ever had a richer blending of dignity and grace than President Kirkland. The dignity was the spontaneous self-showing of a noble soul; the grace, the equally spontaneous self-showing of as loving a heart as ever throbbed. The moment was probably the greatest in his life, because he so felt it. There were then no reporters. Had there been, the speech would be living still. For those who witnessed the scene it remained precious in lifelong remembrance.

On the next day the Phi Beta Kappa Society had, as usual, its anniversary. Edward Everett was the orator. I was an eye and ear witness. The church was packed to its utmost capacity, and offered an aspect which can be imagined only by the few who remember it. There were deep galleries on three sides of the church, covering and throwing into the shade the greater part of the lower floor. These galleries were occupied wholly by ladies, and were to the eye nothing less than a vast flower-bed. No woman, young or old, wore hat or bonnet on one of these college gala days. The head was not dressed with, but entirely covered by, artificial flowers. The fashion was so absolute and imperative that non-attendant ladies lent such flowers as they owned, not only to friends, but to postulant strangers, and the sister of a poor country graduate would wear on her head a contribution from the toilette resources of the whole town. Much of the work of preparation was done over night, and the more fashionable of the ladies kept vigil.

Lafayette occupied a foremost place on the stage, at the ora-

tor's left hand. I forget the subject, real or nominal, of the oration; but it led naturally to the moment when the orator turned to Lafayette in direct address, and bore the whole audience on and up with himself, as I have never seen a multitude carried before or since. He seemed to be not uttering himself, but the gratitude, veneration, and love of the whole assembly and the whole nation. There was intense solemnity in voice and manner, no less than in sentiment. The applause was long and rapturous, yet with a depth and fervor such as is not expressed by hand and foot without soul. Mr. Everett's address could not have seemed more natural had Lafayette arrived unannounced, and first shown himself at that moment. The orator's voice, mien, and gesture might have been what they were, had he been overtaken by a glad surprise. Yet I doubt whether in subsequent years his keenly critical eye would have suggested the change of a single word. I had heard Mr. Everett before, and I heard him often afterward, and never when he fell below his own high standard of diction and utterance. But on that one occasion he went as far beyond himself as he was wont to transcend all other orators of his time.

The oration was followed by a poem by the Rev. Henry Ware, Junior, which contained a fit and graceful recognition of Lafayette's presence and of his services. This was delivered impressively, and, had it stood alone, would have taken strong hold on the audience, and remained in enduring memory; but, after the oration, it sounded tame and cold.

Andrew P. Peabody, '26.

THE FIRST PUDDING PLAY.

The first Pudding Play came off Friday evening, December 13, 1844, almost fifty years ago. We had no club-house then, and no place for our meetings, but held them in rotation at each other's rooms. The next was to be at mine, Hollis 11, and it occurred to me that it would be a taking novelty to get up a play, instead of the Alligator or Mock Trial as usual.

I had seen "*Bombastes Furioso*" played at the Tremont Theatre not long before, — John Gilbert played Artaxominous, — and I thought that would be about the right thing if we could manage it; so I took Peter Augustus Porter, '45, into my confidence

over a bowl of stewed oysters at old Snow's. He was enthusiastic at the idea, and we soon filled up the cast. This was the bill we got ready for the night, and nailed upon the wall, from which it was ruthlessly torn when I put my room in order the next day, never thinking it might some day be valuable as a relic: —

"The proprietors and managers of the Theatre respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that having taken possession of Hollis 11, and having fitted it up without any regard to expense, in a style of Eastern splendor and Oriental magnificence hitherto unequalled, and never to be surpassed, they will bring before the public on Friday evening, December 13, 1844, the tragi-comic burlesque opera of

BOMBASTES FURIOSO,

with the following powerful cast: —

King Artaxominous	<i>Mr. Porter.</i>
Gen. Bombastes	<i>Mr. Hayward.</i>
Fusbos	<i>Mr. Greenwood.</i>
Distaffina	<i>Mad. Hinchman.</i>

Courtiers, Attendants, Drummer, Fifer, Army, etc., by Messrs. Coues, Folsom, Hawes, Reynolds, and Ritchie.

"In a situation so trying they throw themselves upon the protection of their friends, and hope that their humble efforts to please may be rewarded. If we fail, we fail; but with your protection we will not fail. But whatever may be the issue the public may be assured, to borrow the expressive motto of the greatest dramatic establishment of this or any age, 'We will endeavor.'"

This was the motto over the stage of the old National Theatre, — the "Bowery" of Boston.

Our wardrobe was primitive but effective. My general's coat for Bombastes I saw hanging at the door of one of the second-hand clothing stores that used to line Brattle Street, as I was on my way one day to take the omnibus; and I rushed in, tried it on, and secured it, and took it in triumph home, done up in newspapers. With some brilliant yellow flannel I manufactured huge epaulets and gorgeous trimmings, and succeeded wonderfully with a chapeau and a wig of the finest of tow. But the general's boots bothered me. In vain I sacrificed all my boot legs in the attempt to make some jack-boots that would look as George Andrews's did when I saw him play Bombastes at the

Tremont; they would not stand up as they ought to. But at last I had a happy inspiration, and out of some big sheets of stiff pasteboard I made a splendid pair of jack-boot legs, then nailed them on the inside of one of my closet doors, and daily — almost hourly — gave them a coat of black paint. The tinsmith made me a big pair of tin spurs after a pattern I gave him, and I manufactured a watch as large as a tin plate for Bombastes to bring back as a trophy to the King.

The King and Fushos were equally busy and ingenious, as also were the courtiers and the army, and the results in costume were really stunning; and Distaffina, having taken some lady friend into his confidence, was rigged in a manner that was positively charming. Porter sketched a scene on some big sheets of brown paper with the black paint I had for my jack-boots; we rigged a curtain, got a board from the carpenter longer by two feet than the width of the room, and made it bow out splendidly for the footlights; got in all the chairs that could be had in the entry, and before prayers on the eventful evening the theatre was declared complete.

As no one but the actors knew of the play, it was a great surprise to the Club on assembling to see my room transformed into such a beautiful theatre. The play went off splendidly, — Distaffina wore a low neck and short sleeves, and on her introducing a fancy dance, the applause almost shook old Hollis down. Another member of the Club lived in the room across the entry, and there we had the pudding after the play; the actors kept on their dresses, and poor Distaffina was nearly bothered to death by her admirers.

This was the first play performed by the Hasty Pudding Club. The Class after us kept it up, and well I remember a capital performance by them of the "Critic," in which both Professors Child and Lane played admirably. How well the Club has done since then, and to what a pitch of perfection the performances have arrived, we all know. This is an old story and more than a "Twice-Told Tale," but it may interest some of the young boys who have never heard just how the Pudding theatricals started; and if it meets the eye of any of the old boys who were with us on that night, I am sure it will recall many pleasant reminiscences.

Lemuel Hayward, '45.

GRADUATES AS HIRED COACHES.

"When Harvard graduates an expert oarsman, baseball or football player, who has at the same time the skill requisite in a coach, let his services be secured at a salary tempting enough to keep him in the position at least five years." — FREDERICK W. THAYER, in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, p. 37.

In the fall of 1890, ten thousand dollars were raised to pay for the services, for three years, of Bancroft, the famous Harvard oarsman, as coach of the University and Freshman crews. At that time Bancroft was practicing his profession in Boston, and the Corporation of Harvard College had expressed its willingness to appoint an assistant in physical training, whose time should be given to the boating interests of the College. The Committee on Athletics voted against hiring Bancroft, and the plan was abandoned.

All have heard of the man who could resist everything but temptation. To Harvard, in matters athletic, temptation has been no stranger. It appeared once, — years ago, — as the professional coach, then as the amateur coach, and later as the graduate coach. To each tempter, tendering flags and glory, Harvard yielded. The admittedly-hired graduate coach had alone been wanting, when the first number of this magazine went to press. Up to that time no suggestion had been made that one function of Harvard College was to graduate skilled coaches, and then retain them as coaches, after graduation, by seductive offers of money.

In the quotation at the head of this article, however, such a proposition is now clearly presented. "When Harvard graduates an expert oarsman . . ." No need to finish the quotation, as far as the five per cent. of Harvard graduates that opposed the Bancroft plan are concerned. Harvard graduating oarsmen! How does she contribute to that result? What elective courses develop this new product, — the expert oarsman? How reads his diploma or Commencement part? What is his degree? Such questions are not strained. The proposition, it will be remembered, is for Harvard to graduate a coach, and to keep him a coach for at least five years. If such a career be worthy, then let Harvard offer such courses of instruction that, in gaining honor himself, the

coach may also reflect credit on his Alma Mater; for, if Harvard commends coaching as a career, and undertakes to graduate coaches, she will be false to her traditions if she fails to provide liberal culture for coaching students. As Dr. Peabody says of other students, in the first number of this magazine, "they will prefer those studies which look most directly to their destined positions or vocations."

In the five years following graduation, the careers of nine tenths of college graduates are decided. Within the same time the usual preparation for a career is finished. Five years more critical do not enter into a student's life. During those years the graduate coach, made careless of affairs by "a salary tempting enough," may turn out, now and then, a winning crew. At the end of five years a flag or two may have been gained for Harvard; but to the coach five years are irrevocably lost. Ninety-five out of every hundred Harvard graduates, we are told, favored the hiring of Bancroft. Would one of them have assented to the hiring of his own son? If not, is he mean enough to tempt another man's son by the offer of money?

Dickens warns us against traditions of the "good old times." Yet we all love certain traditions of Harvard that are incompatible with the "hired graduate coach" idea. These traditions are part of (again quoting Dr. Peabody) "the atmosphere of the place, which is laden with the blended aroma of divers and unlike cultures, with which the student breathes in knowledge without knowing whence or how." Such traditions are vague and indefinable, but, like *The Soldier's Field* and the words of its giver, they are rare possessions. Once lost, they cannot be replaced by centuries of "athletic prestige."

In conclusion, a short quotation from Henry L. Higginson's address on "*The Soldier's Field*," by way of antistrophe to the lines which open this article: "And just here let me, a layman, say a word to you experts in athletic sports. You come to college to learn things of great value beside your games, which, after all, are secondary to your studies."

Lester W. Clark, '75.

HARVARD GRADUATES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

II.

IN the January number I gave the list of Harvard graduates who have been Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cabinet Officers, and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States. There now follow the names of graduates who have held other positions under the National Government, or who were Congressional Delegates. I need hardly say that in these lists I have included only graduates of the College proper, and not of its Professional Schools: were the latter to be included, Harvard's roll of honor would be much longer. The late President Hayes, for instance, was a graduate of our Law School, at which Chief Justice Fuller also studied.

Delegates to Colonial and Continental Congresses.

1740 *Samuel Adams, Mass.	1759 Paine Wingate, N. H.
1743 James Otis, Mass.	1760 John Lowell, Mass.
1744 Thomas Cushing, Mass.	1760 *William Hooper, N. C.
1747 *William Ellery, R. I.	1761 Jonathan Jackson, Mass.
1748 Artemas Ward, Mass.	1762 Francis Dana, Mass.
1749 *Robert Treat Paine, Mass.	1762 *Elbridge Gerry, Mass.
1751 *William Williams, Conn.	1762 George Partridge, Mass.
1754 *John Hancock (President), Mass.	1768 John Wentworth, N. H.
1755 *John Adams, Mass.	1770 Samuel Osgood, Mass.
1756 Joseph Trumbull, Conn.	1776 George Thatcher, Mass.
1756 James Lovell, Mass.	1777 Rufus King, Mass.
1756 Abiel Foster, N. H.	1778 Nathan Dane, Mass.
1759 Samuel Allyne Otis, Mass.	

* Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

United States Senators.

1755 Tristram Dalton, Mass.	1783 Harrison Gray Otis, Mass.
1759 Jonathan Trumbull, Conn.	1784 Prentiss Mellen, Maine.
1759 Paine Wingate, N. H.	1786 Christopher Grant Champlin, R. I.
1763 Timothy Pickering, Penn.	1786 Thomas W. Thompson, N. H.
1764 Caleb Strong, Mass.	1787 John Quincy Adams, Mass.
1766 Benjamin Goodhue, Mass.	1787 James Lloyd, Mass.
1774 James Sheafe, N. H.	1789 Charles Cutts, N. H.
1776 Christopher Gore, Mass.	1790 Samuel Chandler Crafts, Vt.
1777 Rufus King, N. Y.	1810 William Ford Desaus- sure, S. C.
1781 Samuel Dexter, Mass.	
1781 Elijah Paine, Vt.	

1811 Edward Everett,	Mass.	1828 Robert Charles Win-	
1812 Amos Nourse,	Maine.	throp,	Mass.
1812 Peleg Sprague,	Maine.	1830 Charles Sumner,	Mass.
1821 Robert Woodward Barn-		1844 Frederick Adolphus Saw-	
well,	S. C.	yer,	S. C.
1822 Charles Gordon Ather-		1846 George Frisbie Hoar,	Mass.
ton,	N. H.	1858 Samuel Pasco,	Fla.
1826 Robert Rantoul,	Mass.	1871 Henry Cabot Lodge,	Mass.

Representatives in Congress.

1748 George Leonard,	Mass.	1782 Stephen Van Rensselaer,	N. Y.
1748 Artemas Ward,	Mass.	1783 Harrison Gray Otis,	Mass.
1756 Abiel Foster,	N. H.	1783 Ambrose Spencer,	N. Y.
1757 Theophilus Bradbury,	Mass.	1783 Artemas Ward,	Mass.
1759 Jonathan Trumbull,		1784 Silas Lee,	Mass.
Speaker,	Conn.	1784 Benjamin Pickman,	Mass.
1759 Paine Wingate,	N. H.	1784 Ebenezer Seaver,	Mass.
1762 Elbridge Gerry,	Mass.	1784 William Stedman,	Mass.
1762 George Partridge,	Mass.	1785 Paul Fearing,	Ohio.
1763 Timothy Pickering,	Penn.	1785 Barzillai Gannett,	Mass.
1764 Shearjashub Bourne,	Mass.	1785 Jabez Upham,	Mass.
1765 Lemuel Williams,	Mass.	1786 Christopher Grant	
1766 David Cobb,	Mass.	Champlin,	R. I.
1766 Benjamin Goodhue,	Mass.	1786 Isaac Parker,	Maine.
1769 Peleg Wadsworth,	Mass.	1786 Thomas W. Thompson,	N. H.
1772 William Eustis,	Mass.	1787 John Quincy Adams,	Mass.
1772 Samuel Tenney,	N. H.	1787 Joshua Cushman,	Maine.
1772 Levi Lincoln,	Mass.	1787 Nathaniel Freeman,	Mass.
1774 Fisher Ames,	Mass.	1787 Leonard White,	Mass.
1774 James Sheafe,	N. H.	1789 George Bradbury,	Mass.
1774 Josiah Smith,	Mass.	1789 Nahum Mitchell,	Mass.
1774 Laban Wheaton,	Mass.	1789 George Baxter Upham,	N. H.
1775 Benjamin Bourne,	R. I.	1789 James Wilson,	N. H.
1776 Joshua Coit,	Conn.	1790 Samuel Chandler Crafts,	Vt.
1776 Samuel Sewall,	Mass.	1790 Richard Cutts,	Mass.
1776 George Thacher,	Mass.	1790 Josiah Quincy,	Mass.
1778 Thomas Dwight,	Mass.	1790 George Sullivan,	N. H.
1778 Martin Kinsley,	Mass.	1790 Roger Vose,	N. H.
1779 William Gordon,	N. H.	1791 Thomas Rice,	Mass.
1779 Nathaniel Appleton		1792 John Locke,	Mass.
Haven,	N. H.	1793 John Curtis Chamber-	
1781 Samuel Dexter,	Mass.	lain,	N. H.
1781 Isaiah Lewis Green,	Mass.	1793 Caleb Ellis,	N. H.
1781 Nathan Read,	Mass.	1793 Francis Gardner,	N. H.
1781 Nathaniel Ruggles,	Mass.	1793 Samuel Thatcher,	Mass.
1782 John Dawson,	Va.	1794 Charles Humphrey	
1782 Seth Hastings,	Mass.	Atherton,	N. H.

1795 Benjamin Gorham,	Mass.	1823 Daniel Putnam King,	Mass.
1795 John Whitefield Hulbert,	Mass.	1825 Charles Francis Adams,	Mass.
1797 Horace Binney,	Penn.	1826 Robert Rantoul,	Mass.
1797 William Merchant Richardson,	Mass.	1826 Samuel Hurd Walley,	Mass.
1797 Asahel Stearns,	Mass.	1828 Robert Charles Winthrop, <i>Speaker,</i>	Mass.
1797 Daniel Appleton White,	Mass.	1829 George Thomas Davis,	Mass.
1798 Stephen Longfellow,	Maine.	1829 Isaac Edward Morse,	La.
1798 Joseph Story,	Mass.	1829 John James Taylor,	N. Y.
1798 John Varnum,	Mass.	1830 John Bozman Kerr,	Md.
1799 Joseph Dane,	Maine.	1830 Elisha Reynolds Potter,	R. I.
1799 Willard Hall,	Del.	1830 Samuel Thomas Worcester,	Ohio.
1799 John Wilson,	Mass.	1832 Josiah Gardiner Abbott,	Mass.
1800 Leonard Jarvis,	Maine.	1833 William Whiting,	Mass.
1801 Timothy Fuller,	Mass.	1835 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	Mass.
1802 Samuel Hoar,	Mass.	1836 Edward Joy Morris,	Penn.
1802 Levi Lincoln,	Mass.	1838 George Bailey Loring,	Mass.
1802 Thomas Rothmahler Mitchell,	S. C.	1839 John Ganson,	N. Y.
1802 Leverett Saltonstall,	Mass.	1843 Eben Francis Stone,	Mass.
1803 Josiah Butler,	N. H.	1844 George Merrick Brooks,	Mass.
1807 Henry Adams Bullard,	La.	1846 George Frisbie Hoar,	Mass.
1809 William Plumer,	N. H.	1849 Horace Davis,	Cal.
1810 Joseph Gowing Kendall,	Mass.	1854 Edward Daniel Hayden,	Mass.
1810 James Gore King,	N. J.	1854 William Wirt Warren,	Mass.
1811 Edward Everett,	Mass.	1855 Theodore Lyman,	Mass.
1812 James Henry Duncan,	Mass.	1856 Carleton Hunt,	La.
1812 Peleg Sprague,	Maine.	1856 George Dexter Robinson,	Mass.
1813 Gorham Parks,	Maine.	1857 John Davis Long,	Mass.
1815 David Barker,	Mass.	1858 Frederick George Bromberg,	Ala.
1815 Gayton Pickman Osgood,	Mass.	1859 William Hayes Perry,	S. C.
1815 John Gorham Palfrey,	Mass.	1860 George Everett Adams, III.	
1817 Caleb Cushing,	Mass.	1860 Selwin Zadock Bowman,	Mass.
1817 Samuel Atkins Eliot,	Mass.	1863 Frederic Thomas Greenhalge,	Mass.
1817 William Soden Hastings,	Mass.	1867 John Edwards Leonard,	Penn.
1819 Stephen Clarendon Phillips,	Mass.	1867 Bellamy Storer,	Ohio.
1821 Robert Woodward Barnwell,	S. C.	1869 Franklin Bartlett,	N. Y.
1821 Charles Wentworth Upham,	Mass.	1871 Edward Burnett,	Mass.
1822 Charles Gordon Atherton,	N. H.	1871 Henry Cabot Lodge,	Mass.
		1872 John Forrester Andrew,	Mass.
		1872 Perry Belmont,	N. Y.
		1882 Sherman Hoar,	Mass.

Charles P. Ware, '62.

HARVARD'S POLITICAL PREFERENCES SINCE 1860.

MUCH has been said of late years about the breaking of political ties at Harvard, — the drift from Republicanism to Democracy. It may not, therefore, be thought inappropriate to present, from a non-partisan standpoint, a brief statement of the results of certain investigations — unfortunately somewhat incomplete — into the political preferences of Harvard students. The investigations to which I refer have been made at irregular intervals since the year 1860, and are of two kinds: first, polls of the University in presidential years, under the auspices of the Harvard Union debating society (until 1892); second, polls of Classes undertaken at graduation by the Senior Class Secretaries. The honesty and accuracy of these polls,¹ so far as they go, are assumed in this article.

During the period of the '60's, in which occurred three presidential elections, Harvard College was overwhelmingly Republican; but no political census of the University at large seems to have been taken. However, the reports of the Class Secretaries show that near the presidential elections of 1860 two College Classes recorded their votes; two others, in 1864; two others in 1867 and 1868. All these polls were made near the time of graduation and were as follows: —

I. VOTES OF CLASSES AT GRADUATION, 1860-68.

	1860.	1861.	1864.	1865. ²	1867.	1868.	Total.
Republican . .	75	55	74	64	74	44	386
Democratic . .	9	7	12	12	18	30	88
Union, etc. . .	23	12	9	—	2	2	48

From 1860 to 1868 the Republicans were in a large majority in each class; and their total vote was to that of the Democrats as 81 to 19. The war feeling and the distrust of the Democratic party prevalent throughout the North — a distrust due to the

¹ The records of the figures which I give may be found in the College papers and the reports of Class Secretaries at the College Library.

² Vote taken Senior Year, fall of 1864.

supposed sympathy of the Democratic party with the Southern Confederacy — sufficiently explain this proportion.

From 1868 to 1880 there seems to have been no attempt to obtain an expression of political opinion from students; but that the Republican majorities were very great is shown by the fact that in 1868, 1872, and 1876, Harvard students always marched in the Boston torchlight parades of the Republicans, — never in those of the Democrats. In 1880 a poll of the whole University was taken. This poll showed a growth of the Democracy since 1860-68; but still in 1880, as also in 1884, 1888, and 1892, the Republicans predominated.

At each presidential election from 1880 to 1888 a strong fight was made by the Democratic students against the custom of marching in the Republican procession. During the campaign of last autumn there was no Democratic procession, and the students who marched went with the Republican procession, though in less numbers than formerly.

As I have said, the presidential vote of the whole University in 1880, compared with the votes of six Classes, from 1860 to 1868 (see Table I), indicates a growth of the Democracy during the intervening period, in which we have no record of votes. From 1880 to 1892 polls more complete than those of former years were taken, and these show a marked increase in Democratic sentiment at Harvard. Many students who came to Harvard from Republican families during these years were drawn into the Democratic party, and we find nearly every Class of which there is any record becoming less Republican during its College career. For instance, the Freshman Class ('92) in the fall of 1888, in the mock presidential election, voted as follows: Cleveland, 82; Harrison, 171; total, 253. At graduation, four years later, according to the Class Secretary's Report, '92 voted as follows: Democratic, 93; Independent, 17; Mugwump, 4; Free Trade and Tariff Reform, 1: anti-Republican, 115; Republican, 126; total, 241.

What is true of '92 is also true of '86, '87, '88, '89, and '91. Among the eight Classes graduating from 1885 to 1892, and expressing preferences in the presidential elections of 1884 or 1888, the only two which did not show a Democratic growth between the presidential years and the years of graduation were

'85 and '90; and in these two the Republican party hardly did more than hold its own real strength. '85, which went strongly against Blaine in 1884, was still anti-Republican at graduation, but not so much so as it had been the previous year. The total votes of the eight Classes—'85 to '92—in the presidential elections of 1884 and 1888 were 715 Democratic, 907 Republican; or in the proportion of 44 Democratic to 56 Republican. At graduation these same Classes voted 838 anti-Republican, 820 Republican; or, in the proportion of 50.5 to 49.5.

From this we should expect to find the strength of the Democratic party among the older students of the University. Unfortunately we have no analysis of the vote of 1880. But by a comparison of the votes of Classes and Professional Schools at the presidential elections of 1884 and 1888 we find that the Freshmen of the College were largely responsible for the size of the Republican lead in both years; and that the increase in the number of Freshmen voting in 1888 over the number in 1884 accounts largely for the fact that Harrison's plurality over Cleveland was greater than Blaine's. If we subtract the votes of the Freshmen and Sophomores from the totals, it will be seen that Cleveland led Blaine by 21 votes and Harrison by 8; and by subtracting also the vote of the Special Students, the majority of whom are apt to be young, that Cleveland led Blaine by 32 and Harrison by 18. These facts sustain the assertion that as men grow older at Harvard they are more likely to vote the Democratic ticket. At both elections the Professional Schools were generally Democratic. (See Tables VI and VII.)

The proportionate increase in Democratic strength gained by subtracting the votes of the younger men from the total vote in 1892 was not so large as in 1884 or 1888. But this may be accounted for without assuming that there has been retrogression in Democratic sentiment. In 1884 and 1888 the Democratic pluralities of the Professional Schools overbalanced the Republican pluralities in the College which remained after deducting the votes of the younger classes from the total votes. Last autumn the Professional Schools were very incompletely canvassed, and there was no recanvassing of them such as there was in the Law School in 1888; in the College and Scientific School 78 per cent. of the students voted; in the Professional Schools only 55 per

cent. Furthermore, all the Professional Schools in Cambridge went Democratic even on the incomplete canvass; whereas, the Professional Schools out of Cambridge, in which only 47 per cent. of the total vote was cast, went Republican. In view of the facts that the more completely the Professional Schools were canvassed the more Democratic they were, and that the tendency among older men was to be Democratic, it seems reasonable to infer that if the canvass of the older men had been as thorough as that of the younger, the tendency of the older to vote the Democratic ticket would have been as marked in 1892 as it was in previous years. (See Table VIII.) The characteristic of the campaign of 1892 which I have not noticed in the accounts of previous campaigns in the College papers was the large amount of active political work done by students. Those doing such work were confined, so far as I know, to the College and Law School. The second number of this magazine contained notes from the Presidents of the Democratic and Republican clubs which convey an idea of the intensity of the interest displayed. Whether or not one approves of the college student in politics, one must recognize him hereafter, I think, as a factor in a Massachusetts election.

We have seen that the tendency is for a class to become more Democratic during its College career, and that, therefore, the Democratic strength lies among the older men of the University. It would not necessarily follow from this that the University as a whole is becoming more Democratic. But if it appears also that the tendency is for any class to be more Democratic than the corresponding Class of the preceding year, then there is a tendency for the whole University to become more Democratic.

An examination of the following table of political preferences of Classes at graduation from 1885 to 1892, compiled from the Reports of the Class Secretaries, shows us the growth of Democratic sentiment among the Classes which participated in the presidential elections of 1884 and 1888. (From 1868 to 1885 the Class Reports make no record of the matter.)

II. VOTES OF CLASSES AT GRADUATION, 1885 TO 1892.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total
Republican . .	82	102	98	85	94	111	122	126	820
Democratic . .	26	28	28	56	54	70	101	93	456
Independent . .	67	72	81	42	45	23	23	17	320
Mugwump . . .	-	-	21	9	-	-	-	4	34
Indep. Rep. . .	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	18
Indep. Dem. . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Free Trade and Tariff Reform . .	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	1	8
Prohibition . .	-	-	2	1	4	3	1	9	20
American . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
None, or unde- cided	6	-	18	15	4	27	24	21	115
Not heard from	-	21	-	-	8	50	16	21	116
Total	181	223	208	221	213	285	288	292	1,911
Less "none," "undecided," and "not heard from"									281
Total									1,680

The first and second lines of Table II indicate clearly that proportionally the straight-out Democrats have increased much more rapidly than the straight-out Republicans. While in eight years the Republicans have increased from 82 to 126, the Democrats have increased from 26 to 93. Or, putting the increase in the form of percentages, we have, instead of the first two lines of the last table, the following:—

III.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Republican . .	76	78.5	77.8	60.3	63.5	61.3	54.7	57.5
Democratic . .	24	21.5	22.2	39.7	36.5	38.7	45.3	42.5

Including with the Democrats of Table II the Independents, Mugwumps, Independent Democrats, and Free Traders and Tariff Reformers; and with the Republicans the Independent Republicans (though most of the last named acted with the Democrats in 1884, and some of them did so in 1888), we have the following table, showing the growth of anti-Republicanism for

eight years. Comparing this with Table I (votes of the graduating Classes from 1860 to 1868), we see a striking change of sentiment.

IV.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Anti-Republican . . .	93	100	81	109	108	94	125	115	820
Republican	82	102	106	96	94	111	122	126	838

Here even the totals are encouraging for the Democrats; and if we subtract the Independent Republicans from the Republicans and add them to the anti-Republicans, the totals are still more favorable to the Democrats, as shown by the next table:—

V.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Anti-Republican . . .	93	100	89	119	103	94	125	115	838
Republican	82	102	98	85	94	111	122	126	820

Since each Class becomes more Democratic during its College career, and since any Class is more Democratic than the corresponding Class of the preceding year, we are led to expect an increasing Democratic strength in each successive presidential campaign. The tables which follow show that the inference is correct.

The changes through the campaigns of 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892, however, are not entirely uniform in progress, but represent a *tendency*. In 1880 Hancock was not so strong a candidate as Bayard would have been. Harrison was a better running candidate in 1888 than Blaine in 1884. But these exceptions do not vitiate the rule. In the tables which are given below the figures represent the results of canvasses of the whole University in the years of presidential elections.

In February, 1880, the result of the canvass was Democratic, 250; Republican, 449; miscellaneous and scattering, 62; total,

761. After the nominations were made, the vote in October, 1880, was Hancock, 150; Garfield, 590; Weaver, 1; total, 741.

Thus it will be seen that a Democratic vote of 250 out of a total of 761 in the spring was reduced to 150 out of 741 in the fall. This might be accounted for by the change in the *personnel* of the University; but it seems more probable that it was due to Hancock not being a good running candidate against Garfield. The change perhaps marks the beginning of the independent movement at Harvard. The spring canvass showed Bayard to be very popular, 233 out of the 250 Democratic votes being cast for him. He was invited to speak before the Harvard Union, but declined to do so. Had he been nominated, his vote in the fall would doubtless have been larger than was Hancock's.

In the spring of 1884, before the nomination of candidates for President, the Republican vote was 878; the Democratic, 153. In the autumn the vote was as follows: —

VI. VOTE OF STUDENTS, 1884.

CLASSES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Scattering or no Choice.
Seniors ('85)	96	69	12
Juniors ('86)	85	112	10
Sophomores ('87)	83	119	16
Freshmen ('88)	87	97	6
Special Students	14	25	1
Divinity Students	1	13	5
Graduate Students	8	3	1
L. S. S. Students	2	5	2
Law School Students	85	50	3
Bussey Students	4	2	—
Dental Students	7	8	1
Med. and Vet. Students	99	93	4
Total	571	596	61

It will be seen that Cleveland's vote was not far behind Blaine's. Still, had Blaine been a better running candidate, Cleveland would not have been so near him; that is to say, the Republican candidate could not poll the normal Republican strength.

There does not seem to have been a canvass of the University in the spring of 1888. The following table shows the final vote in October of that year: —

VII. VOTE OF STUDENTS, 1888.

CLASSES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Scattering or no Choice.
Seniors ('89)	90	97	2
Juniors ('90)	95	107	3
Sophomores ('91)	97	135	1
Freshmen ('92)	82	171	5
Special Students	35	45	—
Divinity Students	5	3	2
Graduate Students	18	14	4
L. S. S. Students	1	4	1
Law School Students	106	71	1
Medical ¹ Students	1	2	—
Total	530	649	19

The only presidential vote of the University in 1892 was that cast in October, the political enthusiasm of the spring having spent itself on a mock joint national nominating convention.

VIII. VOTE OF STUDENTS, 1892.

CLASSES OR DEPARTMENTS.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Scattering or no Choice.
Seniors ('93)	111	166	9
Juniors ('94)	96	130	5
Sophomores ('95)	110	166	7
Freshmen ('96)	141	212	8
Special Students	46	73	3
Divinity Students	7	3	2
Graduate Students	50	49	7
L. S. S. Students	36	62	1
Law School Students	155	115	2
Bussey Students	—	3	—
Dental Students	11	17	1
Medical Students	85	114	3
Veterinary Students	3	4	—
Total	851	1,114	43

I have already explained why it is that this table does not show the full Democratic strength in the University in 1892.

¹ No vote by Bussey, Dental, and Veterinary students.

IX. TOTAL VOTE, FOUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

	Democratic.	Republican.	Scattering or no Choice.	Percentages.	
				Democratic.	Republican.
1880 . .	150	590	-	20	80
1884 . .	571	596	61	49	51
1888 . .	530	649	19	45	55
1892 . .	851	1,114	48	43.8	56.7

The Republican plurality, actual and proportional, was greater in 1888 than in 1884, and in 1892 than in 1888. But the growth of the Democratic party from 1880 to 1892 is quite apparent. The unpopularity of Blaine as a candidate, as I have said, explains the irregular working of the rule as to Democratic growth in 1884; and the incomplete canvass of the Professional Schools explains it in 1892. In other words, the unpopularity of the Republican candidate in 1884 gave the Democrats more than their normal gain over 1880, and the incomplete canvass of 1892 failed to show the real gain of the Democrats since 1888. We cannot infer that the Republicans have gained strength since 1884, when nearly every Class which we can trace has grown more Democratic during its College career. It is probable that before the election of 1892 the Republican students in the University at large were to the Democrats about as 54 to 46. It is clear, however, that the Republican party is losing its former strong hold at Harvard, and that, contrary to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's prediction, Harvard is likely to become Democratic.

Francis Gordon Caffey, '91.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE PROGRESS OF THE YEAR.

IN a sultry summer evening, it is not uncommon, while walking across a heated field or along a dusty thoroughfare, to pass through a current of pure, cool, refreshing air, which is flowing from some distant height of sky or mountain straight forward through the dull and stifling air of the plain. The life of Phillips Brooks was, to those who have known Harvard University in this generation, just such a current of reviving purity. He was of the world, in the world, and for the world; yet no man ever questioned his spirituality of life, or doubted the immense strength of his purposes and powers. His purity, manliness, warmth of heart, and optimistic faith in his fellow-men carried his influence forward through all the hot and dusty life around him, just as the clean, fresh air coming from the mountain-tops cleaves the foul air of the plain, and moves forward irresistibly upon its appointed mission. No other one life has touched so many Harvard lives as his has reached in the years of his recent residence in or near the University. In his death those who were about to meet him suffer a loss they can never measure; while those who knew him find in it a sudden intensification of his influence over them which they will treasure more and more faithfully as they grow to realize that he has gone.

While the general public, including many Harvard men, took immediate steps to make certain the erection of a statue of Bishop Brooks in the open square directly in front of Trinity Church, Boston, his classmates and others, who have shared in or followed with admiration his work in the University, were equally prompt to begin a movement which is, in all probability, to lead to the raising of another and nobler memorial to him in the centre of Harvard life.

"Phillips Brooks House" is to be a building devoted primarily to the uses of the Preachers to the University, and of the students' religious and charitable societies. It will be placed in the Yard, probably at the southwest corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, in close proximity to Memorial Hall, Appleton Chapel, and the new Art Museum. The erection of this memorial and the establishment of a fund for its support call for \$300,000. The full text of the letter to graduates sent out by the committee in charge of this memorial is printed on a later page.

In his annual report for 1891-92, President Eliot once more called attention to the bitter need of a new library building, or such an addition to Gore Hall as should make that building serviceable for another generation. Librarian Winsor in his report said: "I have in earlier reports

exhausted the language of warning and anxiety in representing the totally inadequate accommodations for books and readers which Gore Hall affords. Each twelve months brings us nearer to a chaotic condition." The very morning upon which this report was given to the public the announcement was made that a friend of the University, whose name is for the present to be kept secret, had stated his readiness to defray the expense of constructing such an addition to Gore Hall as should fully meet the demands of the increased University population. Old Gore Hall, built in 1838, will, in consequence of this gift, be transformed into a book-stack connecting with the present stack, which was built in 1876, and which extends from Gore Hall eastward. The addition now to be made will be attached to the southeastern corner of the present stack, and will be a reading-room capable of seating 400 men at separate tables. It will also contain ample provision for reserved books, department libraries, the card catalogue, and delivery desks. The value of this gift will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The remodeling of old Gore Hall will be paid for in part from the Gore Annuity Fund (about \$26,000), and, if the subscribers consent, from the \$23,000 subscribed in answer to the recent student appeal for a new library. Dr. Justin Winsor, on a later page, gives a brief description of the new reading-room. His statement that it is eventually to form the core of an encircling quadrangle of book-stacks will explain the use of light-colored brick in its construction.

On the same day that the news regarding the new reading-room was made public, it was stated that another friend, whose name was also to be withheld, had given the President and Fellows \$150,000 for the erection of a new dormitory, and that the building was to be one with prices scaled primarily in the interest of students of moderate means. This new dormitory is to be placed on the eastern side of Divinity Avenue, beyond Divinity Hall and Divinity Library, and nearly opposite the eastern door of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Its northern view will be into the woods of the Palfrey estate, and its eastern rooms will look out upon the level turf of Norton Field and the stately pines of Norton's Woods. It will face both west and east. Its rooms will be suitable for either one or two tenants, and they will rent for about \$100 a year. The building will have bathrooms on every floor, fireproof entries, and iron stairways; so that, although designed for men of slender income, it will be a more comfortable building than College House, and its hygienic conditions will be as good as they can be made. Conant Hall, the new dormitory already mentioned in the *Magazine*, is to be placed on Holmes Field, at the corner of Jarvis and Oxford streets. It is to be a building of comfortable rooms, which can be used by either two students or one. The

rates to be charged for these rooms will be moderate, neither high nor low. As a large private dormitory of the grade of Beck Hall is being built by graduates, as an investment, at the corner of Mt. Auburn and Linden streets, the near future will see all classes of students provided with additional dormitory accommodations of the best kind. Early in the winter the Corporation invited the well-known New York architect, Richard Morris Hunt, to prepare plans for the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum. The building, upon which \$150,000 will be expended, will be about as large as Austin Hall, and will probably be built of stone, in what is known as the French-classical style. It will contain one lecture-room which will be large enough to hold Professor Norton's courses comfortably.

The architects of the new reading-room, Conant Hall, and the other new dormitory will be Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, the successors of H. H. Richardson. All four of these buildings will be begun as soon as the weather permits.

The early death of William F. Weld, '76, removes the seal of secrecy from his gift of \$90,000, made January 19, 1882, to found what has thus far been called the New Professorship, but which in future will be named the Weld Professorship of Law. Mr. Weld more than doubled his donation by adding to the gift made during his lifetime an unrestricted bequest of \$100,000, — a useful and unselfish form of aid which comes at a time when the University is greatly in need of free income.

Thanks to the cordial response of the graduates to the appeal for money, the Soldier's Field will soon be ready for use. It is a singularly attractive place for its chosen purpose. Its great expanse of perfectly level turf is almost girdled by the winding Charles, beyond which Mount Auburn with its hills and hollows, Old Cambridge with its green lawns and glimpses of Elmwood and Craigie House, and the University with towers, spires, and belfries, are grouped as though to oversee fair play and to encourage zealous competition. To this new arena the crimson flags which have so often floated over Holmes and Jarvis are to be transferred, and over this wide reach of field and meadow the cheers of future classes will resound. Peabody & Stearns are the architects in charge of the buildings which are to be placed upon the field and river bank.

In 1874, at the time that the dining-room in Memorial Hall was first used, the number of students in the whole University was only 1,196, of whom less than a thousand were lodged and fed in Cambridge. At present over 1,100 men are fed regularly at Memorial Hall, while 1,300 other students, who are registered in the Cambridge departments of the University, are unable to secure places in the Hall. Of this number

about 225 board at the Foxcroft Club, and 25 at the "Twenty-one Club," an interesting coöperative organization which supplies its members with wholesome food for \$2.50 a week. Where the remaining thousand are fed no one can say with confidence. Many of those who have means are members of small dining clubs, at which from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a week is paid for board. Those who are poor forage among the small restaurants in or near Harvard Square, or go to boarding-houses where a plain and often an uninviting table is set. The overcrowding at Memorial is testified to daily by the throngs of men who, at one o'clock, are to be seen racing across the yard from Harvard, Boylston, and Sever, striving to reach the Hall ahead of slower competitors for vacant seats at the overtaxed tables. Those who reach the Hall last stand, sometimes a hundred strong, waiting for places to be vacated. Those who believe in letting Cambridge lodge and feed the greater part of our students are doubtless right in saying that the city can take care with profit to itself of many more than a thousand men. It is also true that students of moderate means who cannot gain places in Memorial are given less for their money at small restaurants or cheap boarding-houses than their fortunate classmates are given at the Hall. They also lose companionship, elevating surroundings, and chances to make pleasant acquaintances, which are elements of no small account, especially at this time, when old social forces in College are breaking down and new ones are slow to take their place. It is the hope of many undergraduates that a plan once seriously considered of erecting a plain dining hall for a thousand men on Holyoke Street, opposite the Hasty Pudding Club-house, will be revived and carried out. A student petition to this effect is now in circulation, the students who sign it suggesting that the money advanced by the Corporation can gradually be repaid.

The Corporation has carried out the terms of Mr. Sales's will by establishing the Sales Prize Fund, the Sales Book Fund, and two Sales Scholarship, of \$100 each. Provision is made for the eventual founding of a third scholarship. A fund has been received from the daughter of John Osborne Sargent, '30, sufficient to establish permanently the Sargent Prize of \$100, so long given annually by Mr. Sargent to encourage skilful metrical translation from Horace. On December 27 the Corporation voted to establish the Frothingham Professorship Fund in the Divinity School. The fund amounts at present to \$31,500, and is derived from the bequest of the Rev. Frederic Frothingham, '49. While the testator had a preference for Ecclesiastical History as the subject of his foundation, he left the determination of the subject to the Corporation. The Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History is already a member of the Faculty of Divinity, and at the present time the Corporation may feel

that the Frothingham Chair can be more profitably filled by a teacher of some other subject than ecclesiastical history. Five thousand dollars has been set aside by the Corporation to revive the "Lady Mowlson Scholarship," founded in 1643, but allowed at some unknown date to be forgotten. Its income will be \$200, and its holder can take pride in the fact that he enjoys the oldest scholarship in America. Two new scholarships have been established upon a foundation of \$5,000, received under the will of Orlando W. Doe, '65.

The Overseers have received a fresh petition from the Alumni of the Scientific School asking for an extension of the suffrage to them. At present two boys may come to Harvard from the same preparatory school, both registering under the instruction of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, one as a candidate for A. B., the other for S. B. They may pursue for four years very nearly the same course of study, under the same teachers, and at the same hours, with equal effort, equal expense, and equal honor, and at the end of that time receive degrees on the recommendation of the same Faculty. The Bachelor of Arts will, subject to provisions of the law, obtain the suffrage; the Bachelor of Science will not obtain it. The difference in their records, which will be mainly in the admission examinations in simple Latin and Greek prose, which the candidate for S. B. has not been called upon to pass, can scarcely — so plead the Scientific graduates — be said to explain the admission of one to a lifelong privilege, or the exclusion from it of the other. In his last report President Eliot says, speaking of the two degrees: "The degree of Bachelor of Science, as compared with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, represents smaller attainments for admission, but more labor during the normal four years of residence." No officer of the University, during his term of service, can vote for Overseers; but as matters now stand, if any one of several of the leading teachers and administrative officers of the University should resign, he could not exercise the suffrage by virtue of his degree of S. B. Among those in this category are the Dean of the Scientific School, the Director of the Jefferson Laboratory, the Director of the Observatory, and the Chairman of the Special Student Committee.

During the winter months the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has held few meetings, and transacted only routine business. As might be inferred from the last annual report of the Dean of the Graduate School, the subject of a thorough revision of the Standing Rules governing the degrees of S. D., Ph. D., and A. M. is one which the friends of the Graduate School have brought prominently forward. At present, if an accomplished Bachelor of Arts of another university enters the School after having spent one or more years in profitable graduate study at Berlin, Leipzig,

or Johns Hopkins, he not only gains no credit for this graduate work, but he is actually not as well off in his candidacy for the degree of Ph. D. as a Harvard man who has only just taken his A. B. It is possible for the latter to obtain Faculty permission to spend his second year of candidacy for Ph. D. as a non-resident student; but the Faculty, under the existing Standing Rules of the Corporation and Overseers, has no power to allow the distinguished stranger a similar privilege. What is sought is that the rules governing the higher degrees may be made as flexible as the rules applying to Bachelors' and Professional degrees. No degree can be given except after one full year of residence and study; but if the A. B. can be given to a man from another university after only one year of residence here, it is asked, why should not the Ph. D. be given under similar conditions?

Another subject which has interested the Faculty of Arts and Sciences this winter is that of scholarships for students who are not needy. Several proposals were made looking to the foundation of scholarships which shall not be charitable in their nature, the object of such foundation being twofold, — first, to give well-to-do students a fresh incentive for hard work; and second, to lay even more than present emphasis upon the fact that all scholarships are given primarily to students of the highest rank. There is no present disposition among students of wealth to look down on scholarship men. Quite the contrary is true, in fact; but it was urged by the advocates of these new scholarships that it would be better for all concerned if both rich and poor could share in scholarship honors. The existing fellowships and scholarships cannot, without violation of trust, be assigned to men of means. None of the plans presented commended themselves to a majority of the Faculty.

Rapid as has been the recent increase in the number of teachers in the Academic Department, the increase in the administrative work imposed upon them has probably been even greater. If a member of the Faculty is considered to have administrative ability, he is certain to be called upon to serve upon one of the Administrative Boards, and upon standing and special committees, in the work of which he will expend much of his best time and strength. Under the existing system, by which two thousand students are massed under a single Faculty with its attached officers, there is no escape from burdening teachers with administrative cares. It being obviously impossible for any Dean, Regent, or Recorder to be intimately acquainted with the character, conduct, health, and scholarship of two thousand or even one thousand individual students, the teachers of these students must necessarily be called upon to do experts' duty whenever the welfare of students is involved. This duty may be performed in Faculty meetings, Board meetings, or upon committees. The committees consume more time than the larger bodies.

There are, exclusive of the department committees, fifteen Standing Committees of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Of these, the Committees on Admission Examinations, Instruction, Advisers to Freshmen, Admission from Other Colleges, and Special Students, are the most exacting in their demands upon the energies of their members. The Committee on Admission Examinations deals annually with the cases of from four hundred and fifty to five hundred final candidates for admission to the Freshman Class. The Committee on Instruction prepares the "elective pamphlet," and determines, subject to Faculty revision, the nature of the instruction to be offered each year. During the last academic year, the Committee on Admission from Other Colleges acted upon the cases of two hundred and sixty-five applicants for admission from the classes of other colleges to advanced standing here, and went into minute details of the school and college training of each of these applicants, in order to determine with the utmost fairness the exact standing to which each candidate should be assigned. The work of the chairman of this Committee is fully as arduous as that of a dean of one of the small Faculties.

The Committee on Special Students acted upon two hundred and thirty-two cases belonging to the present year, rejecting forty-five applicants, and discouraging others from bringing their cases to a vote. As every special student is assigned to a member of this Committee for guidance, and as the Committee meets almost as often as a Faculty, in order, as a body, to discuss the records and general conduct of its students, it is evident that its labors are not only important but unending. The work of the Chairman of this Committee is not readily distinguishable from that of the dean of a department.

Committees calling for the exercise of great judgment are those which assign aid to graduates and undergraduates. The Committee on Fellowships and other aids to graduates recommends the assignment of over \$20,000 annually, and that on Aids to Undergraduates practically determines the distribution of over \$40,000 each year. The Committee on Changes of Elective Studies begins its labors the moment the academic year opens, and its three members act upon many hundreds of petitions filed by students who have made or think that they have made a mistaken choice of studies. The work of this Committee is particularly irksome, yet it calls for great care and patience, and for an acquaintance with the standing of a large number of students. The Committees on Tabular View, Public Entertainments, Graduation in Less than Four Years, Summer Courses, Courses of Instruction in Teaching, Examinations for Women, and the Reception of New Students have narrower fields of labor, and entail much less work upon their members than do the larger Committees. The work of Special Committees necessarily

varies widely in quality and amount, but the members who serve upon the Committees on Honorable Mention and Degrees with Distinction are sure of three or four days of prostrating day and night work in Class Day week.

The Annual Report of the President and Treasurer (292 pp.) has been forwarded to all graduates whose names are by their request carried on the office mailing lists. A pamphlet of forty-five pages has very recently been published by the University, under the title "Students' Expenses." It consists of two parts, — (1) an introduction, giving general facts about the nature and amount of economical students' expenditures, and the methods for reducing such outlays which have recently been introduced; (2) thirty-eight letters from undergraduates, graduates, and professional school students, containing detailed statements of their expenditures, earnings, and aids. The following is the longest and most interesting of these letters: —

December 21, 1892.

DEAR MR. BOLLES, — I entered Harvard College with so poor a record that I received the maximum number of conditions. Professor Briggs afterwards told me that I passed so poor an examination in nearly everything that I was admitted because I came from a new school and was recommended as a faithful student. I had to take extra work, and I found the regular course was quite sufficient.

I had to rely *wholly* on myself to meet the expenses of my course in what many told me was "the rich man's college."

I was \$116 in debt. When I left Boston for Cambridge I had forty-four (0.44) cents, so that my actual debt was \$115.56. I was a stranger in Cambridge. The first day I spent all but nine cents. I had one great help in this year, — \$250 from the Price Greenleaf Aid had been awarded me. This, however, I could not draw till Christmas. In order to buy books to begin my work, I pawned my watch and a few other things, receiving for the same \$15.50.

During my Freshman year my receipts were: —

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Price Greenleaf Aid	\$250.00	Tuition	\$150.00
Pawned watch, etc.	15.50	Room (heated and furnished) . .	50.00
Typewriting	71.40	Lighting above	5.10
Books sold	7.50	Books	21.21
Tutoring	1.60	Clothes	15.00
		Board	140.00
	<u>\$346.00</u>		<u>\$381.81</u>

This includes only necessary expenses. In addition I spent \$58.90, making my debt for the year \$94.21. Part of this year I was very

poor. My washing I did myself. About mid-year I was so short of money that for nearly two months I ate but one or two meals a day. This was the hardest period of my course, but rather incited than discouraged me.

During the summer I worked as porter in a summer hotel. I strained myself quite badly, but I cleared \$118. I entered my Sophomore year \$91.77 in debt.

During my Sophomore year my receipts were:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Loan fund	\$75.00	Tuition	\$150.00
Beneficiary funds	80.00	Room, heating, and lighting	45.50
Work for Prof. James ¹	4.50	Board at Foxcroft ²	93.43
Publishing notes	25.50	Clothes and washing	29.20
Waiting on table	38.33	Furniture	24.25
Typewriting	70.00	Books	19.16
Outside jobs, as posting bills, copying, etc.	52.15		
	<u>\$345.48</u>		<u>\$361.54</u>

My expenses this year were higher than necessary. I bought many books I did not need. I might have saved \$20 by hiring my furniture from the Loan Furniture Association.

In addition to the necessary expense I spent \$151.60 on athletics, theatre, unnecessary books, subscription to College sports, charity, and other interests. So my total expense was \$513.14. During the summer I earned above my expenses (as clerk in summer hotel) \$158.04. Thus during my Sophomore year I increased my debt \$9.62.

I entered my Junior year \$101.31 in debt. During my Junior year my receipts were:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Scholarship	\$150.00	Tuition	\$150.00
Loan fund	75.00	Room, etc.	49.50
Beneficiary fund	15.00	Board at Foxcroft	119.53
Odd jobs	7.13	Clothes and washing	51.73
Publishing placards	18.10	Books	24.38
Advertising scheme	106.05		
Tutoring	267.50		<u>\$395.14</u>
Typewriting	32.19		
Prof. James's work	2.45		
Waiting on table	16.11		
	<u>\$689.53</u>		

During the year I bought a typewriter for which I paid \$100. I also

¹ My work for Professor James was peculiar. It was taking sheep's brains from skulls for experiments in psychology.

² I was away from College five weeks.

contributed towards the expense of some other fellows poorer than I, \$100. For incidentals I spent \$85.60. Thus my actual expenditure this year was \$680.74. During the summer I clerked and earned above my expenses \$100.50. I bought a good many books, and so saved less than previously.

I entered my Senior year out of debt, and with \$7.90 on hand. This year my receipts were:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Loan fund	\$75.00	Tuition	\$150.00
Beneficiary fund	20.00	Room, etc.	58.40
Odd jobs	18.99	Board	160.00
Copying	24.50	Clothes and washing	43.32
Tutoring	439.90	Books	21.08
Advertising scheme	72.39	Furniture	32.00
Teaching school ¹	14.00		
Publishing notes	24.00		\$462.80
Typewriting	107.48		
Publishing books	225.00		
\$1,021.21			

I spread Class Day at an expense of \$100. I gave \$150 towards other students' expenses. I hired a piano during the year, and added many books to my library, so that my "incidentals" amounted to \$149.60, making my expenses for the year \$612.40. Thus I saved during the year \$258.80, and graduated from College with \$266.70. I owed the College \$225 from the Loan Fund, so that I was more than out of debt, or \$41.70 ahead.

I had bought a typewriter; increased my library by over 300 volumes; bought many useful articles; taken part in many branches of College life and work, — social, moral, athletic, literary, and religious. I played on one 'Varsity team, and on my class team in another sport. I found many openings for work for other fellows. Had I been able to do all I found to do, I should have made a good salary. I only tried to earn enough "to get through."

I graduated with my class *cum laude* and with courses to spare; also got Honorable Mention in one study. My health when I entered was very poor. I left College strong in body, better than at any time for ten years. To sum up my four years' expenses:—

Freshman year	\$381.31
Sophomore year	361.54
Junior year	395.14
Senior year	462.80
For course	\$1,600.79

¹ My teaching school was substituting in an East Cambridge school for a friend.

My Sophomore year is a fair estimate of what is actually necessary. I think, if any fellow wished, he could save \$20 on furniture and \$10 on books. Moreover, I paid more for my room than was necessary. *I have no hesitation in saying that an economical student, taking advantage of the College helps (Library, Loan Furniture Association, Foxcroft Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association aid in receiving cheap and desirable rooms), can get through honorably and happily for \$300 a year.*

I cannot close without saying that my whole course was made easier by the friendly words of advice and encouragement from President Eliot, Professors Briggs, James, Smith, Peabody, Kittredge, and Palmer, and, not the least, from yourself.

Sincerely yours,

While gathering material for this pamphlet I received a letter from the auditor of the Foxcroft Club, in which he gave the following interesting bit of information regarding the cost of living at the Club. After stating that eight or ten of the present members pay as little as \$1.90 or \$2.00 a week for their board, thereby in his judgment practising false economy and eating too little, he said: "Mr. ———, who enjoys the reputation of being the strongest man in College, boarded with us last year. His bill for 34 weeks was \$108.88, or \$3.20 per week. Mr. ———, who ranks fourth on Dr. Sargent's list of the strong men, also boarded with us last year, and his bill for 34 weeks was \$95.76, or \$2.82 per week. He is with us again this year, and his bill for the first ten weeks was \$30.58, or \$3.05 per week. Certainly, when two of the four strongest men in College — presumably very hearty eaters — board with us for a trifle above \$3 per week, it seems clear that the Foxcroft Club is the place for the student who wishes to be economical to board." The average weekly price at the Club is below \$2.80.

Since publishing the Annual Catalogue for this year, Mr. J. B. Williams, '77, the Publication Agent, has been actively engaged in preparing the University's exhibit for the World's Columbian Exhibition. In answer to an early application for space, he secured 4,500 square feet in the Liberal Arts Building. Here all departments of the University are to be as fully and generously represented as the nature of their work permits. Not only will the various divisions under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences send material to illustrate their growth, resources, methods, and apparatus, but each of the professional schools, the library, laboratories, museums, herbaria, the arboretum, and the astronomical observatory will have appropriate exhibits. Maps, charts, diagrams, and photographs must, in many instances, be all that a department can produce to

show its processes; but with others, especially in the scientific establishments and schools, very elaborate displays can be made.

Mr. William C. Lane, '81, has resigned his position as Assistant Librarian in order to accept the post of Librarian of the Boston Athenæum. He has served as Assistant Librarian since 1887. The vacancy caused by his resignation will not be filled at present. Early in February Mr. Montague Chamberlain resigned as Recorder of Harvard College. He has met students and other callers at the rail in University 5 since the summer of 1889. Although leaving this arduous duty, and the care of the office records, Mr. Chamberlain does not close his connection with the University, but transfers his services to the Lawrence Scientific School, where he is to act as one of Dean Shaler's assistants. The officers of the University have learned with regret of the recent sudden death from fever of Mr. John Gundy Owens (A. B. and A. M., Bucknell University), holder of the Hemenway Fellowship, nonresident student in the Graduate School, and officer in charge of the Archaeological Expedition to Honduras. Mr. Owens was in Cambridge in November making final arrangements for what promised to be a successful renewal of his work in Central America.

As the record of this quarter of the year began, so must it end, — with words of sorrow for the loss of one close to the heart of the University and its graduates. The death of the Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, in his eighty-second year, closes the long and noble record of one who as tutor, professor, preacher, overseer, and acting-president has ministered to generation after generation of undergraduates with simplicity, loving sympathy, and unfailing faith in the underlying goodness of human nature. The news of his death comes just as these pages are to be closed for the press, so that it is only in the briefest way that the end of this gentle and beloved life can be recorded.

Frank Bolles, LL. B., '92.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1891-92.

The *Magazine* intended to print President Eliot's Report in full, but as the Corporation decided to distribute the Report among the graduates, the Editor, for the sake of record and reference, has prepared the following abstract. The Report covers the year from October 1, 1891, to September 29, 1892.

President Eliot begins by referring to the deaths of J. O. Sargent, '30, Overseer, Professor Joseph Lovering, '33, and Dr. Sereno Watson, and to the resignations of Dr. F. Knight, the Rev. Brooke Herford, and the Rev. Henry van Dyke. He then illustrates the increase of the teaching force at Harvard since 1888-89 by the following table: —

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Professors	69	69	71	69 ¹	78 ²
Associate Professors	1	2	2	3	4
Assistant Professors	20	21	22	26	28
Lecturers	4	5	9	13	10
Tutors	3	1	3	2	2
Instructors	67	72	79	91	100
Demonstrators and Assistants .	34	47	56	47	68
Whole number of teachers .	198	217	242	251	290
Whole number of students .	1,899	2,079	2,271	2,658	2,966

The increase has been chiefly in the appointment of more instructors, demonstrators, and assistants; at present there is one teacher to every ten students. "The assistants are generally young men who have lately taken degrees with distinction in the departments in which they serve. The instructors and demonstrators are on the average older men, some of them being quite as old as the average assistant professor. None of them are very recent graduates, and all of them are men whose education has been prolonged in the Graduate School, in the Professional Schools, or in European universities.

"The teachers of the University are divisible into three classes, — professors and associate professors, with whom the Corporation has entered into relations which are assumed to be permanent; assistant professors and tutors who are appointed for terms of five years and three years respectively; and lecturers, instructors, demonstrators, and assistants whose connection with the University in these positions may naturally be, and ordinarily is, but temporary. The latter class generally hold appointments for only one year, although there are a few instructors who hold appointments without limit of time. Since a considerable proportion of the total expenditure for teachers' salaries goes to persons whose appointments are annual, it is obvious that the outlay of the University for teaching could be somewhat reduced within a year in case of diminution in the number of students. In 1891-92 the amount paid to lecturers, instructors, demonstrators, and assistants taken together was \$92,450, while the amount paid to professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and tutors was \$278,300. Thus a quarter of the total expenditure for teachers' salaries was in that year paid for the services of persons holding annual appointments."

¹ The professorships of Theory and Practice of Physic and of Engineering were vacant this year.

² The two professorships vacant in 1891-92 were filled; the professorship of Laryngology was vacated; and eight new professorships created.

President Eliot next discusses the coördination of degrees : —

“All the Professional Schools of Harvard University have maintained for several years past respectable examinations for admission, and there is a constant tendency to raise the standard of these examinations. Thus, from and after June, 1893, the Law School will demand a knowledge of both Latin and French, instead of either Latin or French, of all candidates for admission who do not hold a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science, whether they intend to be candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws or not. From the same date the Medical School will demand Chemistry as an additional subject for admission. Although such new requirements sometimes check for a time the growth of a school, experience shows that this effect is but temporary, and that young men who are in earnest soon learn to meet the new demands on them. Every improvement in the admission examination of a professional school hastens the time when the school can require for admission a Bachelor's degree. Already no person can be admitted to the Divinity School or to the Graduate School as a candidate for a degree who does not already hold a Bachelor's degree. Already in the Law School about two thirds of the members of the entering class are usually graduates of colleges or scientific schools ; and the increased size and financial prosperity of this School suggests that it is practicable at any time, with due notice, to require a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science for admission. In 1891-92 the Law School could have spared all its students who held no degree in arts, letters, or science, and still have had a favorable balance of receipts over expenses.

“Professional schools which admit persons who do not hold the Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science fail to support, as they should, the colleges and scientific schools below them ; just as a college whose requirements for admission are lax fails to support the secondary schools ; or just as an academy whose requirements for admission are not beyond the capacity of a boy of nine years of age fails to support, as it should, the grammar schools of the region from which it draws its pupils. Lax conditions of admission to any higher grade of education always depress and injure the lower grades, beside causing the class in the higher grade to be less homogeneous and less capable than it should be. The lower grades are injured for every pupil in them, although the proportion of their pupils who nominally advance to the higher grade may be small. The mischief is therefore widespread whenever admission can be obtained to a higher grade without passing through the lower. . . . If notice should now be given that in 1898 and thereafter a Bachelor's degree in Arts or Science would be required for admission to any professional school, parents of boys intended for some one of the learned or

scientific professions would make their plans accordingly. The one great obstacle to bringing about the perfect organization of Harvard University in respect to the coördination of degrees is the exaggerated age at which the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science or Philosophy are ordinarily attained."

President Eliot then states that while the average period of residence of students registered with the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and with the Divinity Faculty, has distinctly diminished, "the practice of entering the College with advanced standing is increasing. It also appears from the successive Reports of the Deans of Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School that a considerable proportion of the special students in these two departments remain but one year. These new facts account in part for a sudden increase in the total number of ordinary degrees conferred at Commencement, an increase which first occurred strikingly in the year 1890, and has continued ever since.

NUMBER OF ORDINARY DEGREES CONFERRED AT COMMENCEMENT.

In 1886 . . . 366	In 1889 . . . 356	In 1891 . . . 493
" 1887 . . . 404	" 1890 . . . 473	" 1892 . . . 573
" 1888 . . . 402		

There are, of course, other causes for the sudden increase in the number of degrees conferred; but the facts now under consideration contribute to the result. The shorter the residence of the average student the smaller the total amount of tuition which he pays, and the more frequently the entire University population changes; but on the other hand, the larger the influx of students and graduates of other colleges into the College, the Graduate School, and the Divinity School, the more widely will the influence of the University be diffused, and the greater will be the number of advanced students in arts and sciences assembled at Cambridge. On the whole, the advantages of the new practices greatly outweigh the disadvantages."

At Commencement, 1891, four persons, and in 1892 nine persons received the degrees A. B. and A. M. simultaneously, though this was in violation of a standing vote of the Corporation and Overseers. But while these bodies recognized that both degrees were worthily conferred in every instance, they notified the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in June last that they should not again confer the two degrees in violation of their standing rule. President Eliot thinks "that cases will continue to arise in which it is desirable, both for the candidate and for the University, that these two degrees should be obtained at the same Commencement. Students who expect to become teachers set a high value upon the degree of Master of Arts as available evidence of scholarship, and

will make strong efforts to get it. It being perfectly practicable to consolidate the regular work of five years into four, students who need to economize money or time are likely to effect this consolidation. For any student who is determined to make this consolidation, it will undoubtedly be easier and better to take the A. B. and A. M. together at the end of four years, than to take the A. B. in three years and the A. M. in one year, for the obvious reason that the extra work can by the first method be spread over four years instead of three."

The best solution of this problem is contained in the suggestion "that undergraduates, who at the end of their Junior year have completed, or nearly completed, the requirements of residence and study for the degree of Bachelor of Arts should, in proper cases, be permitted to register in the Graduate School, and being so registered, to become candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Master of Arts simultaneously at the end of one more year upon fulfilling all the requirements of study as well as of residence. . . .

"It has been the practice for nine years past to confer the degree of Master of Arts on students already Bachelors of Arts, who win the Bachelor's degree in Divinity, Law, or Science, or the Doctor's degree in Medicine, after the longest course of study and residence, and upon examinations passed with high credit. The Master's degree has thus been given for the same course of study which was rewarded with the professional degree, and without asking of the candidate any additional residence. The object of this provision was to encourage professional students to pursue the new three years' course of study for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and the voluntary four years' course for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. When the Medical Faculty decided in 1890-91 to require a four years' course of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, they no longer needed to offer the Master's degree in Arts as an inducement; and the growth of the Law School — and particularly the growth of the third-year class — diminished the interest of the Law Faculty in the practice under consideration. On the other hand, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences became distinctly averse to the use of the Master's degree in Arts to give an additional weight to a professional degree. The subject being brought before the University Council in 1892, that body, by a large majority, advised that the giving of the degree of Master of Arts with any other degree, and upon the same course of study, should be discontinued. The advice of the University Council was adopted by the Corporation, saving the rights of persons who had already entered on their studies with the two degrees in view."

Of the Schools' Examination Board, the purposes of which the President described in the first number of the *Magazine* (pp. 8-13), he

says: "In a few years the Faculty will have obtained, through this Board, an intimate knowledge of the condition of many good secondary schools in the United States, and the useful practice of coöperation between a University Faculty of Arts and Sciences and secondary schools will be established and diffused. This coöperation will benefit not only the small proportion of pupils in high schools and academies who go to college, but also the large mass of the pupils in these institutions whose education stops with the secondary school.

"Heretofore the Faculty has exercised its influence on secondary schools solely by its requirements for admission. It is now to add to the influence of its examination papers a direct friendly intercourse with the schools themselves. It is to endeavor to affect directly the teaching within the schools by sympathetic intercourse with the teachers, friendly criticism, and frank discussion of common aims and needs. A few of the State universities have already interested themselves in the condition of secondary schools within their several States, or even beyond those limits; but the method of admission on certificate which has grown out of this relation between State universities and secondary schools is so full of perils both for the schools and the universities that Harvard University has no desire to enter on any such policy. A secondary school will have no motive for wishing to be examined by the Schools' Examination Board and for incurring the expense of such an examination, except the hope of obtaining valuable suggestions for improving its organization, methods, or equipment. The Faculty proposes, however, to take an active part in what is now the most pressing educational work in the United States, namely, the work of reforming and uplifting secondary education. In the absence of governmental authority adequate to this work, the universities and colleges, the academies and high schools, or a selection of these institutions, must do it by intelligent and well-directed coöperation, — influence and persuasion taking the place of authority. As a preliminary measure, university teachers need to be better acquainted with the teachers of high schools and academies, and these two classes of teachers need to meet each other in conferences and associations where the needs of secondary education can be intelligently discussed. All such efforts will tend to raise the standard of instruction in secondary schools, to broaden the foundations of college instruction, and to improve the intellectual and social condition of the directors of secondary education. Some of the conditions of the public-school service in this country (particularly the uncertain tenure of office, and the fluctuating quality of school committees or boards) are unfortunately adverse to the creation of a class of highly educated and experienced school-masters; but custom, if not statute, makes some public-school offices

fairly permanent, the endowed schools of the country already offer a considerable number of desirable posts, and the large cities support many profitable private schools of great merit. The number of graduates of Harvard University who take up secondary-school work is decidedly increasing, and it is much to be wished that this fortunate tendency should be encouraged by a parallel improvement in the conditions of employment in secondary schools and in the public estimation of their importance. In England the headmasters of important schools receive quite as much consideration as university professors, and more emoluments."

After stating that "the most important fresh additions to the subjects of instruction are in the departments of philosophy and economics, the University having definitely taken up two new subjects, — namely, experimental psychology and economic history, — and having appointed a full professor of each subject," President Eliot takes up the scheme of requirements for admission to Harvard. Since 1886, when the present scheme was adopted, 148 persons have entered Harvard without Greek. Of these, 35 have already graduated, distinctly above the average in attainments. Of those who have not yet graduated, the rank is creditable, "and shows conclusively that the persons who have thus far entered *Collège* without Greek are abundantly able to profit by their *College* life, and to win a standing, which is, on the average, above that of those who entered with Greek." . . .

"Until the year 1888-89, it was the practice of the *College* to assign beneficiary aid only to persons who had proved their quality within the *College* itself; but when the Price Greenleaf Aid became available to the amount of about \$17,000 a year, it was thought desirable to assign a considerable portion of this sum to persons who were proposing to enter the *College*, and to make the assignment in advance of their coming to Cambridge. The great majority of persons thus promised aid in advance were members of the coming Freshman Class; but there were also some older men who were about to enter with advanced standing. It was of course necessary to assign this aid on the evidence of teachers and other persons who knew the applicants, — the Committee making the assignment having no opportunity to see and talk with the candidates, — and the Faculty felt great doubt whether it were possible to make a wise assignment under such conditions. Such an award has been made for four years, and the wisdom of the award can now be tested by the subsequent *College* records of the young men aided. . . The awards were more and more successful with each succeeding year. The school authorities became more careful in making their recommendations, the persons acting on behalf of the *College* became better judges of testimonials, and thirdly, the competition for the aid becoming wider and keener, the

selection was made from a larger number of candidates. . . . On the whole, the indications are that this mode of assignment can be made to yield satisfactory results, as the school and college authorities become familiar with it. It is to be hoped that it will succeed; for the first year of residence at Cambridge is often the hardest of all for a young man whose resources are small."

President Eliot next states that the easiest way of entering Harvard "is to present all the elementary studies and only two advanced studies," and then he refers again to the losses which every College class suffers on its way through College, losses which average 39 per cent. He calls attention to a new phenomenon, that of 298 persons who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course in June last, 39, or 13 per cent. had not been members of Senior Class of that year. Of these, "20 were last registered in the Junior Class, 13 in the Graduate School, and 6 in some one of the professional schools. Of the 20 persons who were last registered in the Junior Class, 11 had first entered College in 1888 and 1 in 1887; 4 entered with advanced standing, but were never Seniors; and 4 entered as Freshmen in 1889 and obtained the degree in three years. Six persons beside the 4 just mentioned obtained the degree in three years, having first entered College in 1889; but these 6 are not included among the 20 mentioned by the Dean, since they were registered as Seniors in 1891-92."

After alluding to the question of open scholarships, President Eliot proceeds to summarize the reports of the Professional Schools.

The Lawrence Scientific School.—The President speaks of the Rotch Electrical Laboratory and the Laboratory of Anatomy, Physiology, and Physical training, and says: "There is every reason to believe that this School will in a few years become one of the important departments of the University. Its requirements for admission are so moderate that it is accessible to the graduates of a large number of secondary schools which are not capable of preparing boys for admission to the College; it shares with all other Cambridge departments of the University the advantages of cheap board and lodging; and the value of its degree is heightened by the prestige of the whole University.

"As it is in good measure a professional school, it is administered, like all professional schools, on the group system of studies rather than on a wide elective system; and under arrangements made during the year 1891-92 it now offers to students their choice between seven carefully constructed groups of studies, each extending over four years. In the effort to compress as many desirable subjects as possible into each of these groups, the Faculty has perhaps exceeded the reasonable number

of weekly hours of labor for each student. At any rate, more hours a week of attendance at lectures, and in laboratories and drawing rooms, is expected of the Scientific student than of the College student when pursuing similar studies. The degree of Bachelor of Science as compared with the degree of Bachelor of Arts represents smaller attainments at admission, but more labor during the normal four years of residence.

"The resources of the School for thorough instruction in chemistry, physics, — including electricity, — and the various branches of biology and geology are all admirable, while for all the linguistic, historical, and economic instruction needed it has only to draw upon the resources of Harvard College; but there are certain additional technical or artistic subjects in which instruction ought to be provided. Such are the subjects of highway, sanitary, and mechanical engineering and architecture. Provision has been made during the current year for a course of instruction in highway engineering; but the other subjects mentioned are still to be provided for."

The Graduate School. — The increase in numbers and in quality was very satisfactory. The number of students from other institutions more than doubled, although 37 graduates of other institutions preferred to register as undergraduates. In all, 251 persons applied for fellowships or scholarships in the Graduate School, of whom 69 received appointments thereto, and 17 were appointed as instructors or assistants; 51 others entered the University without any aid from the resources of the Graduate School, making 137 in that School. "Of the 69 men who received fellowships or scholarships, 26 were Harvard graduates or undergraduates exclusively, 33 were graduates or undergraduates of other institutions exclusively, and 10 were Harvard graduates who had previously graduated elsewhere." The Dean of the School points out the need of revising the standing votes adopted in 1871-72. He "urges that the value of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science would be enhanced by abolishing for those degrees all time restrictions except the general one imposed by statute, — namely, that no person shall be recommended for any ordinary degree except after residence at the University for at least one year. He further urges that it is the duty of the University to promote, so far as it safely can, the custom of accepting residence at one university to count as residence at another, — a custom which has had an admirable influence in Germany, and may be expected to have an equally good influence in the United States, since the number of American institutions at which really advanced studies may be profitably carried on is constantly increasing."

The Divinity School. — Of 40 students present in 1891-92 only 15 remain over this year. This is partly because many of the students have

already graduated at other schools, and partly because it is easy to enter the ministry without completing a professional education. The attendance at the School has been slowly increasing for twenty years; the Dean "indicates the chief obstacle to the growth of the School, and its chief defect as an undenominational seminary, when he says that the idea of a scientific training for the ministry cannot be fully realized, until the School can offer its students an election between courses representing different systems of Theology. The Semitic languages and history, New Testament and Patristic Greek, ecclesiastical history, sermon-writing, and comparative religion can all be scientifically taught by single professors in a manner suitable for students of all denominations; but systematic theology cannot be dealt with satisfactorily for all denominations by one professor. There should be at least two, and preferably three professors of that subject."

The Law School. — The increase in students (370 in 1891-92 against 285 in 1890-91) necessitated the appointment of one professor, one assistant professor, and a lecturer on Pleadings and Practice under the New York Code of Civil Procedure. The First Year Class had to be divided into two sections, and the reading-room to be enlarged by adding space for thirty-eight desks. The lecture-rooms are now more constantly used in the morning than is desirable, and it is probable that they will have to be used in the afternoon oftener than heretofore.

"The surplus of the School last year was \$11,635.88. If the present number of students be maintained, it will be possible to add still further to the teaching staff; but it is not clear that this number may not be reduced by the restrictive measures already adopted. These measures are three in number. First, non-graduates are not to be admitted to the School hereafter unless they pass the admission examinations; secondly, the requirements for admission will hereafter include two languages beside English instead of one; and thirdly, no student, whether a candidate for a degree or not, will be permitted to return to the School unless he has passed at the end of the preceding year examinations in at least three subjects. It is obvious that these three measures taken together will raise the general standard of the School, and that, as a consequence, the number of students may be diminished. It is highly improbable, however, that the diminution will be either considerable or lasting."

The bequest of George Bemis, amounting to \$50,845.23, became available during the year. It is intended for the support of a professor of international law, who, by preference, should have been in public life or the diplomatic service, or who, at least, had lived abroad, and so had had opportunity to view his country from without; "not merely a professor of the science, but a practical coöperator in the work of advancing

knowledge and good-will among nations and governments. It will obviously be difficult to fill this chair."

The Medical School. — "The events of chief interest in the Medical School during the year under review were the enlargement of the functions of the professor of pathology, and the appointment of a professor of that subject who is to give all his time to teaching and research; the appointment of a new associate professor of physiology; the establishment of a full professorship of histology and human embryology; and the enlargement of the department of bacteriology." The Dean calls attention to the diminution in the proportion of college-bred men who have entered the School since 1884. He shows "that the almost universal prolongation of the period of professional study involves a corresponding shortening of the period heretofore allotted to school and college training, — a shortening, be it observed, which can easily be effected without any diminution of the scholarly attainments, or any weakening of the mental training, now deemed satisfactory at the close of college life."

The Dental School. — The Faculty arranged "last June for the division into two classes of the students who have been a year or more in the School, — a division which before the current year has not been effected. This change necessitated the appointment of additional instructors in Operative Dentistry and in Mechanical Dentistry, each instructor giving one afternoon every week to the direction of operations in the Dental Infirmary. One set of instructors was appointed for the Second Year Class, and another for the Third Year Class in each subject. The School never before had so many students, six of them coming from English cities. The little endowment of the School amounted on the 31st of July, 1892, to \$21,887.82." The need of a proper building hampers the work of the School.

The Bussey Institution — "Had the largest number of students which it has had since the year 1871-72; but this gain has not been maintained during the current year. The Institution again had a favorable balance of receipts over expenses, — amounting in 1891-92 to \$875.96. As in previous years, the horticultural department sent an indispensable supply of flowers to the classes in botany at Cambridge."

The Veterinary School. — The staff has been remodeled and strengthened by the appointment of Dr. F. H. Osgood as Professor of Veterinary Surgery; of Dr. F. H. Leonard as instructor in Anatomy; of Dr. L. H. Howard as Clinical Lecturer; and of Dr. W. L. La Barr as Demonstrator in Anatomy, Assistant Surgeon at the Hospital, and Curator of the Veterinary Museum. The Hospital is in charge of Dr. Osgood. "The great needs of this department of the University are a larger Hospital and such an endowment as will enable the Hospital to do gratuitous work for ani-

imals belonging to poor owners. Only in this way can the clinical opportunities for students be adequately enlarged. At present the Hospital can only receive paying patients, and on that limited plan it is self-supporting. The School, however, is by no means self-supporting, and now owes the University treasury a debt of \$19,158.65, of which about \$16,000 represents the cost of an addition, made for School purposes, to the original Hospital building. . . . The Veterinary Department ought to be interesting to all those who know the value of the study of comparative medicine, who have an affectionate interest in any of the domestic animals, or who appreciate the great commercial interests involved in the successful breeding and raising of live stock."

The Library. — A catalogue of the coins (1,161 ancient, 1,739 modern) has been made. The accommodations at the Library for books and readers are totally inadequate. "Fully 10,000 volumes a year are added to the Gore Hall collection, and since the year 1888-89, 1,067 students have been added to the University. For the year 1888-89 the Librarian reported 1,167 students taking out books; for the year 1891-92 he reports 1,580 students taking out books. The total number of persons registered and entitled to take books away from the Library building was 1,729 in the year 1888-89, while in the year 1891-92 it was 2,325. The number of readers in the building has increased in still larger proportion. For the increased number of users there has been no appreciable increase of accommodations. The need of a new reading-room is very urgent; but the cost of a suitable building to be attached to the present Library could hardly be less than \$150,000. The conversion of the interior of old Gore Hall into a proper book-stack would probably cost about \$70,000. The new stack, constructed in 1876, already needs to be extended to the east; and an addition sufficient for perhaps ten years could be constructed for about \$30,000. Including the cost of the necessary furniture, it would be imprudent to estimate the total cost of these much-needed additions and alterations at less than \$250,000. As has been repeatedly pointed out in these Reports, the Corporation is absolutely unable to incur any such expenditure. The only contribution which it could make would be the Gore Fund, which now amounts to \$25,947.19, and is chargeable with an annuity of \$300. Every year makes the overcrowding of the reading-room worse, and increases the difficulties of the Librarian in finding shelf-room for the accessions. Such is already the confusion of the books in consequence of lack of room that the cost of delivering the books called for by readers is sensibly increased, and many unnecessary charges are incurred in the endeavor to keep the card catalogue in condition to be useful. It is a great loss to students and teachers that the present Library cannot be used except by daylight."

The Herbarium. — Dr. B. L. Robinson has succeeded Dr. Watson as Curator, and Mr. H. E. Seaton was appointed Assistant Curator for this year. It has been possible to employ more assistants than ever before, owing to liberal gifts and the income from Professor Gray's copyrights (\$2,817.33 in 1892). Over 20,000 plants have been added, and the Curator has resumed work on the Synoptical Flora of North America. "In the present debates about botanical nomenclature, it will be the policy of the Herbarium to act a conservative part; no serious departure will be made from the nomenclature thus far used in the Herbarium and in the published works of its Director and Curators."

The Botanic Garden. — "The annual expenditure of the department has almost doubled in ten years, and the equipment of the department, both for teaching and for maintaining a public exhibition of botanical specimens, has been extraordinarily increased by numerous and various gifts since the completion of the botanical laboratories and exhibition rooms at the University Museum. The Director uses with such good judgment, frugality, and energy all the resources which are placed in his hands, and procures with them such quick and striking results, that his friends and supporters are constantly encouraged to continue their benefactions to the department. The Botanic Garden is practically open to the public, just as if it belonged to the city. Nevertheless, the Garden has to pay for all the water which is used to protect the trees and plants from drought, and also for the police protection which is occasionally necessary. The contract which was entered into by the city of Boston and the University for the development and care of the Arnold Arboretum at the Bussey farm in West Roxbury, under the terms of which the Park Commissioners of Boston provide for the police protection of the Arboretum, certainly suggests that the admission of the public to the open grounds and collections of the University might naturally be followed by the assumption on the part of the city of Cambridge of the cost of providing whatever police protection the admission of the public makes necessary."

Arnold Arboretum. — "The work to be done by the city of Boston at the Arnold Arboretum will soon be finished. A large amount of draining, grading, and road-building was done during the year 1891-92, and the Director was consequently enabled to do an unusual amount of permanent planting during the past season. The Museum and Herbarium building presented to the Arboretum by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, has been completed, and the very valuable library and dried collections of the Arboretum have been placed in safety within it."

Boylston Hall. — The expenditure of nearly \$10,000 last year has resulted in a new laboratory for organic chemistry and in a lecture-room

seating about 500 persons. The building has still two defects : its main staircases are of wood, and its ventilation inadequate.

Jefferson Physical Laboratory.—Last year “the whole number of students under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was 1,763, while the whole number of elections of courses in physics was 265, the number of individual students choosing physics being of course much smaller. The number of choices in physics was only fifteen per cent. of the number of students registered under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and it was not more than three and one half per cent. of the total number of choices of courses made by that number of students. Now physics is that scientific subject which has to-day the largest number of novel and valuable applications in the useful arts ; and the relatively small number of choices in such an important practical subject illustrates the general fact, that students in arts are not much influenced in their selection of subjects by considerations of utility or bread-winning, and the further fact that the taste and capacity for the study of exact sciences are rare compared with the taste and capacity for languages, literature, history, philosophy, and political science.”

The Astronomical Department.—The work done under the Boyden fund at Arequipa, Peru, is so satisfactory that the Director of the Observatory is convinced that a permanent station should be maintained there or in some equally advantageous station. The investigations under the Henry Draper Memorial proceed well ; and the Bruce telescope will soon be completed, to be used, if successful, at Arequipa. The fire-proof storehouse for the books, manuscripts, and photographic plates of the Observatory is nearly finished. The Observatory discontinued its time service in March, 1892, because the United States Naval Observatory furnished the public gratuitously with time signals of moderate accuracy ; the income was reduced more than \$2,000 a year on this account, but the Observatory was relieved from danger from fire, or accident from electric currents.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.—The number of advanced students in zoölogy continues to increase ; but in general in all the scientific departments the highest courses are taken by comparatively few ; “the department of zoölogy labors under the special difficulty that its students cannot look forward to any recognized method of earning a livelihood except by obtaining a position as a teacher, curator, or expert in the service of government, — national, State, or municipal. Many persons think of students of science as seeking practical or utilitarian ends ; but as a matter of fact their studies, particularly in natural history, are very remote from such ends. The advanced students of languages and mathematics are practical money-seekers compared with the naturalists,

— their opportunities of earning a livelihood being much more numerous and accessible. . . . Additional teachers are needed in entomology, vertebrate and invertebrate zoölogy, and palaeontology, as well as marine zoölogy; additional assistants are also needed for the professors and instructors already employed. These are all true needs of the department of biology; but they are needs which cannot be supplied without large additional endowments. . . . The geological, petrographic, and geographical laboratories are in close connection with the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and share with the department of botany the use of the spacious additions to the Museum which were completed in the year 1890-91. The work of all these laboratories constantly grows and improves; and the number of assistants employed in them has greatly increased within the last two years." But the Corporation lack means of creating new professorships in the departments affiliated with the Museum.

The Newport Marine Laboratory is conducted by the Curator, Mr. Alexander Agassiz, at his own expense, and furnishes material for advanced instruction in zoölogy. Additions have been made to it, and the Curator suggests how it can be enlarged.

The Peabody Museum. — The researches which have been carried on in American archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology during the past year and a half under the direction of Professor Putnam are the most extensive "in this field which have ever been carried on under one direction. Professor Putnam was early selected as the head of the department of ethnology and archaeology at the World's Columbian Exposition, and large amounts of money have been placed at his disposal for collecting the materials to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair and for making new researches in this vast and attractive field. Professor Putnam has used this opportunity with signal intelligence and energy, and the Peabody Museum will ultimately derive great advantage, as indeed it should, from the connection of its Curator with this department of the World's Fair." The Museum has received \$10,000 from the Hon. Roger Wolcott as a memorial of his brother; the income of this fund will for the present be devoted to the purchase of collections. "The Peabody Museum is a very strong instance of a scientific establishment whose endowments are absolutely insufficient for the work which presses to be done. Its field of work is immense; its resources relatively insignificant. Its position is all the more trying because all the material for the intelligent study of American archaeology and ethnology is perishable and perishing, while the years go by and the Museum remains helpless to reach and preserve it. . . . The Honduras Expedition was carried on during the season of 1891-92 with great success, chiefly by means of private contributions,

but with some aid from the Columbian Exposition; and the field party for the present season has already arrived at Copan."

The Semitic Museum has made many interesting additions during the year. Of Mr. Schiff's original gift (\$10,000), \$4,457.09 remained unexpended on August 1, 1892.

President Eliot concludes by referring to the Summer Courses, which, in 1892, were attended by 500 persons; to the appointment of a Publication Agent; to the introduction of water-closets of the best sort into Hollis, Stoughton, and Divinity Halls, and the removal of others from the basement of Memorial Hall to a vault quite outside of the building. "The Treasurer's statement," he says, "shows that the gifts made to the University during the year 1891-92 amounted to \$516,532.20. The Corporation's investments in real estate have been increased by nearly \$1,000,000, their investments in railroad bonds and in corporation notes having been simultaneously reduced. All the departments of the University had surpluses except the combined account called University, College, and Library, and the Veterinary School. There has not been a real deficit in the University, College, and Library account before since the year 1886-87. It was due, as the Treasurer points out, to heavy outlays for instruction, and for the repair and alteration of buildings. As has already been mentioned in this Report, nearly \$10,000 was spent during the year on improvements in Boylston Hall, and another large sum was spent in preparing the second story of Dane Hall for the use of the Department of Experimental Psychology. Considering the many expenditures which have been forced on the treasury by the recent extraordinary growth of the Graduate School and the College, the Corporation may be considered fortunate to have avoided deficits four years out of five since 1887. It is some compensation for the reduction of the 'Stock Account' (a fund unrestricted as to both principal and income) by \$6,432.88, as a result of the transactions of 1891-92, that the President and Fellows received during the same year from the estate of Edwin Conant the sum of \$95,365.11, the income of which is unrestricted."

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Edward W. Hooper, the Treasurer of the University, says in his annual statement that the rate of income, 5.15 per cent., was the same last year as in 1890-91.

"For the University, College, and Library accounts there has been a large increase of income, chiefly from more tuition fees, but heavy outlays for instruction and for the repair and alteration of buildings have caused a deficit of \$6,432.88, in spite of the use for current expenses of the whole income of the Stock Account. For 1890-91 the deficit was

only \$714.68, after using the income of the Stock Account towards repayment of previous deficits.

"The Divinity School has had a surplus of \$368.74, as the result of less income and a smaller expenditure. For 1890-91 the surplus was \$1,410.45.

"The Law School has had a surplus of \$18,314.14, due to more tuition fees, and in spite of increased expenses. For 1890-91 the surplus was \$11,635.88.

"The Medical School, with more tuition fees, has had a surplus of \$22,446.43. For 1890-91 the surplus was \$5,216.82.

"For the Dental School, expenses as well as receipts have been larger, and the surplus has been \$2,864.85. For 1890-91 the surplus was \$3,698.14.

"For the Lawrence Scientific School a larger income from tuition fees has been mostly used for expenses. The surplus has been only \$1,498.72, but the income of the Professorship of Engineering was added to its capital as that professorship was vacant. For 1890-91 the surplus was \$2,324.56.

"The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy has spent all the income of its restricted Funds as required by the conditions of gift, and has used the surplus income of the Agassiz Memorial Fund, as heretofore, to pay interest upon, and to repay in part, the principal of the advances from the Memorial Fund, which were used to extend the Museum building and to buy fossils.

"For the general account of the Observatory there has been a deficit of \$571.96. For 1890-91 the deficit was \$518.28. From the income of the Boyden Fund large outlays have been made for the expedition to Peru; and nearly all the gifts from Mrs. Draper for current use have been spent during the year upon the special research work of the Draper Memorial.

"The Bussey Institution, with less income from the Bussey stores, and a larger expenditure, has had a surplus of \$875.96. For 1890-91 the surplus was \$2,918.72.

"The Veterinary School has had more income from tuition fees and from its Hospital and Forge; but much larger expenses, chiefly for salaries and wages, have caused a deficit of \$2,639.71. For 1890-91 there was a surplus of \$329.90."

The total amount of gifts to form new funds or increase old ones was \$440,369.38. Gifts for immediate use amounted to \$76,162.82. The total receipts were \$1,076,909.42; payments, \$978,881.92; balance, \$98,027.50. The total investments in 1892 were \$7,838,244.98, as against \$7,299,848.10 in 1891,—yielding an income of \$374,237.74. Following is a summary of the accounts of the various departments:—

	Receipts.	Payments.
University	\$72,984.46	\$78,876.57
College	443,883.75	406,262.65
Library	41,733.53	46,839.39
Divinity School	29,214.49	27,617.18
Law School	69,552.04	51,077.90
Medical School	98,766.10	74,273.65
Dental School	14,543.76	11,678.91
Lawrence Scientific School and Museum of Compara- tive Zoölogy	59,339.66	65,850.71
Observatory	52,929.54	56,713.10
Bussey Institution	13,229.96	12,354.00
James Arnold Fund	7,995.32	7,595.56
Arnold Arboretum	51,662.75	49,866.58
School of Veterinary Medicine	22,997.74	25,637.45
Bussey Trust	19,006.80	19,008.80
Gray Fund for Engravings	823.85	823.85
Annuity Funds	4,271.92	3,400.64
Price Greenleaf Fund	36,310.17	36,310.17
Daniel Williams Fund	845.99	825.11
Sarah Winslow Fund	247.82	247.35
Class Funds	185.00	185.00
Huntington F. Wolcott Fund	518.30	500.00
John Witt Randall Fund	321.87	47.35
Sundry Accounts	35,562.60	1,390.00
	<u>\$1,076,909.42</u>	<u>\$978,881.92</u>
	978,881.92	
Balance	\$98,027.50	

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

W. G. Russell and H. H. Sprague, to whom was referred the question of Open Scholarships, reported to the Board that they "find no instance where the founder of a scholarship has expressly or by implication shown an intent that the same should be open to general competition without regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the beneficiary or applicant; and in the absence of such declared or manifest intent they are of the opinion that no scholarship now exists in Harvard College which can be so opened without a perversion of the trust on which the beneficiary fund is held."

In answer to this the Committee on Government, through Francis C. Lowell, made a report traversing the assertion that the word "scholarship" of itself necessarily imports indigence in the scholar holding it. They cited the parallel case of the word "fellowship," which does not, at Harvard, carry with it the implication of poverty, and referred to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where many scholarships are awarded as educational prizes, irrespective of the financial condition of

the recipients. The Committee, believing that "a gift for the promotion of education and learning, such as a free scholarship, is as truly charitable as one for the support of indigent persons," recommended that "some scholarships in the College should be opened to general competition without regard to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicants."

The question came to a vote in the Board on January 25, and was lost, as follows: *Yeas*, Lowell, R. S. Peabody, G. B. Shattuck, Lee, Storey (5); *Nays*, President Eliot, Treasurer Hooper, Russell, Green, C. F. Adams, Hemenway, A. P. Peabody, Bacon, Sprague, Rawle, Bonaparte, Folsom, Williams, Lyman (14).

THE LIBRARY.

A generous friend of the College has offered to construct a new reading-room for the Library. A plan sketched by the Librarian has been placed in the hands of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects. It places this new edifice, whose extreme dimensions are 180×160 feet, between the new stack of the present library and Harvard Street, the connection of the two being made near the southeast corner of the existing building. The main reading-room is 70×100 feet, and will comfortably seat 400 readers. This main hall is surrounded on three sides by seminary rooms and other subsidiary apartments, twenty feet wide, and forming a continuous space 250 feet long. Accommodations for about 100 additional readers will thus be added to the 400 of the main reading-room, and about 50,000 volumes of reference books will be shelved near at hand. The basement will afford room for newspapers, pamphlets, maps, public documents, and the Archives of the University, with the other collections illustrating the history of the institution.

The general, prospective plan places this new building in the centre of a large quadrangle, of which the present library will form the north-western corner. This quadrangle will be on the inside 210×230 feet. The surrounding buildings will serve for the future successive enlargements of the stack. No part of it will be built at present, but the original Gore Hall, where the present reading-room is, will be remodeled and made to hold 600,000 volumes, beside giving two considerable study rooms on each of its eight stories. This change will make the entire group of buildings soon to be used capable of containing about 1,000,000 of volumes. To serve these to readers, a plan of mechanical delivery, similar to that proposed for the new library of Congress, is under consideration. The whole structure will be lighted by an electrical plant.

Justin Winsor, '53.

THE LIBRARY READING-ROOM FUND.

There has been paid in by graduates and undergraduates to date the sum of \$12,473.37.

I now have the following securities in which the Fund is invested :—

Five \$1,000 bonds 5 per cent. Cincinnati, Dayton & Iron-ton Ry. Co. ; \$1,100 mortgage note, 164 W. 9th St., South Boston, 5 per cent. ; \$7,000 mortgage note, 33 Charter St., Boston, 4½ per cent. Besides this there has been promised the sum of \$9,560, which has not yet been paid to me.

The expenses of the Fund have been \$14.00. Within a short time the Corporation have notified me that the sum necessary for a reading-room has been provided by a single benefactor, so that the money in my hands will not be needed for the purposes for which it was originally subscribed. The Corporation have therefore written to all the persons who have paid, or promised, money to me, asking them to consent that this money in my hands may be applied to increasing the book-stack in Gore Hall as an object germane to the original purpose. There has not yet been time for answers from all the contributors and subscribers, but those already heard from have, almost without exception, consented to the change, and I think that nearly the whole Fund paid and promised will be available for the new work on the book-stack in Gore Hall.

Moses Williams, '68, Treasurer.

18 POST OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON, February 27.

DEPARTMENTS.

SEMITIC.

Some interesting additions have recently been made to the Semitic Museum. Mr. James M. Barnard has given us a set of 120 photographs taken by Mr. J. H. Haynes in Asia Minor in 1887. By purchase we have received 32 pieces of Coptic textiles from Achmim in Egypt. A second collection of Phoenician glass objects has likewise been bought, containing 48 pieces (vases, tear bottles, kohl holders, bowls, dishes, and goblets). These objects are from tombs in the vicinity of Tyre, and are fine specimens of Phoenician work, dating from the period between the time of Alexander and the beginning of our era. They will be placed on exhibition as soon as a suitable cabinet can be prepared. Of the \$1,000 needed for cases for this glassware and other objects we have now in hand and promised \$600.

The Museum is proving itself to be of great service to the department. In the language courses, especially Assyrian, Arabic, and Phoenician, the students have practice in copying and reading the originals, or casts which are almost of equal value. Members of the historical courses

likewise make a study of the monuments, describing or sketching them, thus gaining an acquaintance of greater value than that which may be acquired from books. Some of the best work done by students in the course on Hebrew history has been based on independent study of the contemporary Assyrian monuments.

The Semitic department is in serious need of better accommodations. When it was small, two or three lecture-rooms met its requirements. But it has now greatly increased its membership and has a library and a museum of its own. At present the museum occupies a hall in the Peabody Museum, the library is in Sever Hall, and the lectures are given in three rooms in Sever, two in the Divinity Library, and one in Lawrence. The advantage of having library, museum, and lecture-rooms all in one building is obvious. If Semitic is to receive the attention to which it is entitled by its importance, the time has come when special effort must be made to provide the department with a suitable, permanent home. It is a pleasure to add that this view is shared by the Visiting Committee no less than by the instructors.

D. G. Lyon.

FRENCH.

The French Department grows steadily in numbers, having doubled in five years. The numbers are : —

1887-88	438	1890-91	703
1888-89	537	1891-92	706
1889-90	688	1892-93	871

One course only is prescribed, French A, for Freshmen who have not presented the language at the Admission Examination. Of such Freshmen there are only 47 this year. — The Course for Teachers, forming part of the scheme of pedagogical instruction adopted by the Faculty, has been given in its entirety, and even under the restrictions put upon eligibility for attendance has proved very successful. — The system of illustrating the lectures on literature by means of photographic reproductions of views of cities, monuments, historical scenes, portraits of great writers and other celebrities, has been developed this year, and will be further carried out next year, thanks to the liberality of the Conférence Française, which has voted to the Department a share of the profits of the two performances of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." This sum will be applied in part to the purchase of books for the Departmental Library. — A series of readings in French, by Professor Bôcher and the Instructors in the Department, was given during the month of March, in the new hall of the Harvard Annex, the proceeds to be divided between the French Department Libraries of Harvard and the Annex.

F. C. de Sumichrast.

THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE NEW LABORATORY FOR ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In the year 1891 the Corporation, contrary to its usual policy, spent a large sum from the unrestricted funds of the College in fitting up a new laboratory for organic chemistry, causing, I am told, a deficit in the accounts for the last Academic year. In this wise and liberal action I see a welcome recognition of the true functions of a university, which is not, as too many people in this country think, a mere contrivance for disseminating what is already known, or even one for the development of character and intellect in its students, but is false to its duty if it does not also help in the discovery of new truths and in the enlargement of the field occupied by the human mind. In this new laboratory teaching of the most advanced grade and research will go hand and hand as they should, and the latter is to be no longer overshadowed by elementary instruction, as has been too often the case in the past.

Organic chemistry, to which this laboratory is devoted, is worthy of the pains bestowed upon it, since not only does it lead us nearer to the constitution of matter than any other science, but it is of great practical importance as the foundation on which the physiology of the future will be built, to say nothing of the dyes, medicines, and many other useful substances which it has already produced. It treats of those compounds which are formed by life, whether directly, like sugar, or indirectly, as, for instance, alcohol, compounds, which at first it was supposed could be made only by the agency of a mysterious something called vital force; but in 1828 Wöhler showed that urea, a substance heretofore obtained only from animal life, could be produced from mineral substances in the laboratory, thus opening a path which has led us to the knowledge that the general laws of organic chemistry are the same as those which govern the mineral kingdom, and that vital force must be struck from the list of chemical agencies.

The work of the organic chemist at present consists in making new compounds, or in studying those which occur in nature, and in either case his attention is devoted specially to determining the way in which the atoms are arranged in the molecule, for, as most organic compounds are made up of but few sorts of elements, their infinite variety must depend principally on the grouping of the atoms, that is, whether they occur in chains straight or branched, in rings of differing numbers of atoms, or in combinations of these forms. To do this he tries to connect the more complex unknown substance with simpler ones of known constitution, either by breaking it up into them, or by constructing it from them. Fortunately the conditions for this work are not very complex,

and are admirably fulfilled in the new laboratory, which occupies the large room in the west end of the roof of Boylston Hall. The desks are large, giving ample room to spread out the numberless small experiments by which the chemist gradually finds his way through the intricate paths which lead to a knowledge of the arrangement of the atoms. Each desk is supplied with gas and steam for heating, water for cooling, and air-pumps worked by water for filtering, drying, or distillation *in vacuo*. A picturesque look is given to the room by the broad brick arches of the hoods, which line two sides of it, and are used for work evolving unpleasant or noxious fumes. A unique feature is a working-table placed across the southern window for operations which succeed only in the full light of the sun. Attached to the Laboratory are a furnace-room, and a balance-room for making analyses, — a comparatively simple affair in organic chemistry, — while a third room is devoted to the “shoot-ing-boxes,” in which the dangerous experiments with sealed tubes are carried on, and which only too often justify their name. In this way good accommodations have been provided for the students in organic chemistry. It is to be wished that as good arrangements could be made for the students in other branches of the science.

C. L. Jackson, '67.

BOTANIC GARDEN, MUSEUM, AND LABORATORIES.

The caprice and severity of the winter have put in peril a large number of the out-door plants at the Garden. Gardeners do not dread very cold weather, except as this may call for an increased consumption of coal for the greenhouses, but they are sorry to have mild mornings followed by cold afternoons or very cold nights. On these rapid successions of warm and cold hours depend much of the mischief of such a winter as the present, and when to the cold there is added also high wind, serious “winter-killing” is pretty sure to follow. The sudden fluctuations this winter have rendered it tolerably certain that serious losses, especially among our evergreens, must result.

An important addition has recently been made to the staff of the botanical establishment, which will assuredly increase its efficiency. Mr. C. G. Pringle, well known to botanists throughout the world as a very successful collector of herbarium specimens, has been appointed by the Corporation of the University botanical collector. This position will not interfere with his general collecting for all the great herbaria in this country and in Europe, but it will insure for us certain suites of plants and plant-products, of which we stand greatly in need. Mr. Pringle is to bring together at the earliest possible opportunity a representation of the useful products of Mexican plants. Our newly appointed collector

is one of the most untiring explorers of modern times, detecting many rarities and novelties even in fields which have been carefully examined by others. We are looking forward to the receipt at no very distant day of one of the best sets of useful vegetable products yet brought to Cambridge. So much capital has been invested by our citizens in Mexico, that an illustrative cabinet of the plants and products of that country can hardly fail to be of interest.

Cases for the reception of a few of the economic products have been built in the room adjoining the Ware specimens. In these cases will soon be placed specimens of foods, forage-plants, fibres, and gums. Mr. Sears of Salem, who has a remarkable talent for preparing and arranging museum specimens, is now engaged in the work of setting apart on proper tablets the specimens of fibres, and is getting ready a suite for the botanical exhibit of Harvard University at Chicago. Our readers will be glad to know that this exhibit is to be enriched by some of the beautiful illustrations of Fungi prepared under the direction of Professor Farlow. A few of the Blaschka glass-models from the Ware collection will probably be sent to Chicago. Scarcely a week passes without the receipt of letters of inquiry as to the times when the Ware collection of glass models is open to the public. It may be well to repeat the announcement given in the University Calendar, that this collection is open on week-days from nine o'clock till sunset, and on Sundays from one o'clock till sunset. It is reached through the Oxford Street entrance, or through the main entrance to the Zoological Museum. Most of the exhibits in all departments, open to the public, are on one floor, the third.

In the Laboratories there is little of change to note, except the receipt of a small amount of new apparatus.

Geo. L. Goodale.

THE GRAY HERBARIUM.

The accessions to the Herbarium since last September, both by gift and purchase, have been numerous and valuable. The following collections, recently received, may be mentioned as the most noteworthy: 1,200 plants of New Zealand, purchased of Mr. T. Kirk, Curator of the Government Museum of Wellington, N. Z.; 1,100 plants of Japan, purchased of Mr. Watanba; 1,500 native plants, chiefly of Maine, purchased from the herbarium of Mr. Parlin; 300 plants of Pennsylvania, collected by Mr. A. A. Heller, and including many fruiting specimens; 500 specimens collected on Mt. Orizaba by Mr. Seaton; 200 plants from the southern border of Virginia, collected by Mr. L. Reed; 200 plants of Central Mexico, collected by Mr. Pringle; a duplicate set of specimens of *Nymphaeaceae* from the herbarium of the late Professor Caspary, &

specialist in this order ; 350 plants, chiefly Asiatic, from the Herbarium of the Imperial Gardens of St. Petersburg ; 250 specimens, chiefly of introduced plants, from Mr. J. F. Collins of Providence ; 400 plants of Attica, collected by Dr. Franceschi ; a collection of exceptionally perfect specimens from Colorado, prepared by Mr. H. N. Patterson ; and 200 of the rarer plants of Maine, collected by Mr. Fernald.

While the acquisition of foreign collections is being continued, a special effort is being made to increase and perfect the representation of the local flora, and also of the numerous introduced plants, which are yearly becoming more important in our vegetation. Two very large collections, — the herbaria of Dr. George Thurber and William Boott, — received some time ago, but until recently kept in separate cases and not readily accessible, are now being incorporated with the main Herbarium. This work is being carried on by Mr. J. A. Allen.

On January 1st the services of Miss Mary A. Day of Clinton were secured in the capacity of Librarian. This relieves the rest of the staff of much of the time-consuming bibliographical work incident to the systematic study of plants. It is also a pleasure to speak of the appointment of Mr. Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, of Charlotte, Vt., to the position of Botanical Collector. This appointment, which will be of much interest to all friends of the department, is noteworthy both because of the exceptional character of the position, and the remarkable success which for years has attended Mr. Pringle's efforts in this field of work. No other American collector has in recent years brought to light so many new and interesting plants as he, and no one has done more to raise the standard of quality in botanical specimens. Early in April Mr. Pringle, accompanied by two assistants, will start for the less explored parts of Mexico.

The secret of success with a good collector is thorough familiarity with the common and well-known plants of a given region, so that he may single out and devote his entire attention to the rare, imperfectly known, and new plants. Mr. Pringle has already had much experience in collecting in Mexico, and has certainly a greater familiarity with the rich and diverse flora of that country than any one else. His method of work in the past has been to prepare each year fifty uniform sets containing from 200 to 250 different plants. One of these sets is sent to the Gray Herbarium for determination, which of course identifies them all. The sets are then sold to the principal herbaria of the world, both public and private. It is not infrequently the case that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the plants in Mr. Pringle's sets are new, that is to say, have never before been collected and scientifically described. While through his appointment in the Harvard Botanical Department, Mr. Pringle's relations to

us will be closer and mutually more profitable, there will be no change in the method of preparing and disposing of the sets of specimens; indeed, any change in this matter would be a serious loss to botany.

B. L. Robinson, '87.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Embryological Laboratory.

There is no change more remarkable in the recent history of biological science than the gradual centring of interest upon embryological research, which has progressed so rapidly during the last twenty years that morphology may be said to culminate in embryology. The new direction of progress has found recognition in all the leading universities of Europe and in several of those of America by the establishment of special professorships of embryology. Last summer Harvard followed the general example and established for the first time in its history an embryological professorship. This professorship is specially connected with the Medical School, and includes in its title the closely related subject of Histology. In thus founding a chair of Embryology, distinct from Anatomy and from Zoölogy, the Corporation have taken a forward step, which is a response to the new demands of scientific teaching.

The Embryological Laboratory is in the Medical School building, but is open to students of all departments of the University. In connection with the Laboratory the following courses are given: (1) a course, accepted by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, on the *Embryology of Vertebrates*. This is a laboratory course, and is intended primarily for graduates; it affords practical training in all the important embryological methods, and is intended to prepare the student for special researches or other advanced work; (2) a course of two laboratory exercises a week of two hours each in Histology, for medical students; (3) a course extending through the second term, comprising two exercises a week of two hours each for laboratory practice in Embryology and advanced Histology; (4) forty lectures on Histology; (5) twenty lectures on Human Embryology; (6, 7, 8) three short laboratory courses for medical graduates; (9) a course of twelve lectures in March and April upon the Development and Structure of the Nervous System.

The officers of the Laboratory, the staff of which was reorganized last summer, are as follows: Professor Charles S. Minot; Dr. Henry P. Quincy, Instructor; Dr. Franklin Dexter, Demonstrator; Dr. E. M. Greene, Assistant; Dr. John L. Ames, Assistant. This force is barely sufficient to meet the demands for instruction. The Laboratory has,

moreover, suffered in the past, and will probably suffer in the same way in the future, from the loss of instructors. The assistants are young physicians, who, as soon as they have become experienced and valuable teachers, are obliged to resign their positions because the salaries are so nearly nominal that it is impossible for the University to retain their services. Until the Laboratory shall have a large income at its disposal, this very serious evil must continue.

The equipment of the Laboratory is probably equal to that of any laboratory of the kind in the country, though owing to the extreme insufficiency of the Medical School income a great many urgent needs cannot be satisfied. The inconveniences that might otherwise arise are fortunately in part obviated by apparatus which is deposited by individuals in the Laboratory. This is of course undesirable as a permanent arrangement, and at least two thousand dollars should be spent at once for microscopes and other apparatus.

The Laboratory comprises five rooms in the upper story of the Medical School building, and faces the north. The main class-room can accommodate conveniently about one hundred students at a time, and with crowding a somewhat larger number. The other rooms are for special students and the instructors. The Laboratory also has the privilege of using the photographic room of the School, which is equipped with a complete Zeiss micro-photographic camera.

Students have the advantage of large collections of embryonic material for study. Dr. Minot's collection of human embryos comprises over 250 specimens. There are also large accumulations of rabbit, pig, chicken, amphibian, and elasmobranch embryos. There is a students' library, — comprising the standard works and several journals, — which was founded by subscriptions from students; to this library students have unrestricted access. There is also a library belong to the department and in part to the professor in charge, which includes several of the most important journals and many hundred pamphlets.

A good beginning has been made, but the resources of the Laboratory must be multiplied many times before it can worthily rival those European institutions which it ought not merely to equal, but rather to surpass.

Chas. S. Minot, S. D., '78.

THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Committee appointed on November 30 to raise \$100,000 for the Dental School building is receiving a steady though slender stream of contributions. The refusal of an attractive piece of land has been taken on St. Botolph Street, next to the Boston Medical Library Association's

prospective building site, and unless indications prove deceptive the property will be secured. The membership of the School is so large this year that the classes in Operative Dentistry have been divided, and separate instructors employed simultaneously. The experiment, though enforced, works well, and is considered by the teachers in the School to be "in the highest degree beneficial."

THE PEABODY MUSEUM.

The Death of John G. Owens.

On February 18 John Gundy Owens, Superintendent of the Honduras Expedition, died of fever at Copan, Guatemala. He was born at Lewisburg, Pa., September 22, 1865, and was graduated from Bucknell College in 1887. He then taught Natural Science at the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, N. J., for three years. In the summer of 1890 he was among the Zufii Indians in Arizona, and that autumn he came to Cambridge, and registered in the Graduate Department as a student of American Archaeology. The summer of 1891 saw him again in the Southwest, studying the Moquis. On his return to Cambridge he was appointed to the fellowship in American Archaeology founded by Mrs. Hemenway, and shortly after he accompanied Professor Putnam to Central America to explore the ruins at Copan, returning in May, 1892. Last summer he went to Spain with Dr. Walter Fewkes, to assist in arranging the Hemenway exhibit at the exposition in honor of Columbus. He was called home to take charge of the second expedition to Honduras, which sailed from New Orleans on November 10. On January 24 Mr. Owens was taken with a severe chill and high fever, from which he never recovered. He expected to take the degree of Ph. D. at Harvard on next Commencement. Rarely has American science lost at so early an age a man of such promise. Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, '63, writes of him: "I have known him less than two years, but in that time he has impressed me as being a man of great powers, of untiring devotion to his profession and his work, of very accurate observation and excellent judgment. His personal traits made him a very pleasant companion, and his high character inspired all who knew him with entire trust in all he did and said." He was buried at Copan.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The Dean of the Graduate School, Professor J. M. Peirce, has prepared the following interesting table for the *Magazine*:—

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT IN SUCCESSIVE YEARS,
SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
1872-73	20	3	23
1873-74	31	7	38
1874-75	39	15	54
1875-76	39	20	59
1876-77	42	12	54
1877-78	38	17	55
1878-79	31	13	44
1879-80	38	12	50
1880-81	30	11	41
1881-82	37	12	49
1882-83	36	18	54
1883-84	46	25	71
1884-85	53	17	70
1885-86	50	16	66
1886-87	64	14	78
1887-88	84	13	97
1888-89	89	10	99
1889-90	96	15	111
1890-91	117	15	132
1891-92	187	13	200
1892-93 ¹	197	16	213

The above lists do not include a small number of students who were referred to the Graduate Department in the annual catalogues of some earlier years, but who would not now be there registered.

THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

About thirty years ago, before the university extension movement began, a series of experiments was undertaken by the instructors of this University with a view to determine the ways on which the teachers of our secondary schools might have a share in the opportunities which it affords. For some time these essays were tentative, and on the whole unsuccessful. The University lectures of the decade from 1860 to 1870 were scantily attended by persons from a distance. The Saturday classes in Geology, in which the students gave a whole day to the work they undertook, attracted the attention of teachers within a convenient distance of Cambridge; but they called for excessive labor on the part of the instructors and the pupils alike. It was not until the plan of giving courses in the long vacation was adopted that the way was found which has led to success.

¹ Up to February.

The first of the Summer Schools to be essayed was that in Geology, which, in an informal manner, was begun in 1869. At the outset there was no extended public announcement of this School; it was, indeed, not until 1875 that the work which it undertook to do was definitely planned. In the mean time the courses in Chemistry and Zoölogy in Boylston Hall and at the island of Penikese had been undertaken. The temporary success of the Agassiz School at Penikese did much to affirm the system by calling the attention of teachers to the value of such opportunities. If the establishment had been placed at Nantucket, as it was originally designed, and not on a little harborless isle in a waste of sand flats, it would doubtless have remained successful, and hastened the development of the system of summer instruction. As it was, the discontinuance of this School gave a blow to the project, the effects of which were long felt. Many persons were led to believe that a failure which really was brought about by geographical conditions indicated some vital defect in the general scheme. Notwithstanding the disaster to the Penikese School, the summer instruction offered by the University continued to increase in the number of the courses which were offered, and in the average attendance. Yet until 1888 these undertakings were the private ventures of the officers of the University. At this stage in their history, the President and Fellows appointed a committee to take charge of the department, its duty being to determine the courses which should be taught, to select the teachers, and generally to perform the duties of a faculty in all that related to this division of the University. In 1891 this committee of the Corporation disappeared, and its place was taken by a committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. With this step, the Summer Schools became a constituent part of the instruction: it was, in a word, formally adopted, not only by the Administrative Board of the University, but by the Faculty as well.

The progressive growth of the Summer Schools of the University, and the steps by which they have been built into its system of instruction, seem to me admirably to illustrate the spirit of cautious experimenting which characterizes this University. For two decades, during which these Schools were fostered, the authorities waited for the evidence which might determine their real value. The matter was settled in favor of the Schools mainly on the ground that they afforded great and valued opportunities for the teachers who could not otherwise share the advantages of the University establishments. The extent to which these Schools have served the purposes of the teachers who resort to them may be judged by the fact that of the five hundred persons who were in attendance in 1892, more than two thirds were teachers or those preparing for that calling. Not counting those who attended the courses in the

Medical School, it is safe to say that three fourths belong to the teaching profession. It may thus be seen that the University has, by long-continued experiment discovered and developed a means whereby it can help the instructors in our schools in their efforts to extend their education.

The success of the Harvard Summer Schools has been mainly due to the fact that the end which they seek is simple and accomplishable within the limits of the brief term of their work. In six weeks it is not possible to give the ablest student any considerable body of knowledge concerning the greater part of the subjects taught; but experience shows that in this time it is practicable to do something in the way of teaching methods of inquiry, thus bringing the pupil into a position for self-help. In practice the men and women who attend these courses devote the whole of their time to one subject. Except in rare cases, when the student is a teacher of more than one branch of study, and needs to gain some acquaintance with the methods of work in a cognate department, no one is allowed to undertake more than one course. There is therefore no occasion for turning about such as perturbs the mind of the ordinary term-time student, who, in the course of a week, has to take up and lay down half a dozen different classes of work. The result is that the habits of thought and action pertaining to a particular study can be formed in the summer-school students much more easily than in those who are pursuing the regular courses in the undergraduate departments.

Of recent years the instruction in several of the branches taught in the Summer Schools has been graded and divided between successive years in such a manner that the student, for instance, in Geology can advantageously take the course for three successive summers, and in pursuing of this continued work do more than he could effect in an ordinary academic year. The effect has been to induce students to resort to the Schools not for one summer, but for many. Some persons have been in attendance for four or five successive terms.

As the knowledge of the system becomes more extended, the clientèle of these schools is drawn from an increasingly wide field. During the summer of 1892 over fifty of the students came from the Southern States and the District of Columbia. The proportion of the attendance from beyond the limits of New England is much greater than in the case of the College. The result is that a knowledge of the resources of the University is acquired by a large number of teachers, who would otherwise know of them only by vague reports or by the imperfect information which can be conveyed by print. In considering the rapid growth of the University during the last ten years, we must reckon this acquaintance which several thousand teachers have made with its instructors and its laboratories as of no small account, and I am of the opinion that the dis-

semination of information which has thus been obtained has been of very great advantage.

It is evident that the Summer Schools of the University have become a valuable element in its system. They are of great value to the class of teachers who but for their existence could not have any relations with the institution. Incidentally, they serve the regular students by giving them a chance to pursue methods and to come in contact with teachers when it would be impossible to accomplish these ends in term time. It may safely be assumed that this establishment will be maintained. The question is, therefore, as to the conditions of its future: this is now of serious importance.

The Summer Schools have so far been operated without any endowment: it has therefore been necessary so to order the instruction that the teaching might be paid for out of the receipts. By careful management and by much self-sacrifice on the part of the instructors of the College and the Lawrence Scientific School, it has been possible to meet expenses, and each year to pay to the treasury a small sum, which may be regarded as insurance against the chance of loss. This has only been possible because of the success of two of the courses or schools where the fees are larger than usual and the attendance relatively great. So far there has been no expense whatever for the tasks of administration. An immediate success in a pecuniary way is possible only in those elementary courses where large classes may be expected. So far as the Committee can see, the list of these relatively inexpensive and generally attractive classes of instruction is now provided for. The next step in advance — if advance is to be made — will call for the introduction of courses of a higher grade than those which have been offered.

The correspondence concerning the School, always considerable, has much increased this year. Many of the letters ask for courses which, though from a pedagogic point of view most desirable, cannot at present attract a sufficient number of students to pay their cost. The courses in English need to be extended; several courses in mathematics are clearly demanded; others in historical research will meet the needs of a limited number of students, and would, if maintained for a few years, doubtless secure a sufficient attendance to pay the salaries of good teachers. There are, in fact, about fifteen additional courses necessary to provide for the demands of our public, — demands which have been brought about by the success of the work which has been done. If we do not meet these requirements we shall lose a great opportunity, which has not come to us by chance, but has been fairly earned. We shall, in a word, fail to use an occasion which may make this University the resort of the higher grade of teachers from all parts of this country.

Properly to extend the usefulness of our Summer Schools, they must be endowed. The amount of money required is not great. An income of from four to five thousand dollars a year — say a capital of one hundred thousand dollars — would enable the Committee at once to establish twelve additional courses, and thereafter to increase the offering of instruction quite as rapidly as new courses are likely to be called for. If this addition to the resources should be made, there seems to me to be no doubt that within five years from the time the gift was available the University would provide summer instruction for not less than one thousand teachers. In the present condition of the University there seems to be no other way in which the sum above mentioned would do so much to advance its interests.

N. S. SHALER, S. B., '62,
Chairman Committee on Summer Schools.

SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR 1893.

During the summer of 1893 courses of instruction will be given as follows: Chemistry, four courses, viz.: Fundamental Principles of Chemistry; Qualitative Analysis; Quantitative Analysis; Organic Chemistry. Botany, two courses, viz.: Vegetable Morphology and Physiology and Microscopical Anatomy of Phaenogams; Cryptogamic Botany. Engineering, three courses, viz.: Topographical Surveying; Railway Surveying; Electrical Engineering. Physics, two courses; Physical Training, two courses; American History; Trigonometry; English; Anglo-Saxon; French, two courses; German, two courses; Draughting and Descriptive Geometry; Geology, three courses; History and Art of Teaching; Courses at the Medical School.

Women as well as men are admitted to these courses, except those in the Medical School, those in Engineering, and the two more advanced courses in Geology.

Circulars descriptive of these courses and other information may be obtained on application to *The Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

In addition to the above-mentioned courses, certain lectures on methods of instruction will be given by teachers in the several departments represented by the Schools. These lectures will be open, without charge, to the persons who are enrolled as members of any of the Summer Schools in the University. In general these courses are adapted to the needs of those who intend to be teachers in the several subjects. Several of the more elementary, however, are intended to meet the needs of beginners, and may be taken by students in lieu of the corresponding courses in the College and the Lawrence Scientific School, and may be counted towards

a degree. During the session of the Schools the College Library will be open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Peabody Museum, and the Mineralogical Collection are also accessible to students during the summer vacation. In general, the fees for the above-mentioned courses, except those in Chemistry, Engineering, and Physical Training, are \$20 for each course. Board and lodging may be obtained in Cambridge during the summer vacation at a cost of from \$5 to \$10 per week.

STUDENT LIFE.

THE GRADUATE CLUB.

This organization has its *raison d'être* in the desire felt by men carrying on advanced work in single departments of study to know those whose scholastic aim and ideals are similar, but whose special lines of work are different, and to further common interests. In February, 1889, a meeting of Harvard men, who had previously studied at other colleges, was held for the purpose of giving expression to their opinion of "the tone and tendencies of Harvard University." This meeting was inspired by the desire to offset certain current evil rumors by facts. It appointed a committee, who received written opinions in reply to a circular, and the substance of the replies was embodied in a "Report," published in the spring of 1889. In May of that year a meeting was held to make a permanent organization of Graduate Students and men from other colleges studying at Harvard. The Club formed at that time was called "The Intercollegiate Club." In October, 1889, a reorganization was effected under the name of The Graduate Club of Harvard University. The welcoming of newly arrived students from other colleges was a prominent object. Then followed three successful years. A reception was held near the beginning of each year to men from other colleges and members of the Graduate School. Meetings were held monthly. During the first year papers were read by members of the Club; during the second and third, the custom came to prevail of asking members of the Faculty and well-known men unconnected with the University to speak to the Club.

With the rapid increase in number of the Graduate School, the Club found its hands quite full in attending to the interests of the students of this department alone, and so at present its reception is given only to Graduate Students and officers of the University interested in graduate work. Last year the Club had 88 active members. Seven regular meetings were held, with the following speakers: Professor Bôcher: "The Last Paris Salons;" Dr. F. B. Tarbell: "Undergraduate Life at Cambridge, England;" President Eliot: "A Comparison of Typical Ameri-

can Universities ;" Professor C. E. Norton : " Democracy in America ;" Mr. Thomas Sergeant Perry, of Boston : " Impressionism ;" Professor Barrett Wendell : " Some Harvard College Societies ;" Professor J. M. Peirce : " The Graduate School."

During the present year, with an active membership of about 115, meetings have been held more frequently. The Club has desired especially to make its members acquainted with the aims, methods, and results of graduate work in the different departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences ; and informal talks have been given by members connected with the Departments of Zoölogy, of History, and of Economics. Mr. John Fiske has addressed us on the " Discovery of America ;" Dr. D. A. Sargent on " Physical Examinations ;" Professor von Jagemann and Dr. T. W. Richards on " German Universities ;" and Colonel T. W. Higginson on " Literary Society of London and Paris Twenty Years Ago." Finally, the Club has entered into friendly correspondence with graduate clubs of other universities of this country, and has planned to interchange greetings with some of them through visiting representatives. A feature of each meeting is the social talk and smoke with which it closes, and which is often prolonged until late in the evening. Past members of the Club and officers of the University may become honorary members, and to those going to other universities in this country or abroad introductions are given when possible.

Charles B. Davenport, '89.

THE PROSPECT UNION.

The Prospect Union is an association of Harvard students and men in Cambridgeport for mutual helpfulness. The organization took form from the attempt of a graduate student to give instruction in history and political economy to a few workingmen. More men applied than could be handled successfully without some formal association. Indeed, at present, after two years of existence, the Union numbers two hundred members, of whom more than half receive instruction from some twenty students. The subjects taught are French (Elementary and Advanced), German (Elementary and Advanced), Latin (Elementary and Advanced), Arithmetic, Geometry, Spelling, History, Political Economy, English Composition, Music, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, etc.

Besides its classes, which meet five evenings in the week, the Union provides lectures every Wednesday evening. These are given chiefly by members of the Harvard Faculty. In February lectures were given by Mr. G. P. Baker on Dramatic London in Shakespeare's Time, by Prof. A. R. March on Political and Social Institutions of Spain, by Prof. W. J. Ashley on William Barnes. Lectures have also been given during the

winter by Professors Toy, Lyon, Von Jagemann, Greenough, and others. The lectures are followed by discussion and questions.

The Union endeavors, by means of its public meetings and its classes for instruction, to bring together college men and wage-earners in active sympathy and mutual helpfulness. It is thoroughly democratic in its principles and methods. Any man of good character may become a member. The management is in the hands of an executive committee, which was described by our president in literally accurate terms when he said it consisted of "a professor, a painter, a poet, a political economist, a philosopher, a postman, a politician, a printer, a philanthropist, and a parson, all by profession, as well as two or three unclassified 'preps.'"

The Union has cost since its beginning about \$1,700. The larger part of this has been paid out for rent, which is necessarily high, and for furniture for the rooms. Somewhat more than half of this sum has come from membership dues (each member paying twenty-five cents monthly unless excused). The Union has also received a considerable sum from "sustaining memberships" (persons interested becoming sustaining members on payment of \$5 yearly). The Harvard Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs have given two concerts in Cambridgeport for the benefit of the Union, each netting about \$275. The money raised in this latter way is applied to the expenses of the Union during the summer months, when membership dues show an unfortunate decrease.

The plans of the Union for the future look to further expansion and still more vigorous growth. It is proposed to do missionary work in every factory in Cambridgeport, and draw in more members. A more compact and efficient scheme of organization has been outlined, and will be at once carried into practice. On the side of the University it is hoped that the Union may become a thoroughly recognized centre of University extension. To carry out its plans, however, it needs coöperation on the part of students and alumni in a greater measure than ever. That the Union has succeeded so well in commanding the faithful service of many workingmen, who cheerfully give time and effort to its details, is certainly proof of its usefulness. Where there is such genuine appreciation of the work on the part of the men whom it aims to reach, surely the University cannot afford to allow its interest in the enterprise to flag.

Robert M. Lovett, '91.

THE YALE-HARVARD DEBATE.

On the evening of January 18 Sanders Theatre was crowded by an audience assembled to listen to the debate arranged by the Harvard Union between three representatives of Yale and three of Harvard. President Eliot presided, and the judges of the speaking were Presi-

dent E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia, and the Hon. W. E. Barrett, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The subject of the debate was: "*Resolved*, That the power of railroad corporations should be further limited by national legislation." The Yale disputants, E. R. Lamson, '93, F. E. Donnelly, '93, and H. S. Cummings, L. S., held the affirmative; Harvard's speakers, who maintained the negative, were C. Vrooman, Sp., E. H. Warren, '95, and A. P. Stone, '93. The speakers were allowed ten minutes each, and showed more readiness at *ex tempore* argument than was shown last year. The judges, at the end of the debate, announced that they had decided in favor of Harvard, both in form and substance, awarding to the Harvard speakers 1,485 points and to the Yale speakers 1,403 points.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HARVARD UNION.

For several years the more earnest members of the Union have felt that some change must be made in the Union in order to maintain its excellence. The lax rule by which anybody who had spoken twice at its meetings was thereby entitled to membership precluded any selection in the quality of the members, and tended to diminish their interest. Accordingly, at a meeting on February 17, the Union, after a hot discussion, was disbanded, to be reorganized on the following plan: The judges of the competitive debate of candidates to represent Harvard in the next debate with Yale were to select the twelve best speakers, who, with the three speakers in the Yale debate, were to be charter members of the new Union. At the competitive debate, on March 3, Professors Shaler, Briggs, and Cummings acted as judges, and chose F. W. Dallinger, '93, H. C. Lakin, '94, and F. C. McLaughlin, '93, for the Yale debate, and the following twelve: F. H. Bloodgood, H. A. Bull, A. F. Cosby, W. A. Duley, H. C. Metcalf, B. H. Rounsaville, G. E. Stoker, J. P. Warren, and A. W. White. These, together with Carl Vrooman and E. H. Warren, who took part in the first Yale debate, form the nucleus of the new Union. The subject for the second Yale debate is, "*Resolved*, That the time is now come when the policy of protection in the United States should be abandoned."

PETITION FOR A NEW DINING HALL.

The Directors of the Harvard Dining Association have addressed the following petition, with numerous signatures, to the Corporation: —

"We, the undersigned, officers and students of Harvard University, do hereby respectfully petition that a new dining hall be immediately erected which shall be governed by an association similar to the present

Harvard Dining Association. We are all desirous of entering the new hall next autumn, provided we cannot be accommodated at the Memorial Hall club-tables. Furthermore, with the exception of the committee from the Board of Directors of Memorial, we are none of us at present boarding at Memorial Hall club-tables.

"The reasons for our petition are as follows: I. Memorial Hall is at present greatly overtaxed on account of the general table system which was introduced two years ago. This system was adopted on trial by a majority vote of only one in the Board of Directors; and that it has proved unsatisfactory is shown by the fact that the men at the general tables are always eager to sit at a club-table, and that many decline to enter the hall unless they can sit at a club-table. II. Memorial Hall, even though overtaxed, is unable to accommodate all the students who wish for good and cheap board. Of the nearly 2,400 men at present in the Cambridge Departments of the University, Memorial Hall provides for nearly 1,100, Foxcroft for over 200. Leaving in Memorial Hall the 750 who could be well accommodated there, the remaining 350 and the 200 on the waiting list at the present time would insure the success of the new association at once. This of course does not take into consideration the probability of the increased numbers in the University next year.

"We further petition that the scheme for the new hall be similar to that now in force at Memorial Hall. We would suggest as the most favorable site for the hall the vacant lot on Holyoke Street, opposite the Hasty Pudding Club-house. Respectfully submitted.

F. U. STEARNS,	} Committee of	
R. E. DODGE,		} Board of Directors."
A. L. ENDICOTT,		

NOTES.

About 35 members of the Signet attended the annual dinner of that society on February 24. — Members of the Hasty Pudding had an assembly at their club-house on February 28. — The Intercollegiate Chess Tournament, played in New York during the Christmas recess, resulted as follows: Columbia first, 9 games won, 3 lost; Harvard second, 7½ won, 4½ lost; Yale third, 5 won, 7 lost; Princeton fourth, 2½ won, 9½ lost. The best individual play was by Hymer of Columbia and Ballou of Harvard, — the former winning 6 games, the latter winning 5 out of 6. — During the winter the Camera Club held a successful exhibition. The Club is now preparing photographs of the College to form a part of Harvard's exhibit at the Chicago Fair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HARVARD MEN IN MINNESOTA.

To the Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:—

The January number of the *Magazine* contained an article on the relative number of Harvard and Yale men in the West. If the number of Harvard men in other Western States has grown as rapidly as in Minnesota the increase promises well for Harvard's influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1873, so far as can be learned, there were only five graduates of the College in this State, one of whom was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1883 the number had increased to 19, although Chief Justice Ripley had died in 1881. At the present time, March 1, 1893, there are 53 graduates of the College resident in Minnesota, not including the 5 who received an A. B. at Commencement, 1892. Of these 53 only 6 were citizens of this State during any part of their college course. The first undergraduate to register from Minnesota entered the Freshman Class in 1866; the second entered the Senior Class in 1878. But Minnesota is now sending its quota of students to Cambridge. The *Annual Catalogue* shows an increasing number of students during the last four years:—

	In the College.	In the Schools.	Total.
1889-90	10	6	16
1890-91	11	4	15
1891-92	16	11	27
1892-93	11	14	25

Henry B. Wenzell, '75.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 7, 1893.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER.

To the Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:—

A short time ago an effort was made at Harvard, by the formation of committees and clubs, to furnish information about boarding-places, shops, and other subjects connected with daily life at Cambridge, for the benefit of those just arriving from distant colleges who had no friends to whom they could apply for needed information. In this connection it may be of interest to hear what has been undertaken for a similar purpose at the old University of Montpellier in Southern France. We generally suppose that at European universities every one is left to look out for himself. At Montpellier, however, the measures taken to aid newcomers, especially foreigners, are carefully and systematically arranged.

Largely through the exertions of Professor Charles Flahault there was

formed a *Comité de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers*, of which Professor Flahault, acting as secretary, issued a circular letter in February, 1891, stating the desire of the Committee to "furnish to foreigners studying or desiring to study at Montpellier the information and moral support which would be useful to them." A second circular explains more fully the plans of the Committee. Besides offering to give information concerning the literary and scientific resources of the University, they state that they will "make an effort to secure for strangers such accommodations as their means allow, and engage to procure the services of a physician when needed." They also offer to act as a means of communication between the students and the Faculties of foreign universities whose students or graduates are, for the time, pursuing their studies at Montpellier. There were in 1891 131 foreigners of 20 different nationalities in the University, two of whom were from the United States.

Naturally, the great difficulty in the way of newly arrived foreigners is the language, which cannot be easily learned merely by attending the courses on French literature which are adapted to natives. In a circular letter of January, 1892, Professor Flahault states that, thanks to the liberality of a friend of the University, two free courses in French adapted to the use of foreign students have been arranged: one for those who have just arrived and cannot speak French at all; the other, *cours de perfectionnement*, for those more advanced. Already the good effect of these courses can be seen, and several students have exhibited an astonishing degree of progress.

The Committee and Faculty evidently do not mean to confine themselves to the mere giving of information, but are desirous of entering upon friendly and intimate social relations with the foreign students. At a reunion held in February, 1891, several spirited addresses were made by professors and students, and one of the former, referring to the necessarily somewhat formal nature of the first reunion, expressed the hope that there would soon be another more convivial, "*une petite fête de famille où nous pourrions nous dégeler tout-à-fait en choquant nos verres.*" Under such auspices, it is evident that the life of the foreign student in the beautiful town with its delightful climate must be extremely attractive, and the University with its renowned school of agriculture, viticulture, and sericulture close by, the marine laboratory of Cette a few miles distant on one side, and the very interesting classical antiquities of Nîmes and Arles a short ride on the other side, will probably hereafter be resorted to by graduates of American colleges, and by those undergraduates whose health compels them to seek a mild climate in winter. Any person wishing to make inquiry with regard to the University of Montpellier should write to Professor C. Flahault, Institut de Bota-

nique, Montpellier, or the undersigned will be glad to furnish information as far as he is able.

W. G. Farlow, '66.

THE PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE FUND.

CIRCULAR.

Friends and Classmates of Phillips Brooks propose, with the consent of the President and Fellows of Harvard University, to erect in the College Yard a building to be called PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE, to be perpetually maintained and used in that spirit which filled his life. "He was," says President Eliot, "one of the greatest benefactors the University ever had; for he gave himself, his time, thought, and love, his burning words, and his convincing example of purity, uprightness, and manly piety."

The plans will be made satisfactory to the President and Fellows, who will assign a good site for the building in the College Yard; and accept the building and its endowment, upon the trust to maintain and use the building and apply the endowment to its maintenance in such manner as they, in their discretion, shall from time to time deem best for the religious, charitable, and social interests of the University, in accordance with the following statement, signed by Phillips Brooks, November, 1890, as one of the Preachers to the University: "It [the building] should contain a general reading-room for students, rooms for the various religious societies, and large and small rooms for meetings and for the use of the Preachers. It should be generously used for all the various public interests of University life, and should unite and strengthen many undertakings which now rather tend to divide the forces which make for good among the students."

The President and Fellows will arrange all details of use and administration in accordance with their own judgment, *provided*, however, that, among other good uses, the building shall always be used, impartially and without favor, for all the forms of spiritual activity, benevolent action, and religious aspiration, in which the best life of the University may, without distinction of sect or denomination, from time to time find expression.

To do this, a fund of not less than three hundred thousand dollars is needed. The use of the building and endowment will be broad, and time will develop many methods of application which cannot now be foreseen. Some of those objects which are desired are expressed in the accompanying circular, but the subscription is not limited to the uses therein mentioned, if others of like good character arise.

Subscriptions to the fund may be sent to any member of the committee, or to EDWARD W. HOOPER, Treasurer, No. 50 State St., Boston.

*ANDREW P. PEABODY (1826), Quincy St., Cambridge,
ROBERT TREAT PAINE (1855), 6 Joy St., Boston,
EDWIN H. ABBOT (1855), 50 State St., Boston,
GEORGE H. PALMER (1864), Mason St., Cambridge,
E. WINCHESTER DONALD (Amherst, 1869), Trinity Church, Boston,
GEORGE A. GORDON (1881), Old South Church, Boston,
Committee.

Needs to be Supplied by the Phillips Brooks House.

First. A permanent home for the religious societies (at present three in number). The religious element ought to have the same standing in college as the social clubs, and to be no less completely equipped. Such an equipment would imply a room for each society sufficient for its ordinary meetings, a general library and reading-room which would serve as a club-room for the three together, and two or three small rooms for the use of committees. Of the three societies, the Y. M. C. A., formerly the Christian Brethren, were this fall turned out of their old quarters in Lawrence Hall, because of the growth of the Scientific School. They are now temporarily housed in Holden Chapel. The St. Paul Society has a single bedroom in Gray's Hall. The Religious Union has no room at all.

Second. An auditorium, capable of seating five hundred or more, for public meetings. Except Appleton Chapel, there is no place holding more than one hundred which is adapted for a religious meeting.

Third. Headquarters for the charitable work carried on, for the most part, outside of the University, and by students, many of whom are not connected with religious societies. Those now engaged in such work have to meet for conference at the home of the Plummer Professor, or else turn the Preacher in residence out of his study in Wadsworth House; for larger meetings, more or less public, they have to use recitation-rooms.

Fourth. A room for the College Choir, where it can practice and keep its music. The Choir has at present no place of its own. Its practicing is done over the Coöperative Society's stores.

Fifth. A place of storage in the basement, for furniture and books to be let out at moderate rates to the poorer students. The Loan Furniture Association has now 45 complete sets of study and bedroom furniture which it lets, as above, at a rental a little more than sufficient to pay expenses and repairs. It uses for the present the Old Gymnasium, but expects to be turned adrift in about a year. The purchase and resale of

* Died March 10, 1893.

text-books is now limited by the necessity of keeping the books in the Preacher's rooms in Wadsworth House.

Sixth. Rooms where the Preacher in residence, with his wife, can be lodged and fed ; including a large reception room where he can be at home, as at present, to meet the students either individually or in groups. The preacher has now a study and bedroom in Wadsworth House, both used for other purposes as well. If he comes from a distance he must come alone, and for his meals he is dependent on private hospitality.

Seventh. Two or three more bedrooms for guests of the University, for the Preachers at Sunday evening services, and for parents and friends of sick students called suddenly to Cambridge. The Plummer Professor is now obliged, as a matter of course, to entertain those who come to preach on Sunday evening. As there is no hotel in Cambridge, the officers of the College have at times had no alternative between opening their own houses to the relatives of a sick or dying student and letting them stay in the student's own room.

Eighth. A place for bringing out the friendly and social side of college life, *e. g.*, the reception of students by the President and other officers, receptions given guests of the College, and the entertainment by the College of learned societies and intercollegiate associations. The College has grown so large that it has become impossible for the Plummer Professor, in a private house, to give his annual reception to the Freshman Class. Except the President's reception on Class Day to the Seniors, there are no occasions on which the Faculty and students, or the President and students, meet socially as such. When the New England Association of Schools and Colleges met a year ago in Cambridge, the Classical and Historical departments had to be turned out of their reading-rooms in Harvard Hall.

Ninth. An endowment to meet the running expenses of the building, *e. g.*, heating and lighting, care of the kitchen, and repairs.

Tenth. The endowment of the daily and weekly religious services of the College. The College now pays for this purpose, almost wholly out of its general funds, an average of \$7,500 a year, the expenses having been much increased when the present voluntary system began in 1886.

Eleventh. Since the proposed building aims to be the embodiment of the same broad conception of the religious life which characterized Phillips Brooks, the endowment should be sufficient in general to equip it with whatever will dignify it and make it the College home ; a centre for that devout, charitable, hospitable, and humane spirit which is at present unhoused at Harvard, and therefore too little effective, and which Phillips Brooks himself earnestly wished to strengthen by a building like that now proposed.

ATHLETICS.

THE UNDERGRADUATE RULE.

The question of purifying college athletics is not new, but has grown in importance as collegiate athletics have taken a stronger hold upon the many student communities. Nevertheless, Yale's proposed check to the fast-growing evils of professionalism, the "Undergraduate Rule," introduced at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Association, held in New York, Jan. 23, was a distinct surprise. It read as follows: "No member of a graduate department nor special student shall be eligible as a player, nor any undergraduate who has registered or has attended lectures or recitations at any other university or college, nor any undergraduate who is not pursuing a course for a degree requiring attendance for at least three years." The rule was violently opposed by the University of Pennsylvania, but was passed by the vote of the three other colleges forming the association, Yale, Princeton, and Wesleyan. The measure seemed to Yale's athletic managers such a satisfactory way of putting an end to professionalism, that they announced their intention of applying it at once to baseball, track athletics, and rowing. This did not, however, commend itself to the whole student body at Yale, for at a ratification meeting held Feb. 2, 502 students voted against the rule, and 440 for it. After a careful canvass of the college, a second meeting was held on Feb. 8, at which the rule was agreed to for the year ending Jan. 1, 1894. Harvard's stand upon the limitation of athletics to undergraduates, the result of careful action on the part

of the Athletic Committee and the various team captains, was announced in the following letter from Captain Vail to Captain Ives of the Yale crew:—

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 30, '93.

SHERWOOD B. IVES, Esq., *Captain Yale University Crew:*

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of Jan. 21, proposing that the Yale-Harvard race be rowed by crews made up exclusively of undergraduates.

We are in full sympathy with the object of the recent action of the Intercollegiate Football Association, and Harvard is ready to coöperate with Yale in any attempt to exclude the perpetual and the imported athlete. But many of our men think that these evils may be removed by another method, which is not open to the objection of disqualifying entire departments of the University.

The question of method is now receiving careful consideration, but whatever method be finally agreed upon, we think now, as both the Yale and Harvard representatives thought at the Dual League in 1890, that a change of so radical a nature ought not to go into effect at once, with the result of disqualifying students now at the University and eligible as members of athletic teams under the existing rules.

For these reasons we prefer to row the race this year under the agreement as it now stands.

Yours very truly,
DAVIS R. VAIL.

Further, at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic Association on Feb. 25, Harvard's influence defeated the proposed limitation of con-

testants embodied in an amendment on the Yale plan offered by Swarthmore. J. P. Lee, Harvard's spokesman, suggested that a graduate of a college should not be allowed to play on the team of another college until he has completed a year's residence at the latter. The proposition to put this into effect at once was defeated. The meeting of the Yale and Harvard baseball authorities the day before was speedily adjourned because of non-agreement on the question of eligibility.

The following correspondence gives the present situation : —

MR. LEWIS HILL, *Athletic Manager, Harvard University* :

DEAR SIR, — In your correspondence and meetings you have maintained consistently that you were ready to meet us half way in our effort to reform. Professor Ames, the chairman of your Athletic Committee, in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* of January, 1893, says : "It would be a great gain, too, for the true interests of intercollegiate athletics if by mutual agreement the teams should be made up exclusively from undergraduate players."

That is the position Yale has now taken. Harvard's representative at the athletic meeting suggested an amendment to Yale's proposed rule to the effect that graduates of one year's residence should be allowed to compete, but when Yale accepted the amendment the Harvard representative voted against it.

From yourself we hear that Harvard's objection to any attempt at reform for the present is that it will affect men now in college and now in training. We do not wish any effort that we are making for reform to be-

come a stumbling-block to the arrangement of a series of baseball games between Harvard and Yale, and while we intend to do our best to make the reform here we will make our arrangements with you for this season upon the following basis : —

We will make no condition unsatisfactory to you regarding your players for this season, provided you will give us a statement of what your proposition is for future purification of athletics. In other words, all we ask is that you, not being satisfied with the present, shall suggest the plan which you yourself would propose or would be willing to carry out, not even binding yourselves to follow it for this season. We are desirous of your co-operation in our attempt to purify athletics, and we hope you will see fit to give us your suggestion upon that point. Very sincerely yours,

N. H. SWAYNE, 2D,
Manager Yale University B. B. A.

CAMBRIDGE, March 3, 1893.

N. H. SWAYNE, 2D, *Manager of Yale University B. B. A., New Haven, Conn.* :

DEAR SIR, — Your letter bearing date of March 1 was not received until this morning.

We share your desire to bring about a reform in intercollegiate athletics, and differ only as to the method of attaining our common object. As I wrote you in my letter of Feb. 17, we think the new rules should be uniform for all the sports ; that they should be permanent, and not for a single year ; and that they should not go into so immediate operation as to debar students who are now at the University and eligible under existing conditions. We believe, also, that Harvard being a university should be rep-

resented by university teams rather than by college teams.

Acting upon these principles our athletic organizations have, after careful consideration, drawn up a set of rules, which shall regulate hereafter the constitution of our athletic teams. It had been planned to publish these rules next Monday. But we are very glad, in response to your letter, to make them known at once and accordingly inclose herewith a copy of our plan of reform.

Since you have quoted the opinion of the Chairman of our Athletic Committee, Professor Ames desires me to say that he still believes that the adoption of the undergraduate rule would be a great gain to intercollegiate athletics, but that he also believes a still greater gain would be accomplished by combining with a time limitation of four years, as in our Rule 3, the more stringent measure recommended by Mr. Walter Camp, excluding students who have not resided one year at the University, to which our Rule 2 is a close approximation.

The statement in your letter in regard to Harvard's attitude at the Athletic Association meeting in New York last Saturday requires correction. Harvard voted against Swarthmore's amendment, requiring one year's residence, solely because it was proposed to put the rule into immediate operation.

It is a great satisfaction to us to be assured of your readiness to arrange for the season's games. Nothing could be fairer than your proposition, and we hope that our reply will convince you of our readiness to cooperate with you in your attempt to purify athletics.

Yours sincerely,

LEWIS D. HILL,
Manager of H. U. B. B. C.

The set of rules referred to is as follows :—

1. *Amateurs.*—No student shall be allowed to represent Harvard University in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who either before or since entering the University shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake, or a money prize, or a share of the entrance fees or admission money; or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; or who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from the college organization, or from any permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member, the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses.

2. *Bona Fide Students.*—No one shall represent Harvard University in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, unless he is, and intends to be throughout a college year, a *bona fide* member of the University, taking a full year's work. A student who is dropped for neglect of his studies into a lower class shall be debarred from taking part in intercollegiate contests until the end of the next academic year, or until he is permitted by the Faculty to rejoin his class. No one hereafter entering the University, who is not a Freshman in the College or Scientific School, and no Freshman in either of these departments, who has ever played in an intercollegiate con-

test upon a class or university team of any other college, shall play upon a Harvard team until he has resided one academic year at the University, and passed the annual examinations upon a full year's work.

3. *Time Limit.* — No student, whether he has represented one or more colleges, shall take part in intercollegiate contests for more than four years; and this period shall begin with the year in which, as a player upon a university team, he first represented any college. In reckoning the four years, the year of probation mentioned in Rule 2 shall be excluded, and also any year lost to a student by illness. But this rule shall not, during the calendar year 1893, disqualify any one who would be eligible under preëxisting rules.

GYMNASIUM EXERCISE.

The midwinter months find the athlete, whatever his specialty, doing hard in-door work, and so every afternoon the Gymnasium is thronged with men trying for places on the Mott Haven team, or on the various crews and nines. Mr. Lathrop believes firmly in the strength which comes from numbers, and the encouraging reception which each candidate receives, whether he be Freshman or Senior, together with the opportunity for regular drill of the body, doubtless accounts for the large number of candidates for the track athletic team. Ever since the beginning of the year 302 men have been in training under Mr. Lathrop, the average daily attendance being over 200. The men exercise in four squads, mornings at 11 and 12, afternoons at 3.30 and 4.30. The training consists of work at the weights, practice in hurdling, work with the dumb-bells, and exercise in

starting, this order being kept with a view to exercising first the upper part of the body and then the lower. When the weather permits, the more expert runners are sent out to run on the board track extending from the Gymnasium past the Physical Laboratory, six laps on which equal a mile. It would be hard to find a better way of interesting men in training than this, in which every one comes in for attention from the trainer, and feels that he has as good a chance as his neighbor, provided that he bring out whatever he has of strength, speed, or endurance by careful training. The Track Team has met with a serious loss in Fearing's transfer to the Crew, he having captured no less than ten points in the championship games last year. Then, too, some of last year's team have not yet begun training. Carr and Collamore, because of pressure of work and football injury, respectively; J. P. Lee will not train this year; Shea and Sherwin have thus far held back. Of last year's prize winners, Lowell, who won the mile run; Wright, first in the 440 yards; Evins, who captured the hammer and shot; and Green, who won second place in the high jump, have left college; so that practically a new team must be drilled. Some of the promising new men are Brewer, '96, Ladd, '94, and W. E. Putnam, '96, who recently jumped 5 ft. 10 in. in the Roxbury Latin School games. Mr. Lathrop sent in 180 entries to the Boston Athletic Association games, having 69 men in two different races, and he will enter his men in all games near at hand. The games of the B. A. A. were most encouraging, Harvard scoring 17 points, 7 more than any other club, by winning two first, two second, and three third

places. The Harvard-Yale team race, won by Harvard, was the most exciting event of the evening. Harvard's men, Brewer, Bingham, Garcelon, and Merrill, ran their quarter miles in the order named, Merrill leading by thirty yards at the finish, without exerting himself. M. Ladd, '94, did well in the short dashes, and Stetson, '93, in the 600 yards run. Harvard sent a large number of men in to the New England In-Door Championship Games on March 11.

The 'Varsity crew, under the coaching of Perkins, '91, and Captain Vail, has been going through the usual routine work, rowing daily in the tank, besides taking ten minutes at the dumb-bells and running two miles or more. The men have been reduced in number to sixteen. The first crew has been rowing as follows: stroke, Johnson, '94; 7. Fearing, '93; 6. Cummings, '93; 5. Stearns, '93; 4. Eddy, '95; 3. L. Davis, '94; 2. Blake, '94; bow, Newell, '94. Of these men only Cummings and Newell were in the boat last year. Johnson, the stroke, was considered the best oar in the last Class Races, and the other men except Fearing have all had experience on the Class Crews. Captain Vail began rowing March 1, having been kept out of training for a year and a half owing to a football injury received in 1891. The second crew has been rowing in the following order: Purdon (stroke), Saltonstall, Earle, Potter, Duffield, Hubbard, Davis, Burgess (bow). The men hope to get on the water early in April, if not before. The Class Crews have been doing hard work and are now in strict training, the candidates being well reduced in numbers.

If the prospects of the crew are perhaps at present not the most en-

couraging, the outlook is good for a first-rate Nine. Every member of last year's winning team is back, and all will play with the exception of Hovey, the shortstop. J. Highlands and Mason, last year's battery, are practicing again, and there are several other promising battery candidates, viz.: A. A. Highlands, Wiggin, Worden, '96, Gale, Young, and Dinsmore, pitchers; and Corbett, Mason, Henry, Clark, Farrington, and Hickey, catchers. Mr. Keefe, the League pitcher, is coaching daily, giving especial attention to the battery candidates. The presence in college of all the old members of the Nine has had the effect of keeping down the number of men trying for the other positions. Most promising among them are Sullivan, a former third baseman of Amherst, and Abbot, who played the same position at Dartmouth, both now in the Law School. The men are given practice in base running, sliding, etc., in the cage. Manager Hill met with great difficulty in arranging games, owing to the doubt which existed as to when the Easter vacation would begin. He had numerous offers from other colleges and nines, and has arranged a series of games with the Boston League team. The season is to open with the usual Andover game, and the Nine will make its second Easter trip, the final arrangements for which have not yet been completed, but games have been decided upon with the University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown University, and the University of Virginia. The manager announced on Feb. 27 that Princeton had declined to play Harvard unless the latter played a strictly undergraduate team. Princeton felt bound to take this stand in order to be consistent, having proposed to play Yale

and the University of Pennsylvania under the undergraduate rule. Subsequently, however, Princeton reconsidered her refusal, and a series of games with Harvard has been arranged.

The Freshman Nine is in charge of F. Winsor, '93, who is giving most of his time to the development of the battery material, which is unusually good. The action of the Yale Faculty in forbidding Yale, '96, to play baseball this year will necessitate Harvard's arranging games with the Freshmen of Princeton or of some other college.

Before ending the account of the midwinter in-door work, the squad drill of Dr. Sargent must not be forgotten. Every afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock he conducts a class in light gymnastics, in which are men who are not strong enough, or who have not the time and inclination, to join a team squad. Any one who has been through the lifeless task of trying to exercise by himself must appreciate the pleasure and benefit coming from practice with others, and that this is appreciated by men in college is shown by the fact that over fifty men are under Dr. Sargent's direction every afternoon.

THE GRADUATE ATHLETIC MANAGER.

A new departure in Harvard athletic matters is the creation of a Graduate Athletic Treasurer and Manager, to which office Herbert H. White, '93, has been appointed, his duties to begin on July 1. Mr. White, whose ability was shown in the management of the Yale-Harvard football game last fall, will have full charge of the funds and management of all the teams, appointing undergraduates as sub-managers.

All care and improvement of the athletic fields, fitting out of teams, arrangements for handling the crowds at the great games, and like matters, will lie in his province, he being responsible only to the Athletic Committee. To that Committee and to the undergraduate managers and captains will be left the question of arranging games with other colleges and teams, and of settling dates and rules. Mr. White's appointment is due to the well-known need of having some one efficient head to regulate athletic expenditures and to economize by combining those of the different teams. As last year the receipts for athletics alone amounted to \$58,441.59, it will be seen that Mr. White's duties will not be light.

OSWALD G. VILLARD, '93.

ATHLETIC EXPENSES, 1891-92.

The following summary, from the third annual report of the Graduate Treasurer, Mr. William Hooper, '80, shows the cost of the various sports during 1891-92 :—

RECEIPTS.	
Lawn Tennis	\$1,068.41
Cycling	367.67
Athletic	5,048.65
Football	17,802.28
Baseball	20,239.86
Cricket	581.06
Rowing	7,415.66
Total	\$62,513.59

EXPENSES.	
Lawn Tennis	\$1,010.27
Cycling	321.81
Athletic	5,038.79
Football	11,487.50
Baseball	18,840.26
Cricket	580.11
Rowing	7,401.31
Total	\$44,680.05
Retained by teams	3,018.76
Surplus fund	4,814.78
Total	\$62,513.59

If to this was added the accounts of the Freshman teams, the result of the year's business for all the athletic organizations under the articles of agreement is :—

Receipts	\$58,441.59
Expenses	50,269.05
Retained by teams	3,233.69
Surplus fund	4,948.88
Total	\$56,441.59

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Two games of baseball have been arranged with Yale, the first to be played in Cambridge, Thursday, June 22, and the second in New Haven, Tuesday, June 27. As last year, Yale has thus far refused to arrange for a third game, unless it be played on neutral grounds in May or June, before the other games. Harvard proposed a series of three games; but Yale leaves the question of playing the tie game open till May 1.—The Nine have arranged the following games for the Spring recess: April 6, U. of Penn., at Philadelphia; April 7, Georgetown University, at Washington; April 8, U. of Virginia, at Charlottesville; April 10, U. of Penn., at Philadelphia; April 11, Boston, at Hartford or Worcester. The season will open

with a game with Andover.—The Cricket Club will play the Lowells at Cambridge on April 29.—Harvard has decided not to send the 'Varsity crew to take part in the regatta at Chicago during the summer.

The death was announced, in January, of R. D. Barrymore, one of the most famous oarsmen Oxford has produced, and stroke of the Oxford four-oared crew which beat Harvard's crew in 1869.

On March 1, the fund for laying out the Soldier's Field amounted to about \$50,000. Of this sum \$47,000 was raised among Harvard men in and round Boston, and \$3,000 from the students. It is hoped that the graduates in New York and the West will contribute \$50,000 more, \$100,000 being needed for completing the arrangement of the field according to the present plans.

The winter meetings were held in the Gymnasium on March 11, 18, and 25.—Dr. Frank Wells, '64, has given the H. A. A. a solid silver cup, to be competed for by the four undergraduate classes, the Class receiving the highest number of points at the spring sports to hold it for a year.—Fiske Warren, '84, is the Court Tennis Champion of the United States.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

CHICAGO.

Our Harvard Club had its annual dinner at the University Club on the eve of Washington's birthday. The guests of the evening were Dr. Edward Everett Hale, '39, of Boston; Prof. James Barr Ames, '68, of the Harvard

Law School; Prof. Frederick W. Putnam, of the World's Fair department of Ethnology; Chester M. Dawes, representing the alumni of Yale College, and Prof. Paul Shorey, '78, of the University of Chicago. The committee, however, desire me to state that they do not claim that in the selection of Feb. 21 they were moved by any extraordi-

nary feelings of patriotism. Prior to the dinner the Club held a business meeting to take special action regarding the death of Phillips Brooks, who was an honorary member of the Association. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

Shortly after eight o'clock the company ascended from the reception rooms to the banquet hall. At the centre of the speakers' table sat President De Windt, '81, with Dr. Hale on his right and Professor Ames on his left. The other gentlemen at this table were the Hon. George E. Adams, '60, Prof. F. W. Putnam, J. C. Bartlett, '69, G. G. Willard, '69, Moses J. Wentworth, '68, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Smith, C. N. Fay, '69, Charles L. Capen, '69, Professor Shorey, '78, Arthur Hale, '80, Prof. W. G. Hale, '70, Judge Sholey, and Chester M. Dawes. The other tables ran out from the main table at right angles.

While the dinner was in progress J. C. Bartlett, '69, announced that he was the bearer of a friendly message to the Club. This was a letter from James B. Galloway, '70, of this city, who presented to the Club a splendid silver loving-cup, appropriately engraved. In presenting the beautiful trophy Mr. Bartlett made a pleasant speech, full of reminiscences, at the conclusion of which three cheers were given for Mr. Galloway. President De Windt formally accepted the gift, and after it had been filled with good wine passed it first to Edward Everett Hale, saying: "Although Dr. Hale belongs to the Class of '39, I hope that after drinking from this cup he will feel as if he belonged to the Class of '93." This was greeted with cheers, while Dr. Hale touched his lips to the cup. Afterward it went the rounds of the entire company.

Responding to the toast, "Harvard College," Professor Ames spoke of the present prosperity of the University, enumerating the splendid gifts it had received in the past year. The number of students, he hoped, at the end of this century, would reach five thousand. He also, as we all expected and wished, devoted a few moments to University athletics.

Dr. Hale then spoke of the increasing influence of Harvard throughout this country. He said that he, with others, felt that Harvard College was rapidly becoming the most national in character of all the colleges in the United States. It was the intermingling of the young men of the East and West that was to determine its national character. He saw so many of his old boys before him, so many who had come to him for counsel and advice, that he could hardly realize the fact of his being one thousand miles away from home. Appleton Chapel, where he had so often spoken, was at the service of all sects, and it was attended by larger congregations than he saw anywhere else. Attendance was entirely without compulsion, too, save that of conscience. The development of the broad plan of Christian work in connection with education was shown in this fact and in the large attendance of undergraduates at early morning prayers. Phillips Brooks, during the three weeks in each year when he occupied the pulpit of the Chapel, went from morning services directly to the minister's room, where he stayed until twelve o'clock, giving advice to such as came there to see him. In the work in connection with the Chapel, the speaker said he had made some of the best and closest friendships of his life. The undergraduates would come to him to

settle all sorts of questions, from the color of the shirts they should wear in processions, to nice points in religion.

The Hon. George E. Adams spoke to the toast, "Western Overseer." "As far as I have been able to observe," he said, "our Alma Mater has been remarkably well-governed since I became a member of the Board of Overseers. It has been said that that country is happiest which is least governed, and this is true in a certain sense. For my part, I have had very little governing to do since beginning my term as Overseer." Mr. Adams said he had been elected by receiving the next highest number of votes cast. He expressed his thanks to the Club for the high honor which had been conferred on him, and concluded with words eulogistic of old Harvard.

After short speeches by Professors Putnam and Shorey, the jovial gathering broke up with the usual benediction of cheers for Fair Harvard.

GEORGE ALBERT CARPENTER, '88, *Sec.*

DETROIT.

On Feb. 25 the third annual dinner was held at the Detroit Club, eighteen members being present. Dr. F. Anderson, '64, acted as toastmaster. Dr. Emerson responded for the learned professions; W. H. Baldwin spoke of Harvard's influence in the West; T. S. Jerome, A. M., '87, responded for "Our Common Nurse;" and Manning read a poem by Alfred Russell. A resolution was passed organizing the club into the "Harvard Club of Michigan," and a committee was chosen to frame a constitution and appoint officers for the ensuing year. Several of those present at the dinner came from distances of from 100 to 400 miles.

S. H. KNIGHT, '83.

INDIANA.

I should be very happy to report for the Indiana Harvard Club, if there were anything to report. We had a good meeting at the time of President Eliot's visit here in March, 1891; but since then have done nothing. It is extremely difficult to keep up any formal organization, or do anything regularly in Harvard matters where there are comparatively few Harvard men at hand. Last year I tried long and faithfully to inveigle a Harvard professor (any one of them) to come to Indianapolis and give us a pretext for a meeting, but without success. Instead of giving the professors a septennial year for foreign travel, it might be well to require them to spend it in the West, visiting the Harvard Clubs.

THEODORE L. SEWALL, '74, *Sec.*

KENTUCKY.

At a meeting held on Feb. 22 the following officers were elected: President, B. B. Huntoon, '56; Vice-Presidents, R. C. Tevis, '53, and A. E. Willson, '69; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Bell, '81; Executive Committee, the President and Secretary, and Samuel Dorr, '57, A. S. Brandeis, '79, and S. C. Henning, '86. A committee was appointed to arrange for a dinner to be held in Louisville during March.

J. S. BELL, '81, *Sec.*

MAINE.

The annual dinner was held at the Sherwood, Portland, Me., on Washington's Birthday. Nineteen members were present and elected the following officers: President, George Walker, '44; Vice-Presidents, Asa Dalton, '48, and George C. Burgess, '58; Secretary, Wm. M. Bradley, '76; Treasurer, Leroy L. Light, '86. The Rev. J. L.

Perkins, Div., '91, Orville D. Baker, LL. B., '72, W. S. Choate, LL. B., '72, and M. S. Holway, were elected members. The dinner, one of the handsomest ever served in Portland, was followed by speeches and songs.

MARYLAND.

The Club dined in Baltimore on Feb. 25, forty-three, including guests, being present. Professor A. M. Elliott, '68, presided. Professor J. M. Peirce, '53, was the guest of honor, representing Harvard, and gave much information about the present condition of the University. Dr. J. E. Michael, President of the Princeton Club, responded for that College, showing how it has burst the shackles of tradition and is widening into a university. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, told of the many important matters which come up for discussion in the Board of Overseers. Major R. M. Venable spoke for the University of Virginia, "whose mission has been to show that freedom for the teacher and freedom in the choice of studies for the student, are the very breath of university life." Dr. B. C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Library, replied to the toast "Yale;" and Professor W. H. Weld, in replying for Johns Hopkins, praised Harvard as being the first in the country to introduce the university idea into medical education. Lieutenant Bowyer represented the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Dr. C. C. Bombaugh, '50, in humorous verse, described the changes at Harvard during the past half century. J. M. Cushing, '55, alluded with much feeling to the death of his classmate, Phillips Brooks. The speeches were interspersed with singing led by Daves, '54, Wyatt, '70, and Morison, '72.

EDWARD G. DAVES, '54.

MILWAUKEE.

Harvard entrance examinations were held in Milwaukee for the first time last summer, and ten candidates for admission to various departments presented themselves. It is expected that these examinations will hereafter be held regularly at Milwaukee. Professor J. H. Wright of the Greek department came to Milwaukee to conduct the examinations, and was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee, held Wednesday evening, June 29. Professor Wright gave a very interesting account of recent changes in the work at Harvard. Such talks as these at Harvard Club meetings over the country would keep the graduates more closely in touch with the progress of the University. The new *Graduates' Magazine* will do much to make the Harvard of today a fact to graduates who live at a long distance from Cambridge and can rarely return to see for themselves what changes are in progress.—The recent election as Overseer of Mr. Adams, of Chicago, is a gratifying recognition of the fact that Harvard has a large and loyal representation in the West. This is a favorable moment for concerted plans to spread her influence and strengthen her hold.—The Harvard Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert in Milwaukee on Dec. 28, 1892. After the concert they were informally entertained at the "Deutscher Club." Sol Smith Russell was also a guest of the evening, and during the intervals of song gave us stories and anecdotes in his happiest and inimitable manner. The annual dinner of the Club was held on Dec. 30, 1892, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: August H. Vogel, '86, President; John Mariner, '90, Vice-

President ; Otto R. Hansen, '85, Secretary and Treasurer ; Frank B. Keene, '80, and Philip Littell, '90, Executive Committee. — The Club has taken the initiative in organizing a University Club of Milwaukee. At present ours is the only college club here, although the Madison State University numbers several hundreds of graduates in Milwaukee. It is thought that this larger University Club will not interfere with the prosperity of Harvard in Wisconsin, but that Harvard will be brought forward all the more prominently. Such, indeed, seems to have been the experience of Chicago. — It is a noteworthy fact, as shown in President Thwing's article in the last number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, that Wisconsin and California are the only Western States in which the graduates of Harvard outnumber those of Yale.

OTTO R. HANSEN, '85, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

The memorial meeting held here in honor of Phillips Brooks on Feb. 16, at Carnegie Music Hall, was a sight no one who was present can ever forget ; and never before in our time has the death of a clergyman brought together on the same platform representative speakers of almost every denomination.

The Club has also to lament the death of F. O. French, '57, its President from 1888 to 1890, who gave to the Club, at the expiration of his term of office, the loving-cup which we use at our large dinners.

The 27th annual dinner, on Feb. 21, was one of the most successful that has ever been held by the Club, over two hundred and fifty men sitting down in the big room at Delmonico's, to enjoy the capital *menu*, and to listen to

the speaking, which, while not so brilliant as on some of the former occasions, notably last year, when Bishop Brooks's masterly reply to the calumnies on Harvard's religious life made it an occasion never to be forgotten, was still of much more than ordinary interest. No speech was too long, and every speaker was happy in striking the right note.

Mr. King was greeted with loud applause on rising to address the Club for the third consecutive year as its President, and announcing for the first time authoritatively that the Club's subscription of \$34,000, and an extra guarantee from a graduate of the College of \$20,000 additional, together with the \$40,000 which the Committee had been authorized to borrow, on bonds, had resulted in the purchase of a plot of ground 35 feet in width on W. 44th Street, near the Berkeley Lyceum, on which the Club's new home, to be known as Harvard House, would be erected. The ground is to be broken in the spring.

Mr. King was followed by President Eliot, who was most enthusiastically received, and whose speech was preceded by the singing of "Fair Harvard."

Mr. Eliot told of the continued growth of the College, and the many new improvements to be made during the coming year.

In the absence of Mr. Depew, owing to illness, Major Henry L. Higginson was called upon to speak for Yale ; and in an impromptu speech he told of the successful dinner given to the Harvard and Yale Football Teams in Boston, and of the good feeling which characterized it. He was followed in turn by Mr. William B. Hornblower, of Princeton, and Professor J. H. Van Amringe, of Columbia,

who presented the greetings of their respective Colleges with becoming tact and grace.

Mr. Frank D. Millet, '69, told of the work going on in the World's Fair Buildings in Chicago, the decorations of which are under his control; and J. T. Wheelwright, '76, brought us the welcome messages of our fellow Alumni in Boston.

Captain Trafford of the Football Team and J. H. Sears, '89, who coached the "backs," made most acceptable addresses; and were cheered to the echo.

Mr. John W. Taylor, formerly President of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, told us of Harvard's successes on the Pacific coast; and the speaking was ended with a characteristically charming address by Joseph H. Choate, '52, who made the excellent suggestion that the front of our new Harvard House be modeled on the house in Stratford which formerly was the home of John Harvard's mother.

Nearly all of the speakers, and notably Mr. Choate, made most touching allusions to the death of Bishop Brooks; and one of the most beautiful features of the evening was the universal evidence that thoughts of him were uppermost in the minds of all, and that loving memories of him will live in the minds of every one who knew him.

At the January and March meetings, 32 new members were added to our list, among the more prominent recent graduates being Arthur J. Cumnock, '91, James Mott Hallowell, '88, Arthur Amory, Jr., '90, J. Hassen Rhoades, Jr., '92, and J. H. Hunt, '92. The meetings were never more enthusiastic or better attended.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL, '82, Sec.

VOL. I. — NO. 3. 31

NORTHWEST.

The annual dinner was given at the Portland, Portland, Oregon, on Dec. 3. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, A. L. Mills, '81; Vice-Presidents, G. H. Preston, '79, J. D. Sherwood, '83; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Oakes, '87. Among those present were A. L. Mills, of Portland; Dr. W. E. Carll, of Oregon City; Professor F. L. Washburn, of the Agriculture College at Corvallis; Professor P. L. Campbell, of the State Normal School at Monmouth; H. W. Hogue, A. J. Van Tine, W. K. Smith, Jr., Rev. E. M. Wilbur, Dr. E. F. Tucker, Dr. D. S. Moncrieff, S. G. Fulton, H. J. Green, and J. D. Sherwood; of their guests were W. H. Boyer, John Gill, James White, Fred M. Gilmore, J. Preston Carson. The singing of the Boyer double quartette, among whose members are several Harvard men, was especially fine. The next meeting will be held at Seattle.

J. D. SHERWOOD, '83, Sec.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

We have a membership of about fifty, though not nearly so many attend our meetings, as the members are scattered over a wide territory. For the last three years about twenty-five men have attended the dinners. Last spring and the year before President Eliot was our guest. In 1890 the Club raised by subscription a sum to be used as a scholarship fund by some Colorado man, and last year the fund was used. I understand that the man who had it has some other fund this year, so that the fund of our Club this year has been given to a graduate of the State University here, and is to help him in a graduate course. We hope that in that way some men from

here may be shown the advantages of Harvard, and that it may become better appreciated in this part of the country. Our last meeting was on March 10, when Judge Chas. M. Campbell was chosen President, President Regis Chauvenet, S. B., '67, of the State School of Mines, Vice-President, and the undersigned Secretary, for this year.

HENRY F. MAY, '81, *Sec.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Harvard Club of San Francisco was founded in 1874, and had its first meeting in the law offices of the Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, '42, its first President. The other officers elected at that time were : Vice-Presidents, Rev. Horatio Stebbins, '48, and Horace Davis, '49 ; Secretary, Edward Gray Stetson, '63 ; Treasurer, John Worthington Ames, '54. At the first meeting of the Club, with but about two-score Harvard men to participate in its organization, the gastronomical tendencies were developed which have since that time influenced the form of our meetings. Since then, the regular quarterly meetings of the Club have been held at the close of a dinner. The Annual Dinner, which is held in October, has always been of a more formal character than the regular meetings, as there is no business transacted, — this being especially prohibited by our By-Laws, — and distinguished guests are always present by invitation. It has been the custom to invite to our Annual Dinner at least four guests distinguished either in letters, science, politics, or professional life. The list of such guests would be recognized here as including all the most prominent men residing in this vicinity or visiting the country.

A few years ago our Club enter-

tained representatives from most of the leading Universities of the country, such as Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, Brown, Williams, Columbia, Cornell, West Point and Annapolis, and others, and at that meeting was founded the University Club of San Francisco.

About five years ago our Club voted to offer a prize or scholarship of \$250 to some graduate of the University of California, and upon the recommendation of the Faculty, who should wish to pursue post-graduate studies at Harvard. Although the prize is not large, yet it has been a stimulant to graduates of our State University, and there have always been several applicants for it, from whom our Club has elected the recipient. So favorably has this award been regarded, that it is already proposed to increase the amount of it, and to establish it on a surer and more permanent foundation. The Harvard Club of San Francisco is, we believe, the only Harvard Club to found a scholarship, but it is learned that other Clubs are soon to follow our example.

The present officers of the Club are : President, Pelham Warren Ames, '59 ; Vice-Presidents, Harold Wheeler, '77, and Frank Jameson Symmes, S. S., '66 ; Secretary, Hall McAllister, '86 ; Treasurer, Henry Hamilton Sherwood, '82.

At the last meeting of the Alumni Association of Harvard, held at Cambridge on last Commencement Day, Horace Davis, '49, formerly President, and now, as always, an active and honored member of our Club, was chosen President of the Alumni.

HALL MCALLISTER, '86, *Sec.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The ninth annual dinner was held

on Feb. 21 at the University Club. There was a large attendance, and several new members were elected. Resolutions were passed on the death of Nicholas L. Anderson, '58, one of the founders of the Club. The following officers were elected: President, Edward Lander, '55; Vice-Presidents, H. Sidney Everett, '55, F. W. Hackett, '61, T. M. Chatard, L. S. S., '71, G. H. Eldridge, '76, and W. H. Davidge, Jr., '88; Secretary, Bernard R. Green; Treasurer, Pickering Dodge, '79.¹

W. G. DAVIDGE, JR., '88, Sec.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Harvard Association of Western New York held its annual dinner this year in Rochester, at the Genesee Valley Club, Jan. 20, 1893, F. W. Fiske, '55, presiding, in the absence of the President in California. A large crimson banner, with the word "Harvard" in white letters, was flying on the club-house all day, the room in which the dinner was held was hung with crimson cloth and flags. About 30 members were present. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, E. C. Sprague, '43, Buffalo; Secretary, Francis Almy, '79, Buffalo; Executive Committee, Carleton Sprague, '81, Buffalo; F. M. Hollister, '65, Buffalo; Walter C. Nichols, '93, Buffalo; E. B. Nelson, '73, Rome; J. C. Powers, '92, Rochester.

F. ALMY, '79, Sec.

No account has been received of the dinner of the St. Louis Club on Jan. 27. Other Clubs held their annual meeting too late to be reported in this issue.

¹ A speaker at this dinner is reported to have said that he knew a resident of New England who has made his will bequeathing \$2,000,000 to Harvard — Ed.

MEDICAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The council of the Medical School Association has decided to provide five lectures on Therapeutics to the students and Alumni of the School. These lectures are to be given by Professor H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia. This Association will soon publish an extra number of its annual bulletins containing some account of the work at the Medical School, especially in those departments where the new methods of teaching are likely to be of especial interest to the Alumni. The bulletin will also contain some original papers from professors at the Medical School.

R. W. LOVETT, '81, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

1820.

Dr. Furness has been in excellent health this winter, and contributed to the *March Atlantic* a paper of "Random Recollections of Emerson."

1824.

By the death of George Wheatland on Feb. 20 the Class of 1824 became extinct. It had at graduation sixty-eight members, — a number which had up to that time been exceeded only once, in 1818. Among them were the Rev. A. B. Muzzey, Overseer from 1860 to 1866, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Treasurer of the College from 1862 to 1876.

1826.

On March 10 Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody died. In a later number of the *Magazine* a fitting sketch will be given of him who for thirty years was dear to every Harvard man. For the present a few brief biographical data

must suffice. He was born in Beverly, March 19, 1811; graduated in 1826; taught school at Meadville, Pa., and at Portsmouth, N. H.; graduated from the Divinity School in 1832; settled as pastor of the Unitarian Church at Portsmouth from 1833 till 1860, when he returned to Harvard as Plummer Professor of Morals; was acting President of the University in 1862 and 1868; became Professor Emeritus in 1881; was Overseer from 1883 till his death; from 1852 to 1862 was editor of the *North American Review*. He published many volumes on biographical, critical, and religious subjects, and more than two hundred sermons. Up to Feb. 1 he was in excellent health; on that day he had a severe fall in the Union Club, Boston, from which he never recovered. His funeral was held in Appleton Chapel, March 13. He married, in 1835, Catherine Roberts, who died in 1869. Three daughters survive him.

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, Sec.

Leicester.

On Feb. 23 the Authors and Publishers of Boston had a reception and lunch at the Hotel Vendome, at which Dr. Holmes was the guest of honor. The visiting members of the National Educational Association were also present. In the course of a brief reply to the welcome given him, Dr. Holmes said: "I have been an instructor myself. I was for thirty-five years professor in Harvard College, and two years before that professor in Dartmouth College. I enjoyed very much the relations I had with my students in both places. Many of them have lasted up to the present time, and it is pleasant for me every now and then to have a bald-headed man come up

to me and tell me he was one of my boys thirty or forty years ago. A great many changes have taken place since that time, but two of them are especially interesting. One is the subdivision of teaching. There were six of us who taught the medical graduates of Harvard College during a considerable part of the time when I was professor there. There are now seventy. How much better they are taught I do not know. I presume they are taught well. But a wicked thought came into my head just now—it is not every animal that has the most legs who crawls out. It reminds me of the sirloin of beef one day, which was mincemeat on the second. I don't mean, however, to depreciate that which is accomplished by the subdivision into specialties. What I say is rather playful than serious. The next point is the education of women, which I have regarded at a distance, to be sure; but occasionally visiting Wellesley and the Cambridge Annex, it has been a great delight to me to see how the intellects of the fair sex matched with those of the sterner." — The Rev. S. F. Smith has been passing the winter, in good health, with his children at Davenport, Iowa, and expects to return in May.

1832.

JOHN S. DWIGHT, Sec.

1 West Cedar St., Boston.

Dr. Henry Wheatland, who died at Salem, Feb. 27, took the degree of M. D. in 1837. He was President of the Essex Institute; superintendent of the museum of the East India Marine Society from 1837 to 1848; was the originator of the union of the Essex County Natural History Society and Essex Horticultural Society in 1848 to form the Essex Institute, and

devoted a large portion of his time to that institution. He was a trustee of the Peabody Academy of Science and also of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Cambridge.

1839.

CALEB W. LORING, *Sec.*

22 Congress St., Boston.

The Rev. E. E. Hale has been chosen Chaplain of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in place of the late Phillips Brooks.

1840.

John Capen, Acting Secretary, 5 Worcester Square, Boston, writes: Dr. Moses Williams Weld, our esteemed and beloved Class Secretary, died at his home in Boston, Jan. 16, 1893, after an illness of several years which he well knew was slowly but surely gaining the mastery over him, but which he faced with wonderful fortitude and calm endurance. He was born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1817. He was fitted for college, partly at the Boston Latin School, finishing under Stephen M. Weld, '26, at his school at Jamaica Plain. He was a general favorite while in college, and in all his subsequent life, by his affability of manner and delicate consideration for the comfort of others, won the respect of all with whom he became associated. He graduated in Medicine in 1843, but did not go into general practice, preferring a more quiet and independent life. Eight of the Class were present at his funeral, viz.: Allen, Bond, Cabot, Capen, Crafts, Kimball, Russell, and White."

1843.

CH.-JUSTICE W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

The members of the Class will cele-

brate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation by a dinner in Boston on the evening before Commencement this year. Of the seventy who graduated there are thirty still living. — The late Congress passed a bill authorizing the continuation by the government of the publication of the "Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States," edited by Chief Justice Richardson. — Dr. C. F. Heywood, who died in New York city, Feb. 14, after graduating from the Medical School in 1846, spent three years at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and then went to Paris for five years. Returning to New York, he was one of the medical examiners for the Equitable Life Insurance Co.

1847.

DR. BENJAMIN S. SHAW, *Sec.*

28 Marlborough St., Boston.

Henry L. Hallett, who died at Dorchester, Dec. 15, 1892, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1827. After graduation he studied at the Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1850. In 1853 he was first assistant district attorney, serving till 1858, when he was appointed U. S. Commissioner by the Circuit Court presided over by Judge Clifford. During the war he was one of the committee of five which recruited the 12th (Webster) regiment. In 1862 R. H. Dana, then U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts, made an arrangement with Mr. Hallett by which the latter established a Commissioner's Court, at which all criminal business has since been transacted. For several years after the war he did an immense business in cases arising out of violation of the internal revenue laws. In 1870 he was made Supervisor of Elections. He married Cora, daughter of

George Lovell, of Barnstable, by whom he had two daughters.

1848.

DR. T. H. CHANDLER, Sec.

161 Newbury St., Boston.

The Rev. William B. Edson, who died at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1892, was rector of St. John's Church there, and Professor of Sacred Languages in the De Lancy Divinity School, at Geneva, N. Y. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters. He was born at Unadilla, N. Y., April 7, 1824.

1851.

HENRY W. HAYNES, Sec.

239 Beacon St., Boston.

The Rev. Edward H. Hall, after a pastorate of eleven years, has resigned his position as minister of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, and intends to spend a year or more abroad.

1852.

HENRY G. DENNY, Sec.

72 Pearl St., Boston.

The dining-club of eight members of the Class is holding its monthly meetings for its third season at the houses of its members in and around Boston.

In January the Rev. J. S. Wallace, the then oldest active chaplain in the U. S. Navy, was placed on the retired list. He was commissioned chaplain in 1863, was for two years a professor in the Naval Academy at Newport, and was afterwards in the Gulf squadron under Admiral Farragut. He accompanied the Admiral on his trip to the ports of Europe; and, after being stationed at various places, ended his term of service as chaplain of the receiving-ship Wabash at the Charlestown navy-yard.

1855.

EDWIN H. ABBOT, Sec.

50 State St., Boston.

The Class of 1855 has always counted among its members all who ever joined it. Of these 92, 64 are believed to survive; 82 classmates took degrees, and of these 59 are still living. The Class meets several times in the year, on Saturday afternoons. The last meeting was on Feb. 25. The previous meeting had been arranged so as to suit the engagements of Bishop Brooks, and he was with us then, full of his usual cheerfulness. With his classmates, Brooks was always at home. Wherever he went in his travels, he was always ready to make long détours in order to visit its distant members. Twenty of us met on Feb. 25. Ten of the number were old Latin School boys, eight of whom had entered school with Brooks in 1846. Brooks's relation to his classmates was very peculiar. They not only loved him as their old classmate and friend, but no persons probably yielded him more profound reverence than we who had shared his boyish follies. Some ardent admirers have ascribed to his early life a peculiar richness and beauty which it did not specially possess. The highest respect any one can pay to his memory is to speak the exact truth about him. We who know all about his youth know that he was not, either at school or at college, peculiarly remarkable for goodness any more than he was then, in his intellect, precociously developed. When he graduated, none of us suspected that he would ever become what all the world now knows that he became. Up to this time his sails flapped in the wind, and his future course was beyond prediction. While all liked him,

they did so as they all liked each other, and probably none at that time was conscious of the feeling towards him which subsequently arose. Naturally, his old classmates, who knew where he had been weak and where his foot had slipped, were the very last persons in the world likely to look up to him with veneration as a great spiritual light. What worked this change in his classmates in later years? The reason is manifest to us. He embodied the idea of growth out of the natural into the spiritual life. When he turned his face toward the sunrise, he never stopped, but steadily marched onward and upward. His classmates know better than others how true and faithful he was to his ideals, for they watched him in the process of becoming himself what in his office he was trying to help others to become. He would say that we really loved our friends not so much for what they already are, as we do for that better, higher, holier life which we see growing within them. Those classmates who heard him in the old Church at Cambridge, on Commemoration Day, make that wonderful prayer recognized a new Brooks who had risen up out of earth into higher air. It may be truthfully said of him,—as can be said of so few,—that if his Master whom he preached and loved was to-day walking the streets of the city, this man would have recognized and left all to follow Him. The events which followed Phillips Brooks's death have made many think better of their fellow-men than they ever did before. When so many thousands, by spontaneous, common feeling, dropped their work and thronged the streets, and crowded the churches, and lined the College paths, as his body was carried

to Mount Auburn, many doubtless recalled the words of his Master, "If I be lifted up from earth, I will draw all men unto me." — E. H. A.

Phillips Brooks died, after a brief illness, which only at the end gave alarm, at his home in Boston, on Monday morning, Jan. 23. He was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1835, entered the Latin School in 1846, and Harvard in 1851. After graduating in 1855, he was an assistant teacher at the Latin School, until he decided to enter the ministry, fitting therefor at the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va. Ordained in 1859, he remained there till 1862, when he succeeded Dr. Vinton as Rector of the Church of Holy Trinity in Philadelphia. In 1869 he accepted a call to Trinity Church, Boston, over which he ministered till Oct. 14, 1891, when he was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts. In 1886 he declined the Assistant Bishopric of Pennsylvania, as he had declined, in 1881, the Plummer Professorship of Morals at Harvard. He made many trips to Europe, and in England preached in Westminster Abbey and at Windsor. Several volumes of his sermons and a few hymns have been published: he also wrote the account of the Episcopal Church for the "Memorial History of Boston." He offered the prayer at the dedication of Memorial Hall, and preached the sermon at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard. For several years he was one of the preachers to the University, and Overseer from 1883 to 1889. The University conferred on him the degree of S. T. D. in 1877. He was unmarried.

The funeral was held in Trinity Church at noon on Thursday, Jan. 26. The service was conducted by the

Rev. Dr. Donald, Rector of Trinity, assisted by Bishop H. C. Potter of New York, and Bishop Williams of Connecticut. Besides the Episcopal clergy of Massachusetts there were present Bishop Neeley of Maine, Bishop Talbot of Wyoming, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, and Bishop Niles of New Hampshire. Harvard was represented by the Corporation, 25 Overseers, and Dr. McKenzie, Secretary to the Board of Overseers; and by 23 members of the Class of '55. Governor Russell, '77, represented the Commonwealth. The twelve honorary pall-bearers were: Dr. W. N. Movickar, of Philadelphia, Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, Rev. Percy Browne, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. C. A. L. Richards, of Providence, President Eliot, of Harvard College, Rev. Leighton Parks, of Emmanuel Church, Col. Charles Russell Codman, Rev. Prof. A. V. S. Allen, Robert Treat Paine, C. T. Lowell, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia. The eight pall-bearers were picked from the various athletic teams of Harvard, as follows: T. N. Perkins, '91; D. R. Vail, '93; C. P. Cummings, '93; S. Chew, '93; H. Parker, '93; G. A. Burgess, '93; E. P. Salstonstall, '94; R. W. Emmons, '95. After the ceremony in the church, the coffin was placed on a bier on the steps in front of the church, where Dr. Donald gave a prayer, after which the thousands of persons collected in Copley Square joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer and in singing the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." On its way to Mount Auburn Cemetery, the funeral procession passed through the College Yard. A few minutes before two o'clock its approach was announced by the tolling of the College bell, and the stu-

dents gathered in great numbers. They lined up on both sides of the drive from University to the West gate, standing three deep, with hundreds of townspeople standing in the rear of the lines. The procession halted at the Main Street entrance sufficiently long for the students to get into position; then it slowly passed into the Yard. As the carriages filed by, every head was bared, and all remained uncovered until the last carriage drove through the gate. The scene was as picturesque as it was impressive, and what gave additional solemnity to the occasion was the chiming of "Pleyel's Hymn" from the belfry of Christ Church, and the tolling of the old College bell in Harvard Hall. That afternoon the usual Vesper service in Appleton Chapel was made a memorial service, at which the Rev. Wm. Lawrence read the prayers; the Rev. F. G. Peabody and the Rev. G. A. Gordon delivered addresses. — ED.

1856.

WM. W. BURRAGE, Sec.

27 School St., Boston.

At present Allen A. Brown and George B. Chase are in Europe, George C. Barrett in Florida, David P. Kimball in Mexico, and Richard H. Weld in California. — David Casares of Merida, Yucatan, sent his customary New Year's card of salutation last January. — Edgar B. Holden lives at 125 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y. — Ex-Gov. George D. Robinson was retained as counsel for the U. S. in the recent *Maverick Bank* case (verdict for conviction of Asa Potter, defendant), and is to be senior counsel for the defense in the *Borden* murder case. He is busier than ever in his profession. His son, Walter S. Rob-

inson, is his partner in their law office at Springfield, Mass. — Hon. Daniel W. Wilder, after serving some years as Insurance Commissioner of Kansas, established in July, 1891, *The Insurance Magazine* at Kansas City, Mo., which he publishes and edits. The first number contained a contribution from his classmate, Charles Francis Adams, on "The Currency," and Wilder placed a very good likeness of Adams as a frontispiece to that number. — The monthly meetings of the Class for lunch and sociability are held regularly on the afternoon of the second Saturday of each month. There is an average attendance of fifteen. — Judge Wm. E. Fuller, of Taunton, Dr. C. C. Tower, of South Weymouth, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, the Rev. Francis H. Johnson, of Andover, and John E. Gardner, of Exeter, N. H., have attended some of the meetings. It is hoped that classmates distant from Boston in visiting the city will bear in mind the date of these meetings and attend as guests. — Photographs of Morris of Baltimore of the time of graduation and of Judge Thomas J. Morris of the present time were shown at one of these meetings, and a collection is now being made of recent photographs of classmates. — The Class Committee advise each classmate to send promptly his subscription for this *Magazine*, which they believe furnishes more College news than can be obtained from any other source, not to speak of its other features. — Charles A. Cutter has resigned the position of Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, held by him for many years, and will go abroad. — During 1892 the Class lost by death Raymond Egerton (Jan. 3), Peter Ripley (Aug. 9), and Edward F. Daland (Oct. 7). — On Feb. 24, 1893,

the Rev. Augustus M. Haakell died at Roslindale. Born at Portland, Me., Jan. 24, 1832, he studied at Waterville College, and entered Harvard in 1855, graduating in 1856. He graduated from the Divinity School in 1861, was pastor in Salem, served as Chaplain of the 40th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers from October, 1863, to March, 1864. Then he settled at Manchester, N. H., over a Unitarian parish, till 1870; then, till 1891, he was minister of Theodore Parker's church at West Roxbury. A widow and two sons survive him.

1857.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Sec.

70 Kilby St., Boston.

The Class will dine at the Union Club, 8 Park Street, Boston, on Tuesday, June 27, at 6.30 P. M. They will meet on Commencement Day in Stoughton 8, as usual.

Francis O. French, who died at Tuxedo, Feb. 26, fitted at Exeter, entered Harvard as a Sophomore, graduated in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1862 he was deputy naval officer at Boston, and in 1863 deputy collector of that port. Two years later he joined the banking house of S. A. Way. In 1870 he went to New York, was a partner with Jay Cooke, and represented several London firms. In 1880 he retired from business, but in 1888 he accepted the presidency of the Manhattan Trust Co. He married, in 1861, Ellen, daughter of Amos Tuck, of Exeter, N. H.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Sec.

53 State St., Boston.

Charles S. Fairchild has been elected President of the New York Reform Club. — F. A. Marden died on Feb.

3 in New York city, where he was a lawyer. Previous to removing to New York five years ago, he was probate judge at Stamford, Conn., and served three terms in the Connecticut Legislature.

1865.

T. FRANK BROWNELL, Sec.

120 Broadway, New York.

The sum of \$2,820 has been paid in towards the new Class Fund. It is desired that those who have not paid their subscriptions should do so at an early date. — Professor M. S. Snow has been elected President of the University Club of St. Louis. — James H. Withington has moved to New York city, and is engaged in business with the *Commercial Advertiser*. His address is 29 Park Row, New York, N. Y. — Charles W. Clifford is a Vice-President of the Massachusetts Republican Club.

1867.

FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, Sec.

60 Devonshire St., Boston.

Lack of space prevented due mention in the last number of the Secretary's Ninth Report, dated June, 1892, to commemorate the quarter-centennial of the Class. The Class at graduation had 95 members, of whom 73 survive; of 35 non-graduates 22 survive. The present occupations are, law 24, business 27, medicine 11, teaching 7, divinity 3, engineering 3, farming 2, literature 2, miscellaneous 9; 50 reside in Massachusetts, 9 in New York, 3 each in California and Ohio, 2 each in Illinois, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and of the remainder one each in eleven States and in England, Europe, and Japan. Seventy-one members have been married; the Class posterity numbers 158 children. The Class Fund balance is \$1,487.99; that of the Class Supper

Fund is \$676.80. The Class of 1867 Scholarship, handed over to the College in 1886, and subsequently increased, amounted (on July 31, 1892) to \$3,248.06. The Report contains an account of the four years of undergraduate life of the Class as it appears in the Class Book, and as these chronicles were written while the events were almost contemporaneous they give a very vivid and entertaining picture of Harvard life in war-time. Selections from them will, it is hoped, appear in the *Magazine*. — Ed.

1869.

THOMAS P. BEAL, Sec.

Second National Bank, Boston.

Francis H. Appleton is Secretary and J. J. Meyers is on the Election Committee of the Massachusetts Republican Club. Myers is on the following committees of the Massachusetts House of Representatives: Rules, Probate and Insolvency, Elections.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, Sec.

38 Central St., Boston.

On Jan. 18 H. C. Lodge, having previously received the nomination of the Republican Caucus of the Massachusetts Legislature, was elected United States Senator, to succeed Henry L. Dawes. — Charles Warren Kimball has resumed the practice of law at Penn Yan, N. Y. — The Secretary desires the addresses of, or any information relating to, the following, who were members of the Class for only a portion of the College course: Francis W. Bacon, Charles Lyman, Henry McK. Russell, Charles N. Stearns, Reuel A. Watson. — W. N. King's address is now 36 Lexington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, *Sec.*

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

Richard M. Allen, General Manager of the Standard Cattle Company, with headquarters at Ames, Neb., was prominently connected with the movement against the cattle thieves in Wyoming, and the happy result of the legal proceedings in January last at Cheyenne was anticipated by those cognizant with the whole history of the movement. — A. Lithgow Devens, has been again elected Treasurer of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. — Louis Dyer, formerly Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard, is now residing in Oxford, Eng. — Frederick Lawton is a member of the Massachusetts Senate, being elected from the Seventh Middlesex Senatorial District. — Edmund H. Sears, who conducted successfully a young ladies' school in Boston for some years, is now at the head of the Mary Institute, the female department of the Washington University of St. Louis, Mo. — William F. Spinney, Acting Commissioner in the Chinese Customs Service, who has been spending his two years' leave of absence at his former home in Salem, Mass., is on his way to China to report again for duty, and to join his classmates C. C. Clarke, H. F. Merrill, and H. B. Morse, who now also occupy high positions in the Chinese Customs Service, which they entered immediately after graduation. — Columbus T. Tyler, formerly in business at Iloilo in the Philippine Islands, is now settled at Seattle, Wash., and was one of the movers in starting the Harvard Club in that city. He is connected with enterprises and corporations established by Eastern capital.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*

126 Main St., Brockton.

Wm. H. Melville died of heart disease at Austin, Tex., on Feb. 17. Since September last he had been living in Austin, in the employment of the State Geological Department of Texas.

1877.

JOHN F. TYLER, *Sec.*

5 Tremont St., Boston.

I quote the following official announcement, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, from the *Hawaiian Gazette* of Jan. 3, 1893: "It has pleased Her Majesty the Queen to make the following appointments: First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, William Austin Whiting, Esq." Then follows the appointment of the Second Judge. Whiting was for a time the Attorney General of the Kingdom, and as such a member of the Cabinet of Queen Liliuokalani. He resigned the office last summer. It would be strange indeed if '77 should ever see in one of its own members that wonderful being of our youth — the King of the Cannibal Islands. — William H. Annan's permanent address is still 7 Holyoke Place, Cambridge. — Allinson has accepted an Assistant Professorship at Williams College, and his address should accordingly be changed to Williamstown, Mass.

1878.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

About forty of the Class dined together at the Thorndike, Boston, Jan. 13. President Eliot addressed the members present in regard to shortening the College Course to three years, and answered many questions that

were put to him in regard to the practical working of the plan. Questions were asked and statements made by Montague, Homans, Knapp, Worcester, Morison, Cushing, Whitney, Nichols, B. F. Harding, Tufts, Apthorp, Jackson, Browne, Hunt, and Wheeler. — *Graduates*. McDowell's address is 229 W. 34th Street, New York. — Samuel Newell Nelson, M. D., 1882, died at Revere, Mass., Feb. 25, 1893; he leaves a widow. — Pinney has dissolved partnership with his former partners, and continues in practice at 44 Pine Street, New York. — Warden was married at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 15, 1892, to Miss Katie S. Harrington. His address will be Antrim, N. H. — *Non-graduates*. Wetherbee is a grain dealer at Wichita Falls, Tex. — The next Triennial Dinner will be held at Chicago, Sept. 16.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*
Buffalo, N. Y.

H. Edgar Madden, formerly of the firm of Warvelle, Walsh & Madden, has formed a partnership for the practice of law with E. F. Thompson. Address Thompson & Madden, 184 Dearborn Street, Suite 27, Chicago, Ill. — Meyer, who was reelected to the Massachusetts Legislature, is on the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Republican Club.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, *Sec.*
24 Law Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Quincy has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State by President Cleveland. — E. S. Hawes is at the head of the Department of Classics in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*
St. Louis, Mo.

Holworthy 21 will be open for the Class on Commencement as usual. — C. A. Coolidge's firm are making the plans for the new Reading-Room. — Joy brought forward in the Massachusetts Legislature a bill to abolish the three days of grace in financial transactions, but it failed to pass the House. — W. C. Lane has resigned his position at the Library to succeed C. A. Cutter, '55, as Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. — Dr. C. H. Taft's address is 5401 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago. — Dr. William Noyes has been elected Assistant Physician at the Massachusetts State Inebriate Asylum, at Foxboro, Mass.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*
89 State St., Boston.

Charles Eliot, who prepared the report recently submitted by the Boston Park Commissioners, has joined the firm of F. L. Olmstead, A. M., '64. — Dr. J. W. Perkins has been appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Operative Surgery, and a member of the Faculty of the Kansas City Medical College. — George H. Eaton died at Lawrence on Jan. 15. — E. K. Stevens is teaching Chemistry and Mathematics in the High School, Providence, R. I.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*
3 Joy St., Boston.

H. A. Andrews is in the employ of the Strobbridge Lithographing Company of Cincinnati, O. — A. C. Burage was a candidate for the Boston Board of Aldermen for the year 1893.

— Joseph Dorr is one of the Boston agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. — S. P. Sanger became, on Jan. 1, 1893, a member of the firm of Curtis & Motley, Stock Brokers, State Street, Boston. — J. H. Wigmore has returned from Japan. — Since the Class Report of 1890, the following have been married: H. B. Cabot, R. S. Codman, S. Coolidge, E. Cummings, M. H. Cushing, P. J. Eaton, R. P. Francis, G. E. Howe, A. M. Lord, F. W. Moulton, J. L. Patterson, and E. S. Rousmaniere. — Changes of permanent address are to be noted as follows: J. Buchman, 42 Franklin Street, New York; A. C. Burrage, Exchange Building, Boston; T. W. Cowgill, State University, Reno, Neb.; P. J. Eaton, N. Hiland Avenue and Broad Street, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. L. Park, care F. B. Jennings, 2 Nassau Street, New York; H. Putnam, 12 Francis Avenue, Cambridge; S. P. Sanger, 62 State Street, Boston; H. L. Smyth, 22 Brinley Street, Newport, R. I. — The Decennial Dinner will be held at the Parker House, Boston, on the evening of June 27, the day before Commencement.

1884.

EDWARD A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York.

As there seems to be some misapprehension in the Class as to the Class Dinner, I take this opportunity of announcing that the next dinner of the Class will be in 1894 at our Decennial Anniversary. There will be no dinner or Class report in 1893. — The Class will be glad to learn that Mr. Harry Hubbard has received a deserved honor in becoming the law partner of Judge Dillon, the firm name now being Dillon & Hubbard.

— The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot will assume his pastorate in Brooklyn, N. Y., in March. — The address of R. S. Minturn is now 68 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. — John Jay Chapman has appeared several times before the New York legislature in opposition to excise legislation. He has frequently appeared for two or three years past as the representative of various charitable organizations for which he is counsel. — Dr. John B. Walker is now located in New York city.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

39 Court St., Boston.

John Simpkins has been reelected President of the Massachusetts Republican Club; he is now taking a graduate course in Economics and Political History at Cambridge. — S. E. Winslow has been made Chairman of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee. — Joseph A. Hill, who received in 1892 the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Halle, Germany, for a thesis entitled "The Interstate Commerce Law," has been made lecturer on Finance in the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. — Sheridan P. Read, formerly at Canton, China, with the China trading house of Russell & Co., is again in New York devoting himself to literature. Address care of N. Y. Commandery Loyal Legion.

1886.

Dr. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.

25 West 60th St., New York.

Stoughton 4 will be open as usual for the Class on Commencement. — "Arthur Deloraine Corey: A Memorial," is a volume of over 200 pages prepared by Corey's father, and issued

to friends. It contains an account of Corey's boyhood, his college life, — he entered with '85, but was forced by illness to drop into '86, — and his four years of study at the University of Berlin. Shortly after taking his degree of Ph. D. there, he died, just at the beginning of what promised to be a life of valuable scholarship. — New addresses : B. R. Abbott, 42 W. 34th Street, New York ; G. B. Bryant, 46 Exchange Place, New York ; Dr. C. L. Gibson, 46 W. 33d Street, New York ; B. Gunnison, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. ; E. C. Lunt, 162 Columbus Avenue, Boston ; Dr. C. A. Pratt, 239 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass. — Births : Lloyd Noble, Nov. 23, 1892 ; Constance Elizabeth Merriam, Sept. 3, 1892.

1887.

GEORGE P. FURBER, *Sec.*

517 Exchange Building, Boston.

Since the last issue A. C. Coolidge has been appointed and confirmed Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Vienna. — Southworth was ordained and installed as minister of the First Unitarian Society of Duluth, Minn., Nov. 29, 1892. — J. W. Dudley has begun the practice of medicine at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. — The third triennial dinner of the Class will be given at Young's Hotel Boston, Tuesday, June 27. A room in the College Yard will be open for the Class as usual on Commencement Day.

1888.

DR. F. B. LUND, *Sec.*

Mass. General Hospital, Boston.

C. A. Porter has finished his service at the Mass. General Hospital, and begun the practice of medicine at 128 Marlborough Street, Boston. — F. G.

Balch has finished his service at the Mass. General Hospital, and begun practice at 24 Marlborough Street, Boston. — Carroll E. Edson, having finished his service at the Boston City Hospital, sailed early in March for England and Germany. — E. C. Mason has opened a law office at 84 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y. — W. G. Forsyth is at 139 Broadway, Providence, R. I. — Dr. John W. H. Walden, having completed his studies in Classical Philology in Berlin, returned to this country last summer, and in October was called to the Faculty of Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. — Lloyd McKim Garrison is a member of the law firm of Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall Street, New York. — E. C. Mason is practicing law in Buffalo. His office is at 84 White Building. — Perley W. Graham has opened a law office in Denver, Colo., 438 Equitable Building. — E. W. Taylor, M. D., 1891, is first assistant to Professor Oppenheim, in his laboratory, Berlin, Germany. — Frank Backus Williams has opened a law office in Unity Building, 26 Pratt Street, Hartford, Conn. — G. W. Cram has been appointed Recorder of Harvard College to succeed Mr. Montague Chamberlain, who has been transferred to the Lawrence Scientific School.

1889.

JAMES H. ROPES, *Sec.*

Andover.

Changes of address : R. L. Curran, Utica, N. Y. ; F. W. Thayer, Room 86, 150 Devonshire Street, Boston ; Rev. Walter C. Green, Midland, Mich. — R. W. E. Bassett is teacher of Modern Languages at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. — C. C. Ayer is instructor in Modern Languages in the Women's College, Cleveland, Ohio.

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*

25 Hollis, Cambridge.

A. C. Burnham was elected Secretary of the Class of 1893 at the Harvard Law School. — H. F. Brown has been appointed Chemist at the U. S. Station at Newport, R. I. — J. A. Staunton, Jr., is rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Wallace, Idaho. — Change of address: W. C. Downs, N. Y. Athletic Club, New York, N. Y.; Mark Bailey, 2209 4th Street, Seattle, Wash.; G. A. Dorsey, 5475 Kinbook Avenue, Chicago, Ill. — D. B. Holt is with the Red River Valley Banking Co., Fargo, N. Dak. — Gilbert Payson's address is 1045 Beacon Street, Brookline.

1891.

HORACE A. DAVIS, *Sec.*

52 W. H., Cambridge.

Morgan Barnes is teaching Latin in Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. — E. S. Thompson graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in '92, and is now practicing medicine at 1079 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn. — John Tunis has been called to the Church of the Saviour, South Boston. His address is 381 Dorchester Street, South Boston. — D. S. Dean is in the president's office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Chicago, Ill. His permanent address has been changed to the corner of Aspinwall Avenue and Perry Street, Brookline, Mass. — Melville A. Marsh is at the head of the Mathematical Department of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. — The following members have sent notice of changes of address: permanent, Theodore Chamberlin, 29 W. 38th Street, New York, N. Y., who has given up business in Spokane Falls,

and is now studying medicine; Herbert Small, 19 Gleason Street, Dorchester; F. R. Clow, 297 Pleasant Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., and H. R. Gledhill, 162 E. 61st Street, New York, N. Y. Temporary, Henry W. Corning, 812 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; C. H. C. Wright, Trinity College, Oxford, Eng. The addresses of F. L. Jerris and J. C. Bishop are wanted. — The Class Cradle goes to the daughter of R. W. Wood, Jr., born March 4.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*

Andover.

L. F. Berry and J. B. Lewis are students at the Andover Theological Seminary. — C. J. F. Bruegger is studying music in New York. His present address is 221 W. 104th Street. — T. W. Lamont is at Santa Monica, Cal., recovering his health after a severe illness. — The following addresses have been received: Joseph Allen, 67 Herberton Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y. — Guy Lowell, care of Edward J. Lowell, Boston. — William MacDonald, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester. — D. S. Miller, care of E. Spencer Miller, 231 S. 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. — T. F. Patterson, Jr., 40 W. 59th Street, New York, N. Y. — T. C. Smith, care of A. Smith, 4 Park Street, Boston. — Hugh Whitney, Blue Hill P. O., Mass.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Richard Olney, LL. B., '58, has been appointed Attorney General of the United States.

Richard M. Hunt, LL. D., '92, has been chosen by the Corporation to prepare plans for the Fogg Art Museum.

The Hon. John W. Foster, Law School, '55, Secretary of State under President Harrison, has gone abroad

to represent the United States at the Bering Sea conference.

The late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of the U. S. Supreme Court, received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1886.

The Rev. E. E. Atkinson, Ph. D., '86, is chaplain and instructor of Latin in B. F. Harding's, '78, School at Belmont, Mass.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes, who died on Jan. 17, attended Commencement exercises in 1877, and then received the degree of LL. D. He had previously graduated from the Law School in 1845.

On Jan. 17 the Hon. P. A. Collins, LL. B., '71, received the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature for U. S. Senator. President Cleveland has appointed him consul-general to London.

The late Henry Day, who studied at the Law School before being admitted to the New York bar in 1848, was an executor of the wills of William Astor and of ex-Governor Morgan. Among his publications are "The Lawyer Abroad" and "From the Pyrenees to the Pillars of Hercules."

The first official act of Governor Werts of New Jersey was to nominate Judge Job H. Lippincott, LL. B., '65, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 18. It was Judge Lippincott who last year sent the Jersey City ballot-box stuffers to prison, notwithstanding appeals not to do so by men in high positions. Previous to going on the bench in 1887 he was U. S. District Attorney.

John M. Robinson, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company,

the Albemarle Steamship Company, and of the Bay Line of steamers, died in Baltimore, Feb. 14, of rheumatism of the heart. He was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1835, was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and at the Lawrence Scientific School, and after graduating in 1856, became a civil engineer. On the breaking out of the war he was attached to the Engineering Corps of the Confederate service, reached the rank of Colonel, served as a staff officer, and was sent to Europe by the Engineering Bureau to purchase supplies for the Confederacy.

Eben Norton Horsford, A. M., '47, died in Cambridge on Jan. 1. He was born in Moscow, N. Y., July 27, 1818, studied at the public schools and at the Rensselaer Institute, from which he graduated a civil engineer in 1837. After serving on the geological survey of New York State, he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at the Albany Female Academy. Then he went to Germany and studied chemistry under Liebig at Giessen for two years. On his return he was appointed in 1847 Rumford Professor of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, and remained at Harvard till 1863. He was soon known for his inventive ability quite as much as for his skill in teaching the science to which he was devoted. Over thirty years ago he invented the machinery for applying steam power to the operation of some of the drawbridges that admit vessels up the Charles River, though it is only in late years that his invention has been recognized and put to use. He established the Rumford Chemical Works at Providence, by which he applied phosphates to the process of bread-making and the building up of

the human system. During the war he devised a marching ration for the army. Governor Andrew appointed him on the commission for the defense of Boston Harbor. In 1873 he was a United States commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and in 1876 to the Centennial Exhibition. He was a munificent benefactor of Wellesley College, founded by his friend, H. F. Durant, '41. Among his favorite studies was that of the Scandinavian records of early voyages to America. In 1889 he erected a tower at the junction of Stony Brook with Charles River, on the spot where, he maintained, the Norse settlement Norumbega had once stood. He was influential in securing the erection of the statue to Leif Erikson on the Back Bay, Boston, and delivered the address on the day of its unveiling. He also gave in Faneuil Hall a memorial address on S. F. B. Morse. He married, in 1847, Mary L. Gardiner, of Shelter Island, N. Y., by whom he had four daughters. Two years after her death he married, in 1857, her sister, Phoebe D. Gardiner, who bore one daughter.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Corporation have received a bust of James Russell Lowell from his daughter, Mrs. Burnett.

The National Association of School Superintendents met twice in Sanders Theatre on Washington's Birthday.

Members of the Latin Department have in preparation the *Phormio* of Terence, which they will perform next year.

During the winter the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, and the Harvard Teachers' Association, held meetings at Cambridge.

VOL. I. — NO. 3. 32

Professor W. M. Burr, of the Lawrence Scientific School, has accepted a professorship at the Columbia School of Mines, on the duties of which he will enter next autumn.

The Library has received from the family of the late Professor Longfellow his collection of American poetry, largely presentation copies from the authors, amounting to about 700 volumes.

General Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Maurice Thompson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., have been respectively chosen to deliver the oration and the poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on June 29.

The death, in January, of General B. F. Butler, recalled the fact that when he was Governor of Massachusetts, in 1883, the Corporation of Harvard broke through the immemorial custom of conferring the degree of LL. D. on the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Samuel F. McCleary, '41, a member of the old Harvard Cricket Club, which used to play its games on the Delta, has given to the Trophy Room at the Gymnasium two of the huge triangular bats and two old leather balls used when he was in college.

In 1887 the University had 1,688 students and distributed \$50,000 in aid funds. In the present year it has 2,970 students and distributes over \$88,000. The following proportion shows how evenly men and money have kept pace.

50 : 88 :: 1,688 : 2,970.

Mr. John Bartlett, A. M., '71, whose gift to the Library of his extensive collection of books on angling, fisheries, and fish culture was mentioned in the last number of the *Magazine*, has recently presented another valuable

collection, namely, 254 volumes and 22 pamphlets on Proverbs, Emblems, and the Dance of Death.

The portrait of Professor Langdell by Vinton was hung in the Law School in January, but has now gone to Chicago as a part of the Law School exhibit. The portrait is the gift of present and past members of the Law School, and as a likeness and a work of art is regarded as being very successful.

The Massachusetts Reform Club has the following Harvard men on its list of officers: President, C. R. Codman, '49; Vice-Presidents, Theodore Lyman, '55, C. F. Adams, '56, George S. Hale, '44, L. Saltonstall, '44, and Moorfield Storey, '66; Executive Committee, J. J. Myers, '69, Andrew Fiske, '75, A. M. Howe, '69, and Joseph Lee, '83.

Men who graduated fifteen or twenty years ago, and who were forced by some of the Cambridge stationers to pay from five to ten cents each for examination "blue-books," may be amused to learn that the College now distributes the books gratuitously. The Harvard Coöperative Society long ago reduced the price of these books to a minimum, thus making this last reform easy.

BOWDOIN PRIZES.—The following awards for essays have been made: T. C. Smith, A. B., '92, "Unconscious Mental Life," \$100; F. K. Ball, A. B., '90, translation into Greek of a passage from Bunyan, \$100; E. Cockerell, '95, "The Political Influence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives," \$100; G. R. Noyes, '94, translation into Latin of a passage from Henry Clay, \$100; E. A. Burt, '93, "Origin and Variations in Organism," \$100; S. M. Ballou, '93, "The Natural History of Rivers," \$50.

LITERARY NOTES.

*. In order to make this department as nearly complete as possible, Harvard men are requested to send to the Editor the titles of books and important articles by them.

C. S. Peirce, '59, writes on "Evolutionary Love" in the January *Monist*.

"In a Wintry Wilderness," by Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82, was printed in the January *Atlantic*.

F. Crowninshield, '66, has contributed to *Scribner's* articles on "An Art Decorator in Rome."

In *Scribner's* for March, R. C. Winthrop, '28, described the death of J. Q. Adams in the Capitol.

Alfred J. Weston, '83, in *Scribner's* for February, describes "From Spanish Light to Moorish Shadow."

In *Scribner's* for February, Marquis de Chambrun gives "Personal Recollections of Charles Sumner," '30.

Professor G. E. Woodberry, '77, will write the biography of Lowell for the "American Men of Letters" series.

The Rev. E. E. Hale, '39, is printing in the *Atlantic* reminiscences of his life at Harvard from 1835 to 1839.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick, Div., '64, contributes "Recollections of George William Curtis," to *Harper's* for February.

Francis Parkman, '44, contributed papers on "The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia," to recent numbers of the *Atlantic*.

"Christian and Pagan Rome," by Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, LL. D., '86, has recently been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The first exhaustive biography of Washington Allston, 1800, was recently issued by Scribners, New York, the author being J. B. Flagg.

The Rev. George E. Ellis, '33, wrote on "Count Rumford," in the February

Atlantic, and Horace Davis, '49, discussed "Shakespeare and Copyright."

H. C. Merwin, '74, writes "On Growing Old" in the *March Atlantic*. His book on horses was recently published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, Med., '81, has a paper on "The Cholera of 1892 at New York" in the January number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

Richard Harding Davis described in the *March Harper's* the equipment of W. A. Chanler, '90, who is now leading an expedition in an unexplored part of Africa.

The *March Forum* has articles by Pres. W. H. Hyde, '79, on "The Transformation of New England," and by J. D. Hague, Sc. Sch., on "The Cost of Silver."

The second volume of Professor W. J. Ashley's work on English Economic History and Theory is now in press with Messrs. Longmans. It will make a volume of 600 or 700 pages.

F. J. Stimson, '76, has, through Scribners, reissued his stories "Dr. Materialismus," "An Alabama Courtship," and "Los Caraqueños," under the title of "In Three Zones."

"Der Weg aus dem Agnosticismus," translated from the work of Dr. F. E. Abbot, '59, by Dr. Hermann Schönfeld, is published in Berlin by the Verlag des Bibliographischen Bureaus.

"The Interpretation of Nature," by Professor N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62, consists in substance of lectures delivered by him two years ago at Andover. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. : Boston.)

T. A. Atkins, LL. B., '60, has reprinted a paper read by him before the Yonkers Historical Society, entitled "Indian Wars and the Uprising of 1655: Yonkers Depopulated."

"The Dawn of Italian Independ-

dence: Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849," in two volumes, by William Roscoe Thayer, '81, was issued in January. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. : Boston.)

Walter C. Nichols, '93, has started at Buffalo, N. Y., in co-editorship with Irving S. Underhill, of Williams, a new illustrated weekly called *Quips*, which is very much after the general nature of *Life*, though with many local features.

Among the many sermons preached in memory of Phillips Brooks, one by the Rev. G. A. Gordon, '81, of the Old South Church, Boston, and another by the Rev. C. A. Dickinson, '76, of the Berkeley Temple, Boston, have been reissued in neat pamphlets.

"At the North of Bearcamp Water" is a series of sketches taken in the neighborhood of Chocoma, from July to January, by Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82. It is issued in a volume similar to his "Land of the Lingering Snow," by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"A Short History of the Prayer Book," by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, '59, rector of Grace Church, New York, is announced for publication by Thomas Whittaker. It will contain also an account of the rise, progress, and completion of liturgical revision.

F. J. Stimson, '76, has just issued the second volume of his "American Statute Law." It contains the complete general corporation laws of all the States and Territories. A new edition of the first volume, first published in 1886, will shortly appear. (Boston Book Co. : Boston.)

Professor J. K. Paine, A. M., '69, is the editor, and J. B. Millet, '77, is the publisher, of a series called "Famous Composers and their Works." Among

Harvard contributors to the series are Arthur W. Foote, '74, John Fiske, '63, W. F. Apthorp, '69, H. T. Finck, '76, and John S. Dwight, '32.

Professor Taussig has in press a new and revised edition of his paper on the "Silver Situation in the United States," which was published last year by the American Economic Association. The new edition will carry the history of the silver currency to the close of 1892. It will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Professor J. L. Laughlin, '73, the head of the Department of Political Economy at Chicago University, is editor-in-chief of *The Journal of Political Economy*, a quarterly magazine of 160 pages, to the first (Dec., 1892) number of which he contributes an article on the "Study of Political Economy in the United States."

John C. Ropea, '57, has recently finished "The Campaign of Waterloo," to accompany which he has prepared a supplementary volume containing the most complete series of maps of the battlefield ever engraved, showing the varying positions of the three armies during the campaign. (Scribners: New York.)

The University has issued a volume of "State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff," edited by Professor F. W. Taussig, '79. It contains Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures, 1790; Gallatin's Memorial of the Free Trade Convention, 1832; Walker's Treasury Report, 1845; Speeches on the Tariff by Clay and Webster, 1824.

Caleb W. Loring, '39, has written a book entitled "Nullification, Secession, Webster's Argument and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, Considered in Reference to the Constitution and Historically." His purpose is to show "that the right and

might both prevailed in our Civil War," and that "the nationality of our government was not in question from its inception." (Putnam's: New York.)

Three numbers of the Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory are now in press and will soon appear in the Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoölogy. Numbers 33 and 34 are by Dr. C. B. Davenport, "On *Urnatella gracilis*, Leidy," and "On the Carotids and the Ductus Botalli of the Alligator." Number 35 is by Prof. W. E. Ritter, now of the University of California, "On the Eyes, the Integumentary Sense-papillae, and the Integument of the San Diego Blind-fish (*Typhlogobius Californiensis*, Steindachner)."

In the *New World* for December, W. M. Salter, Div., '76, wrote on "The Future of Christianity;" Joseph H. Allen, '37, on "Michael Servetus;" G. Santayana, '86, on "the Present Position of the Roman Catholic Church;" J. G. Brooks, Div., '75, on "The Church in Germany and the Social Question;" T. W. Higginson, '41, on "A World Outside of Science;" J. T. Bixby, '64, on "The Monistic Theory of the Soul;" and Egbert C. Smyth, S. T. D., '86, on "Progressive Orthodoxy."

Marshall Cushing, '83, who has been the private secretary of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, has recently issued "The Story of Our Post-Office," a volume of over 1,000 pages and many hundred illustrations, in which he describes the working of our post-office system in all its details. The course of a letter can be followed from the time when it is put into some city box till it is delivered in some hamlet at the end of the most distant star route. The book also contains an account of the rise and prosperity of Mr. Wana-

maker. (A. M. Thayer & Co. : Boston.)

Vol. IV. of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* has the following contents : "The *Abbas* or *Tibia*," Albert A. Howard ; "The Tragedy *Rhesus*," John C. Rolfe ; "The Use of *Hercle* (*Mehercle*), *Edepol* (*Pol*), *Ecacstor* (*Mecacstor*), by *Plantus* and *Terence*," Frank W. Nicolson ; "Accentual Rhythm in Latin," J. B. Greenough ; "On the Omission of the Subject-Accusative of the Infinitive in *Ovid*," Richard C. Manning ; "Latin Etymologies," J. B. Greenough ; On *περίπαρ ἐλίσσθαι* (*Iliad* 3 501)," Frederic D. Allen ; "Herondea," John Henry Wright ; and Notes by Professors Smith and Morgan and Dr. Hayley. (Ginn : Boston.)

The second volume in the series "Epochs of American History," which Professor A. B. Hart, '80, is editing, is by Mr. Hart himself, and bears the title "Formation of the Union, 1750-1829." (Longmans : New York.) It aims, according to the author's statement, to present "the study of causes rather than of events, the development of the American nation out of scattered and inharmonious colonies. The throwing off of English control, the growth out of narrow political conditions, the struggle against foreign domination, and the extension of popular government, are all parts of the uninterrupted process of the formation of the Union." The book is furnished with five maps.

Wilbur S. Jackman has just issued a second revised edition of his "Nature Study for the Common Schools." (Holt : New York.) "The Unity of Science, with Life the central study, is the basal idea upon which the work has been prepared." The author groups into separate chapters the phe-

nomena peculiar to each month under the headings zoölogy, botany, chemistry, meteorology, astronomy, geography, geology, mineralogy, and stimulates the pupil's interest by asking pertinent questions. In this way, the schoolboy is taught to observe for himself the processes of nature. In the *Educational Review* for January, Mr. Jackman discussed the "Relation of Arithmetic to Elementary Science."

The January issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* contains Professor Ashley's inaugural lecture on "The Study of Economic History." In the course of it he remarks that "Harvard has been the first among institutions of learning to see the wisdom of having both attitudes—the theoretical and historical—represented in a great institution of learning. Its action is the more commendable because it has been determined upon at the instigation of teachers already in possession of the territory, whose own intellectual sympathies are chiefly on the side of theory. They have shown a confidence in free inquiry, and an understanding of the true nature of a university, which are still rare."

Nicholas Paine Gilman, Div., '71, printed in March a volume called "Socialism and the American Spirit." After two introductory chapters on Individualism and Socialism and the Present Tendency to Socialism, the author outlines the principal characteristics of the American Spirit, defining its general attitude toward the extremes of individualism and socialism. "Nationalism" and "Christian Socialism" are criticised from this standpoint. Constructive chapters follow on The Industrial Future, Political and Social Reform, and Industrial Partnership. The last three chapters consider The Way to Utopia, The

Higher Individualism, and The Social Spirit; and a select bibliography closes the volume. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

The Rev. Arthur W. Eaton, '80, Instructor in English Literature, in the Cutler School, New York, has published (Ginn & Co.: Boston) "College Requirements in English," a book designed especially for the various fitting schools of the country. The basis of the compilation is the scheme adopted by most of the fifteen colleges comprised in the "Commission of Colleges in New England on Admission Examinations," organized in 1886, and the manual in great part consists of the Harvard Examination Papers in English for the past seven years, carefully digested, their different parts arranged in an orderly way, and much space given to the bad English for correction presented in successive examinations. The book also contains specimen examination papers of many of the other leading colleges in the Commission, and some, like Bryn Mawr, Cornell, and Princeton, not in the Commission.

The *Harvard Oriental Series*, edited, with the coöperation of various scholars, by Professor Lanman, has been inaugurated by the appearance of the first volume, which bears the sub-title *Jātaka-Mālā*, and is edited by one of the most distinguished Sanskritists of Europe, Professor Hendrik Kern of the University of Leiden. The volume is reviewed by Dr. S. J. Warren, Rector of the Gymnasium at Dordrecht, in *De Nederlandsche Spectator*, published at The Hague, May 7, 1892. Dr. Warren says: "It is no small honor for the oldest University of the United States, that her Oriental Series is opened by the famous Orientalist [Kern] of the oldest University of the

[Dutch] Republic, whose history has been written with so much spirit by one of her most distinguished alumni [John Lothrop Motley, H. U., 1831]. What a world of thoughts and memories are called forth by this book, whose contents have to do with Buddha, which is written in the sacred language of the Brahmans, is published in America, and edited by a Netherlander, born on the island of Java! The volume — which is printed in magnificent clear type, and in which I have found only an occasional misprint — costs only a dollar and a half," etc. The work consists of the original Sanskrit text of a collection of Buddhist tales, interesting to the students of religion and of folk-lore.

MARRIAGES.

REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

- 1878. Henry Prince Warden to Katie S. Harrington at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 15, 1892.
- 1879. William Bancroft Hill to Elise Weyerhaeuser, daughter of Frederick Weyerhaeuser at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29, 1892.
- 1879. Francis Coffin Martin to Harriet Ball Cogswell at Gilmanston, N. H., Jan. 23.
- 1882. Sherman Hoar to Mary Buttrick at Concord, Dec. 6, 1892.
- 1883. John Letcher Patterson to Ellen Harris at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 8.
- 1886. F. H. Underwood to Fanny Harriet Ball at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1892.
- 1886. W. S. Barnes to Delphine Delmas at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.
- 1888. Edward Campbell Mason to Martha Sprague at Arlington Sept. 16, 1892.
- 1888. David Taggart Dickinson to

- Carrie M. Story, at Manchester, N. H., Dec. 8, 1892.
1888. John Hunter Sedgwick to Rachel M. Griffith at Boston, Feb. 11.

NECROLOGY.

DECEMBER 1, 1892, to FEBRUARY 28, 1893.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILLINGHAST,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue*.

The College.

1824. George Wheatland,¹ b. 10 Nov., 1804, at Salem; d. at Salem, 20 Feb., 1893.
1832. Henry Wheatland,¹ M. D., b. 11 Jan., 1812, at Salem; d. at Salem, 27 Feb., 1893.
1833. Samuel Page Andrews, Rev., b. 8 Dec., 1813, at Salem; d. at Salem, 31 Dec., 1892.
1833. George Inglis Crafts, b. 4 Nov., 1812, at Charleston, S. C.; d. at Charleston, S. C., 16 Dec., 1892.
1840. Moses Williams Weld, M. D., b. 15 Aug., 1817, at Boston; d. at Boston, 16 Jan., 1893.
1843. Charles Frederick Heywood, M. D., b. 14 Nov., 1823, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 14 Feb., 1893.
1844. Edward Sherman Hoar, b. 22 Dec., 1823, at Concord; d. at Washington, D. C., 22 Feb., 1893.
1847. Henry Larned Hallett, LL. B., b. 16 March, 1826, at Providence, R. I.; d. at Savin Hill, 15 Dec., 1892.
1848. William Bostwick Edson, Rev., b. 7 April, 1824, at Unadilla, N. Y.; d. at Phelps, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1892.
1855. Phillips Brooks, D. D., Rev., b. 13 Dec., 1835, at Boston; d. at Boston, 23 Jan., 1893.
1855. Nathaniel Ropes, b. 7 Jan., 1833, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Salem, 6 Feb., 1893.
1856. Augustus Mellen Haskell, Rev., b. 24 Jan., 1832, at Portland, Me.; d. at Roslindale, 24 Feb., 1893.
1857. Francis Ormond French, LL. B., b. 12 Sept., 1837, at Chester, N. H.; d. at Tuxedo, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1893.
1863. Francis Alexander Marden, b. 19 June, 1840, at West Windham, N. H.; d. at New York, N. Y., 1 Feb., 1893.
1873. Thomas Nye Swift, b. 16 May, 1851, at New Bedford; d. at Providence, R. I., 25 Jan., 1893.
1875. William Harlow Melville, Ph. D., b. 3 Jan., 1853, at Dorchester; d. at Austin, Tex., 17 Feb., 1893.
1876. William Fletcher Weld, b. 21 Feb., 1855, at Boston; d. at Brookline, 8 Jan., 1893.
1878. Samuel Newell Nelson, M. D., b. 19 May, 1856, at Milford; d. at Revere, 25 Feb., 1893.
1882. George Herbert Eaton, b. 29 Aug., 1861, at Lawrence; d. at Lawrence, 15 Jan., 1893.
1886. Herbert Tufts Allen, b. 14 April, 1863, at Somerville; d. at New York, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1892.
1887. Lambert Sternbergh, LL. B., b. 26 Jan., 1867, at Reading, Pa.; d. at San Diego, Cal., 8 Feb., 1892.
1888. Samuel Foster McCleary, Rev., b. 17 Nov., 1865, at Concord, N. H.; d. at sea, 2 Dec., 1892.
1889. John Cabel Breckinridge Bur-

¹ Mr. George Wheatland and Dr. Wheatland were brothers.

bank, b. 19 Feb., 1867, at Paris, France; d. in Egypt, 26 Dec., 1892.

Aug., 1835, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 14 Feb., 1893.

Medical School.

1842. Lucius Leslie Scammell, b. 17 Dec., 1819, at Bellingham; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 13 Feb., 1892.

1843. Fitch Edward Oliver, b. 25 Nov., 1819, at Cambridge; d. at Boston, 8 Dec., 1892.

1853. John Furness Jarvis, b. 8 Aug., 1826, at Concord, N. H.; d. at Boston, 10 Feb., 1893.

1862. Samuel Crook Whittier, b. 3 Jan., 1837, at Dover, N. H.; d. at Portsmouth, N. H., 1 Feb., 1893.

1870. William Heron, d. at Altamonte Springs, Fla., recently.

Law School.

1845. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, LL. D., b. 4 Oct., 1822, at Delaware, O.; d. at Fremont, O., 17 Jan., 1893.

1858. Gardiner Spring Hutchinson, b. 21 Sept., 1832, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Englewood, N. J., 9 Jan., 1893.

Scientific School.

1856. John Moncure Robinson, b. 22

Divinity School.

1849. Edward Pearson Bond, b. 10 Aug., 1824, at Boston; d. at Boston, 10 Feb., 1893.

Honorary Graduates.

1844. Robert Cassie Waterston, A. M., b. 21 March, 1812, at Kennebunkport, Me.; d. at Boston, 21 Feb., 1893.

1847. Eben Norton Horsford, A. M., b. 27 July, 1818, at Moscow, N. Y.; d. at Cambridge, 1 Jan., 1893.

1886. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, LL. D., b. 17 Sept., 1825, in Putnam Co., Ga.; d. at Macon, Ga., 23 Jan., 1893.

1874. (Sp.) Wayne MacVeagh, Jr., b. at Westchester, Pa., June 6, 1869; d. at Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1893.

1893. (Gr. Sch.) John Gundy Owens, b. at Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 22, 1865; d. at Copan, Honduras, Feb. 18, 1893.

CORRECTIONS IN NO. 2.

Page 305, line 6, for *W. G. Brown*, '81, read '91.

Page 321, line 3, for 1857 read 1853. The Hon. A. Churchill was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1857.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fifty artist's proofs, signed, on Japan paper and mounted, of Kruell's portrait of Phillips Brooks have been made and will be sent, postpaid, in the order of application to the Treasurer, Mr. Winthrop H. Wade, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass. Price five dollars each.

The next number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* will be issued on June 20.



A. P. Peabody.



THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

Vol. I.—JULY, 1893.—No. 4.

ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY.

THE leading points in Dr. Peabody's career are familiar, and need not be rehearsed in much detail. He was born at Beverly, March 19, 1811. His father was Andrew Peabody, the successful teacher of the chief school in that ancient seaport, and had come there from Middleton, where he had grown up, and had been a teacher. He was of the old Essex County family of Peabody, — a marked family, — pretty well known the world over in commerce and finance, if not so well known in letters, — and Dr. Peabody possessed some of their salient traits, and was often remarked upon in London as being physically cast in much the same mould as the London banker. The first Essex County ancestor was Lieutenant Francis Peabody, who settled here in 1685.

Andrew Peabody, the father, had been joined in marriage by Dr. Bentley at Salem, in 1808, with Polly or Mary Rantoul, the only daughter of Captain Robert Rantoul, a Scottish immigrant, who had come to Salem in 1769, and had, while in command of one of William Gray's ships fourteen years later, perished by shipwreck off the capes of Virginia. Captain Rantoul's wife was of the old Essex County family of Preston.

Andrew Peabody, the father, had died at Beverly, December 19, 1813, a young man, leaving a son and a daughter. Thus, Dr. Peabody, when less than three years old, was left without the guidance of a father. To the influence of the mother, who kept fresh in the boy's mind his father's parting wish, Dr. Peabody has attributed in these words his choice of a profession : —

“My profession as a clergyman was determined for me from my birth. My father, the only son of a prosperous farmer, was fitted for college with the purpose of pursuing the regular cur-

riculum, and then studying for the ministry. But a failure of health, so entire that he was never afterwards a strong man, arrested his plans, and he became a teacher. I was his only son, and he destined me for the profession which it was his lifelong grief that he had been compelled to abandon. He died before I was three years old, and on his deathbed he charged my mother to fulfil his wish concerning me, should I be fit for such a calling. I was present in my mother's arms when the charge was given, and have a distinct remembrance of the scene; and though I can have understood nothing of it, I recollect no uttered words earlier than my mother's rehearsal of what was then said."¹

The student of heredity may find something of interest in the fact that the Scottish blood of the mother has shown a marked tendency to produce scholars, writers, and preachers. Traced from Loch Levin since the middle of the fourteenth century, the stock has counted a phalanx of Presbyterian preachers in the north of Ireland, — two or more professors of Hebrew literature elsewhere, and sundry editors, including one who came from Scotland to London, and there established and conducted for thirty years the *Spectator*, and made himself, as Thomas Carlyle told Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the first newspaper man in England.

Dr. Peabody's career began in stirring times. The quickening influences of war upon the thought and sentiment of the people were never more appreciable than they were at this period about Massachusetts Bay. Political feeling was intense. The smoke of battle between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*, the only stroke of actual warfare which has ever fallen on Essex County, was visible from his roof-tree while he lay in his cradle. His maternal uncle, upon whom devolved, during his orphanage, the functions of family adviser, was from 1809 to 1833 actively occupied in public life. Of him and of his formative control Dr. Peabody has spoken thus: "I had, beside, a maternal uncle, a man of unsurpassed excellence, who carried into the busy world a saintly integrity and purity; and I enjoyed his hardly less than paternal guardianship till in his old age I could reciprocate it by offices of filial reverence and love."

Thus foreordained for the pulpit, he was fortunate in his surroundings. Dr. Abiel Abbot had begun his noble life-work in Beverly

¹ *The Forum*, August, 1890.

before Dr. Peabody's birth, and, when the precocious boy came to be susceptible to social impressions, was the centre of a family and a parochial circle rarely equaled for its purity of tone and the highest qualities of noble living. Besides his parish ministrations, which it was esteemed a privilege to enjoy, he exerted a broad and permeating influence upon the culture of the town. Of him and his family Dr. Peabody has said, "They represented the most advanced culture of that period, and it is impossible for me to overestimate his and their educational service in forming my tastes, in enlarging my intellectual horizon, and in inspiring my worthy ambition." Theology was then studied, as law and medicine have been studied since, through a sort of apprenticeship which made the student an inmate of the household of the master, and the charm of Dr. Abbot's family circle attracted to his roof some of the most interesting aspirants for a clerical career.

Dr. Peabody has recorded his sense of obligation to others of his early friends. He had in Miss Susan Burley a neighbor who furnished to his opening years the most valuable inspiration. He says of her: "I was also very early taken in hand by a lady in my neighborhood whom I believe to have been the most highly educated woman of her time. I used to visit her on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when there was no school. She lent me books for the reading of which I am at this day the richer. She taught me botany, so that I was able to master and fully to utilize the Linnæan system. She gave me the only lessons in French that I ever had, and when I entered college I had, through her tuition, enabled myself to read the French language as easily as the English. She was a good German scholar, and from her I obtained glimpses of German literature which induced me to become one of the eight volunteers who formed the first class in Harvard College that ever studied German." Scarcely less valuable in his estimation were the teachings and guidance of Miss Joanna Prince, afterwards Mrs. Everett of Brunswick, the mother of Professor Everett of the Divinity School. His cousin, Robert Rantoul, Jr., another disciple of Miss Burley and Miss Prince, together with William Thorndike, afterwards President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Dr. Isaac Ray, the eminent specialist of Rhode Island, were at this time developing their rare powers of mind in the same little village circle.

The denominational unrest which had been manifest for years was now culminating, and the lines were being drawn. Channing's Baltimore sermon was preached in 1819. Young Peabody's dissenting blood, his stimulating surroundings, the necessity forced by the times upon every boy to stand on his own feet, — everything seemed to conspire to make of him the independent in theology that he always was. His ability to stand alone was frequently in requisition, now in support of what were considered the radical departures of his chosen denomination, and again in his leanings toward the views and practices of other sects, where those of his own denomination failed to commend themselves to his assent.

It has been claimed for Dr. Peabody that he took his bachelor's degree at an earlier age than any alumnus of Harvard, save one, before or since. The peculiar circumstances attending his fitting for college have been thus detailed by him. "When I was eleven years of age it was proposed to send me from home to some academy where I could be fitted for college. This would have been done but for the intervention of Dr. Abbot, who one day told my mother that he was going to receive a student in theology, and proposed that she should take him into her family and let him pay for his board by teaching me. The student was Bernard Whitman, afterward an able, efficient, and well-known minister in Waltham. I came under his care in the autumn of 1822. He proposed that I should prepare myself for the entrance examination at the following Commencement. I entered without conditions. He then undertook to carry me through two years of college work in one year. In midwinter I passed an examination in the studies of the Freshman class, and at the succeeding Commencement in those of the Sophomore year."

His schooling had begun in a rambling, weather-stained old dwelling, innocent of paint, which stood opposite his home on Cabot Street, near the head of Washington Street, in Beverly. His birthplace is now occupied by a business structure of brick bearing his name, and the old dame's schoolhouse has long since disappeared. Here Neighbor Greely, assisted by Mrs. Wadding and surrounded by her motley flock, pricked out the letters with a pin of generous size for beginners in science; but while the elders who had learned to read were reciting their tasks, it was her prac-

tice to secure her youngest pupil in front of her by pinning his sleeve to her clothing with the doubly-tasked appliance, the book from which the class was reciting lying open on her lap. In this way the restless-minded boy, unable to waste time, whom no amount of mental effort ever appalled, studied the book as it was presented to him reversed on the teacher's lap, and soon found himself able to grasp the meaning of the inverted page, — an accomplishment which did not desert him in later life. His proficiency in mathematics had a precocious development, and was also constant to the last. It was a habit with him through life, whenever his thoughts flowed less freely than he could wish, or his mental operations were in any way unsatisfactory, to resort for a tonic to mathematical work, and the blank pages of his sermons and other manuscript will often be found covered with ciphering which tends to no apparent result. This delight in exercising the mathematical faculty was one of his earliest characteristics. It is said of him that he first practiced it as a child sitting on a stool in the chimney-corner, and that if he slipped off his stool while engaged in a calculation, he would lie contentedly on the floor until he had completed it or should be replaced by a friendly hand, rather than himself interrupt the operation on the slate. In an interview I had with Dr. Peabody a few days before his fatal fall, he told me with great satisfaction that he had just had occasion to verify some of the mathematical work of the late President Hill in a sketch which he was preparing for the press, and that he found his powers, so far as he could judge, untouched by age. And he added the general remark that, while he did not welcome new tasks with quite the old avidity, but felt his elasticity of mind perhaps a little impaired, he was unable to see that he was not, in other respects, as equal to continuous mental labor as ever.

On reaching Cambridge as a Junior in 1824, he found himself the classmate and chum of his cousin Rantoul, his senior by six years, who had entered Harvard from Phillips Andover Academy in 1822. Peabody took good rank but not the highest, and in the comments he makes, in a sketch of his cousin written in 1854, on the methods and processes of study employed by him at this time, has well indicated his own view of what such methods and processes should be. He says of his room-mate: "He studied

not books but subjects. His first care was to bring together all within his reach that had any bearing on the matter in hand; nor, till he had taken a survey of the whole, did he deem himself authorized to write or speak with any confidence as to any portion or aspect of the subject-matter."

Upon leaving college in 1826, young Peabody taught school in the little red brick schoolhouse at Middleton where his father had taught a generation before, studying theology the while with Dr. Abbot. He taught also at Meadville, Pa., and at Portsmouth, N. H., and in the latter town formed associations which had much to do with shaping his career. For the academic year 1832-33 he was again in Cambridge acting as tutor in Hebrew and in Mathematics. Benjamin Peirce had just entered upon his wonderful career there, and still a third son of Essex County, Cornelius C. Felton, also destined to the lifelong service of the University, had already begun teaching there in the Greek department. The surroundings were most congenial to young Peabody. The friendship formed between Felton and himself grew stronger to the end, and the editing of two posthumous publications, — the "Letters from Abroad," and the "Lectures on Greece," — as well as a tribute paid his friend in the recently published history of Essex County, show how tempting must have been the prospect, at that time, of permanent association with Harvard College. There can be no doubt that the way was open to him, and that President Quincy desired to retain him. A sketch of him, written by the late Henry W. Foote, and printed during Dr. Peabody's lifetime, asserts this. And the kindly remembrance of Benjamin Peirce in Dr. Peabody's "Harvard Reminiscences," I think, explains the assertion. "In one respect," said Dr. Peabody, "I was Peirce's superior, solely because I was so very far his inferior. I am certain I was the better instructor of the two." Dr. Peabody then goes on to show how like were Peirce's instructions to the efforts a giant might make in teaching a child to walk, and how Peirce was unable to help beginners in the differential calculus over their difficulties, because he saw no difficulties to be surmounted. The distinguished mathematical professor, Dr. Farrar, was at this time absent in Europe never to resume his chair. Whether it was contemplated to divide his work between two successors, or whether Peirce's brilliant promise

had not at that early day impressed President Quincy with the necessity of securing him for the College, I do not know. But I am sure that Peabody might, had he wished it, have remained as a professor at Cambridge in the mathematical department. Dr. Bowditch was already interested in his brilliant young pupil, Peirce, and, being influential in the Corporation, no doubt urged and secured his appointment, with what great advantage to the University the world has long known. Probably nothing could have tempted Dr. Peabody so strongly to abandon his life-purpose of becoming a preacher as this opportunity to remain in Cambridge with such friends about him as Peirce, Felton, and the host of others he had made there, for Harvard has had no more loyal son than he. But the consummation of this wish was deferred to a later period of his life, when it was his happy fortune to pass a score of years there in the dual function of Preacher to the University and Professor of Morals.

His training for the pulpit was now complete, and in September, 1833, he accepted the post of junior pastor of the South Church in Portsmouth, N. H., as the colleague of the venerated Dr. Parker, whose death, following within a few days, left him suddenly and with scant experience, at the age of twenty-two, to take sole charge of one of the largest parishes in New England. He remained there until his removal to Cambridge as Plummer Professor in 1860. Many of his most valued publications are to be referred to this period. But his first published literary effort was already in print.

Dr. Peabody's first publication was what Edward Everett, then a Member of Congress and the first President of the Middlesex County Lyceum, designated in a highly commendatory letter as a "tract." It was entitled "An Address on Taxation," and it appeared as Number One of Volume One of the "Working Men's Library," prefaced with an introduction from the pen of Mr. Everett, dated at Charlestown, January, 1833, and setting forth the purposes of the series of publications then undertaken. The prospectus shows that the County Lyceum had committed the preparation of these tracts to Samuel L. Dana, M. D., the Rev. Converse Francis, Robert Rantoul, Jr., the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, and Bernard Whitman; that the essays were to be "cheap and popular," "plain and intelligible," "to come home to

men's business and bosoms," and were to help the Lyceums by furnishing papers in print which could be read at their meetings in case of failure of lecturers and speakers.

This admirable essay is before me. It well deserves the favor it enjoyed at the time of its publication. It is most comprehensive and thorough, treating of military and jury duty and all the various forms of taxation, and criticising the inequalities in the operation of the laws enforcing jury service, direct taxation, and license duties. Its copious illustrations are drawn from ancient and English history, and the conclusions reached are, in the main, such as the experience of our day would warrant. Impost duties are mostly to be relied on for revenue in America. Excise duties are unpopular because undisguised, and, from the Whiskey Insurrection down to our day, have been discouraged. Luxuries must bear the greatest burden, — raw material and the necessities of living the least. Changes in rates should not be made abruptly nor without notice. Incidental protection is allowable, and license duties may be applied to check and control acknowledged evils which the government finds itself unable to remove, — an extremely judicious, interesting, and exhaustive paper, written on an unattractive subject by a youth of twenty-one.

Notwithstanding the fact that, at no period of his career before 1881, was Dr. Peabody without stated preoccupations which would have made literary work impossible for most men, the epithet "prolific" has been justly applied to him as a writer.

Preaching the funeral sermon of his colleague, Dr. Parker, on the third Sunday of his pastorate, he was, for twenty-seven years, in charge of a growing parish whose affection for him, while making the service a pleasure, at the same time greatly increased its demands upon his sensibilities and time. During all this period he was an unfailing contributor to reviews, denominational journals, and the better sort of periodical literature, besides editing the *Christian Register* for two years, and enriching the literature of ethics by the contribution of his "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," which ran through three of its editions between 1844 and 1857. From 1852 until 1863 he had the sole editorial charge of the *North American Review*, and he is said to have contributed no fewer than sixty articles to that standard quarterly between the

years 1837 and 1859. No number appeared during the period of his control which did not contain one or more articles from his pen, and the book-notices which signalized his administration of the *Review* were all his. A collection of sermons, entitled "Christian Consolations," appeared in 1846,—a volume which, in its numerous reprints, probably introduced him to more homes than any publication of his life, and an address on Conversation, which gave him a welcome in all the schools, ran through several editions between 1846 and 1856.

Dr. Peabody's service at Cambridge from 1860 to 1881, crowded as it was, did not check his untiring activity as a writer. In 1864 he published "Christianity the Religion of Nature;" in 1868, his *Reminiscences* of his first tour in Europe; in 1872, a *Manual of Moral Philosophy*, which took its final form in the revision of 1887; in 1873, his "Christian Belief and Life;" in 1874, "Christianity and Science."

Fortunately, Dr. Peabody has not left us without some autobiographical glimpses of his inner self, and if, in any productions of his pen, unconsciously expletory of those written in portrayal of himself, a writer reveals his personality to the world, it is in what he puts on record of the finished lives of his intimate and trusted friends. In two articles contributed to the *Forum*, in July, 1887, and in August, 1890, Dr. Peabody has given us much insight into the conscious purposes which shaped his career. In notices of two of his most valued friends, Felton and Hill, each of them in turn a President of the University, whose administration it was his fortune to supplement as its temporary head, and also in his volumes entitled "Harvard Reminiscences," and "Graduates Whom I have Known," he has done more than the titles promise to enrich the biographical literature of his time. For in showing us what he found to admire and revere in those of whom he writes, he unwittingly discloses what there was in himself to make him admire and revere them.

I suppose that no man ever had a more fortunate equipment for continuous brain-work than had Dr. Peabody. His memory was prodigious. His verbal memory, which of itself is of great value in literary work, was such that hymns and familiar compositions of that class, and especially whole chapters, if not indeed whole books, of the Bible were at his command. When a prize

was offered at Sunday-school to the child who should commit to memory and recite the greatest number of verses from the Bible, Peabody, one of the youngest pupils, came prepared with so many that it was necessary not only to give him the prize but to withdraw the invitation for further recital. His habit of reciting instead of reading hymns in the pulpit never left him. But a much more important mnemonic faculty is the accurate memory for facts, and, next to that, perhaps, the power which has been called the editorial instinct, and which enables one, when a fact is not recalled, to remember where to find it. Dr. Peabody possessed them both, and without them both could hardly have accomplished what he did. It is impossible to contemplate him as a historic figure without being impressed with the vast fields of thought in which he labored. Specialists were not in vogue when he came on the stage. From early life a rapid reader in several languages, no phase of human thought seemed to be without its interest for him. He became an omnivorous devourer of everything worth notice which issued from the press, a habit greatly confirmed during the period of his editorial labors, which required him to keep in touch more than ever with the current intelligence of the day. The result was a richness and fulness of mental development which gave him a rare and almost unique title to broad, comprehensive, general scholarship. When the complete list of his published writings comes to be marshaled, it will establish this claim beyond question.

He was an incessant worker, never at ease for any length of time without employment. In early life he could use his brain for many days together with only four or five hours' sleep in the twenty-four. And not the least of his qualifications for continuous brain-work was an incomparable digestion. With him the love of outdoor air and scenery was a passion. It was his practice for years to drive through the mountain regions of New Hampshire, with no companion but his wife, for his summer outing. As an athlete of the old school he was quite proficient. Such instruction as he had he acquired, together with his knowledge of German, from Dr. Follen, and in his sketch of that eminent scholar he has detailed some unique principles to be applied in running. These served him so well that he was able, when past middle life, to dispute the pace with a party of young Englishmen whom he

met on their own soil, and who had allowed themselves, as is their wont, to speak in disparagement of the ambulatory accomplishments of Americans. And during his residence at Portsmouth, on a day when I was attempting a walk from the parsonage to Beverly, he rose with the sun, so interested was he in the experiment, that he might give me my breakfast and the gracious encouragement of his parting blessing.

But the underlying principle of all his activities was love of work. He took little note whether the work in hand was called for by some interest of his own, or of a friend who had claims on him, or even of some person having none. So the labor was useful in itself and of value to somebody, he never shunned it. The translations he made late in life from Cicero and Plutarch, and which interested him much, might have been called a literary pastime had they been the work of any but a very busy man. For while he shared with Choate and others their estimate of translation as a means of perfecting one's command of language, and even tried his hand at times in rendering the Classic poets into English verse, he could hardly be suspected, at the advanced age he had then reached, of any ulterior purpose beyond the enjoyment he derived from the renewal of early associations.

His preaching was in the spirit of an evangel. He never tired of it. From first to last, it was a delight to him to be asked to preach. Even where personal inconvenience was involved, and during the periods of his greatest literary activity, he seemed to regard an invitation to preach as a personal favor, for it seemed to warrant the feeling he indulged, that he had that to say which it would do others good to hear. He never dogmatized. When he listened to discourse from others his judgments were formed in the same spirit. Of all the preaching he heard while abroad, Spurgeon's seemed to impress him most favorably, as calculated, with all its shortcomings, to convey the most valuable message, in the most appreciable manner, to those to whom it was addressed. At home he enjoyed no ministrations more thoroughly than those of the late Rev. Henry W. Foote. Singleness of purpose, — directness of contact between mind and mind, — subordination of the preacher to the thought, — these were the qualities he most esteemed in the pulpit work of others and most strove for in his own.

His character was singularly transparent. While there was about him all the native reserve, delicacy, and dignity of the finest nature, nobody ever enjoyed the privilege of his society without feeling that the very springs and sources of his thought had been laid open. Never a fluent, but rather a deliberate and scholarly talker, whether in public or private, his speech welled up as from a full fountain and awaited no pressure to give it head, and his forms of expression were uniformly so finished and perfected as they fell from his lips that they might have been printed without correction.

No one who sought his sympathy had need of appeal. To establish a claim on it was to be assured of receiving it in unstinted measure. No adviser could have made easier or guarded more scrupulously those confidences of which the troubled mind unburdens itself in moments of distress, nor shown by more tender advances a willingness to share the burdens of the bereaved.

No fatalist was more consciously under the influence of supernatural forces. What duty seemed to prescribe, that was to be undertaken, with unwavering faith, but results were in the hands of a power he could neither fathom nor control. He had his ambitions, his successes, his trials, his joys, but in them all there seemed to be a certain impersonal quality, as though his accountability stopped short of the end. It was enough for him to have done his best to discern the right and to pursue it, with what measure of success it did not seem to concern him personally to determine. Such a life does not wait for its reward. He found it, day by day, in the unstinted love, honor, and devotion of a widely extended circle of associates and friends. He was keenly sensible of the affectionate regard in which he was held. Nothing can have been more touching to him than the yearly tribute paid him on Class Day when the familiar name was reached in the calendar of College saints.

Such a life as Dr. Peabody lived is worth more than a great deal of reasoning and preaching as a demonstration of what high principles can do for human happiness. If he had a creed, he held it as a rule for his own thinking and living, and not as a system to be imposed upon others. I doubt if he consciously formulated anything beyond the fundamentals, — certainly in his

later years, — to which he would be willing to say *credo*, and there rest. I think he distrusted formulas, — the more in later life, — as attempts to unite portions of mankind, in matters where absolute assurance is hardly to be predicated, and where love, the universal solvent, should be invoked to unify the whole. Although wedded to personal habits of the severest simplicity, nothing was more alien than asceticism from his philosophy or his practice. He rejected no part of God's bounty, but received all with a grateful heart. The renewal of old friendships, especially, seemed to open new vistas in his life. No man derived more pleasure from witnessing the rational enjoyments of others. Children and their happy ways were his especial joy. The reunions of college classes and societies were an endless source of delight to him, and the Harvard anniversaries were the red letter days in his calendar. It was his singular fortune to have lived to be one of two survivors of the class of '26, himself the youngest member of the class and his surviving classmate, Russell, the eldest.

It is hard to repress the feeling that Dr. Peabody's death on March 10 was premature, even at the age of eighty-two. His powers were at their best. With such a spectacle before us as the British Prime Minister presents, it is easy to admit that mental activity is a better test of age than length of years.

Robert S. Rantoul, '53.

SALEM, May, 1893.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

IN contributing to the educational exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, the Medical Faculty has had a threefold object in view. It has attempted, in the first place, by means of a series of photographs and charts, to present to those interested in educational matters a vivid and correct picture of the facilities for medical teaching which are at the disposal of the School, and a comprehensive view of the growth of its various departments. In the second place, it has endeavored by the display of busts of distinguished physicians who have been in times past connected

with the School, and of instruments and apparatus marking the steps in the progress of important inventions, to give to the exhibit a personal and historical character which will, it is hoped, materially enhance the interest which it will awaken. Thirdly, without undertaking to exhibit complete laboratory equipments, it has been thought well to display certain instruments, pieces of apparatus, and methods of work which have originated in the School, and are in actual use for purposes of teaching and research. The articles thus displayed may be regarded as characteristic of the laboratories in which they originated. Among the charts which are exhibited, one of the most interesting is that which shows the variations in the number of students from the early part of the century till the present time. On this chart it is easy to trace the effect of the introduction of the graded course of study in 1871. Between 1868 and 1873 the total number of students in the School dropped from 386 to 170, and the number of the graduating class from 100 to 30. Since that time there has been a steady and, of late years, a very rapid increase in numbers, the catalogue for the current year showing 451 students in the School and 93 graduates at the last Commencement. The same chart also shows the gradual increase of the Faculty from 6 to 28 members, and of the other instructors from 1 to 47. The lines thus exhibit to the eye a vivid picture of the growth of a medical school from very small beginnings to a state of great prosperity under the old system, by which students were turned into doctors with a minimum of expense and trouble to their instructors. This is followed by a period of reduced attendance due to voluntary abandonment by the Faculty of a defective system, the establishment of a graded course of instruction, and the requirement of a much higher standard for the degree of M. D. This finally gives place to an era of greater prosperity than ever before, as the advantages which the School had to offer became more fully appreciated.

Another chart represents the annual variations in the income and expenses of the School, and thus presents a picture of its financial condition from year to year; while still another shows the increase in the number of microscopes owned by the School and used by the students, thus affording an excellent measure of the advance made in accurate methods of teaching medical science.

The group of busts will doubtless be to many visitors the most interesting portion of the Medical School exhibit, for here will be seen the forms and features of many of the men whose labors have contributed to place the School in the high position which it occupies among the medical schools of the country. Two of the three members of the original Faculty appointed in 1783 — namely, Drs. John Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse — are represented in this group. Of the third member, Dr. Aaron Dexter, Erving Professor of Chemistry and *Materia Medica* 1783–1816, no authentic likeness can be procured. Dr. John Warren, Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery 1783–1815, a younger brother of Dr. Joseph Warren of Revolutionary fame, was for nearly forty years the foremost surgeon of New England. Dr. Waterhouse, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic 1783–1812, will be chiefly remembered on account of his bold advocacy of vaccination, which at that time had to encounter the ridicule of the profession and the public.

The other busts in the group represent : —

Dr. J. C. Warren, Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery 1815–1847, son of Dr. John Warren, one of the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and, until his death, its principal surgeon. Dr. James Jackson, Hersey Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic 1812–1886, during a long life a leading practitioner of Boston. Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Professor of *Materia Medica* 1815–1855, distinguished as a botanist and as a writer on medical and educational subjects. Dr. H. J. Bigelow, Professor of Surgery 1849–1882, son of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, well known for his works on the hip joint and the rapid removal of vesical calculi. Dr. E. H. Clarke, Professor of *Materia Medica* 1855–1872, a successful teacher and writer on educational and psychological subjects. Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine 1859–1867, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health 1869–1879, and well known for his advocacy of the treatment of pleuritic effusions by thoracentesis.

Of the professional labors of these men it is unnecessary to speak to members of the medical profession. The School will ever cherish their memories as those of teachers whose eminence in their chosen profession contributed very largely to that of the School to whose service they devoted their time, talent, and untiring energy.

One of the most striking portions of the Medical School exhibit is the collection of bone models shown by the Anatomical Department. These models, which are made of paper pulp by Mr. J. H. Emerton, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, represent all the principal bones of the body enlarged from three to six diameters. They are remarkable for their accuracy and for their extreme lightness, and supply to the anatomical department what are believed to be absolutely unrivaled facilities for teaching osteology in a large lecture-room. This department also displays a fine series of frozen sections ingeniously mounted in such a way that both sides may be readily examined, a number of corrosion preparations, — some made with celloidin and others with fusible metal injections, — and a series of bone sections illustrating the structure of the spongy bones.

The Physiological Department exhibits a number of pieces of apparatus for physiological research which have originated in the laboratory, and have been found useful in original investigations. Among them may be mentioned : —

1. An induction apparatus in which the intensity of the induced current is regulated by withdrawing the secondary coil a short distance from the primary coil and then rotating it round a vertical axis through 90° . In this way the intensity of the induced current is reduced to zero without giving to the apparatus the inconvenient length of the ordinary Du Bois-Reymond apparatus.

2. A plethysmograph, in which the water, the displacement of which measures the varying volume of the organ under examination, is received into a cylindrical vessel suspended from a spiral spring, the length and elasticity of which are so adjusted that a given weight of water stretches the spring by an amount exactly equal to the rise of the water in the vessel. The absolute level of the water thus remaining constant, the surface of the organ is not subjected to any changes of pressure, which is an essential condition in plethysmographic work.

3. An electrical interrupter, in which a vibrating steel rod, making and breaking a mercury contact, is clamped between steel rollers, by changing the position of which on the rod the length of the vibrating portion, and consequently the rate of vibration, may be varied within quite wide limits.

4. A reaction time apparatus, consisting of a tuning-fork

carrying on one of its prongs a smoked card, on which a Depréz signal magnet writes a curve of sines when the vibrating fork is drawn under it. The sliding of the fork gives a signal by breaking an electric circuit, which is again closed by the reaction of the individual experimented upon. As the Depréz magnet is included in this circuit, the time of the reaction is measured by the number of vibrations recorded in that portion of the curve of sines which is drawn a little to one side of the main line.

5. A photograph of Dr. J. J. Putnam's pendulum myograph. The peculiarity of this instrument is that the record is made upon a card graduated empirically in such a way that the spaces between the lines correspond to intervals of 0.01" in the swing of the pendulum.

6. Dr. F. W. Ellis's piston recorder. A substitute for the Marey drum, and especially adapted to plethysmographic work.

7. A set of apparatus, of simple form and construction, designed for the use of students in studying the physiology of the nerves, muscles, heart, cilia, etc.

To illustrate its facilities for teaching, this department exhibits also:—

1. A large model of the eye, designed to demonstrate to a large class the course of the rays of light in normal, myopic, and hypermetropic eyes, and also the phenomena of spherical aberration, astigmatism, the inversion of the image on the retina, and the three reflected images used in studying accommodation.

2. A large working model of the larynx, showing the movements of the laryngeal cartilages upon one another.

The exhibit in the department of Children's Diseases represents by means of sixteen panels, each 5 × 3 feet, the advances which have been made in the subject of the artificial feeding of infants. The analysis of numerous good but varied human milks are given, also the analysis of the milk of cows of different breeds which are suitable for infant feeding, and the methods employed for modifying cow's milk so as to adapt it to the needs of infants of various ages and conditions. Pictorial representations of the new milk laboratory are shown, together with the actual apparatus employed in collecting, modifying, and distributing the milk. A very interesting feature of this exhibit is a new form of incubator for premature infants, the mechanism of which is in many

respects decidedly novel. The temperature admits of most accurate adjustment. The fresh air is forced by a fan driven by clock-work through cotton, and, thus filtered, is drawn through the incubator and out of the ventilating shaft. By a special contrivance oxygen may be introduced into the air chamber. The infant's bed is supported on the platform of a finely constructed scale, so that the infant can be weighed at all times without removing it from the incubator. The apparatus is made entirely of polished copper and block tin, and in parts is nickel-plated, so that complete disinfection can be carried out on the removal of the infant preparatory for the next case.

The exhibit of the Bacteriological Department consists of various forms of apparatus for research which have originated in the laboratory, cultures in flasks, and drawings of organisms which have been discovered or investigated in the laboratory.

In the department of Surgery the attention of the visitor will be attracted by the exhibition of the various forms assumed by the late Dr. H. J. Bigelow's apparatus for rapid lithotomy with evacuation before it became the perfect instrument now well known to the surgical world. Here are also shown models of limbs used in the course on bandaging, and illustrating the method of making various surgical applications to the human body.

The department of Otology exhibits a very fine series of preparations of the osseous anatomy of the ear, which cannot fail to secure the admiration of all those who can appreciate the amount of skill and patience required for their production.

A new form of apparatus for air analysis is exhibited by the department of Hygiene. The Warren Anatomical Museum shows several specimens illustrating methods of mounting and preparation in use in that department of the School.

Visitors to the Exposition who desire further information in relation to the School can obtain on application a pamphlet giving details of the various courses of instruction.¹

Henry P. Bowditch, '61.

¹ From the *May Bulletin* of the Medical School Association.

THE SOURCES OF HARVARD'S POPULATION.

I.

A CURSORY examination of the College Catalogue for 1892-93 with reference to the above topic discloses some facts which may prove of interest to the friends and children of the University. The topic is intimately related with ideas suggested by the Hon. C. F. Adams and President Thwing in their articles in the January number of the *Magazine*; and the facts referred to emphasize some of their conclusions.

Ordinarily a college class is larger in its Freshman year than it is in its Senior year; and ordinarily the younger classes are larger than the older. Other things being equal, the classes grow larger in their order down the line from Senior to Freshman, and, in the absence of some special interfering influence or tendency, the same rule will hold true of any given element of a class. In other words, each element represented in the classes will ordinarily vary in the same general manner in which the classes themselves vary. Now, taking students from the Centre and West as an element by themselves, at present just the contrary of this rule is true. The classes increase in membership in their order down the list, but the numbers of men from the Centre and West decrease. This is exemplified by the following table taken from the Catalogue for 1892-93:—

	Illinois.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Mont., Neb., Kan., Colo., Cal., Ore., Wash., Dak.	Missouri.	Kentucky.	Total.	Total Students in Class.	Per Cent. of Total Class.
Seniors	13	16	4	1	5	3	4	10	8	1	65	327	19.9
Juniors	12	9	1	1	3	2	2	8	6	—	44	328	13.41
Sophomores	10	12	2	3	6	4	3	11	8	3	62	385	16.1
Freshmen	12	6	—	1	1	2	2	11	3	2	40	409	9.7
Total	47	43	7	6	15	11	11	40	25	6	211	1449	14.4

On the face of the returns,¹ the percentage of each class coming from the Centre and West seems to be decreasing. These students constitute 19.9 per cent. of the Senior class, and 13.41 per cent. of the Junior, 16.1 per cent. of the Sophomore, and 9.7 per cent. of the Freshman class. In this respect the Catalogue in a measure represents the tendencies of four years.

Increased educational facilities in the Centre and West, including strengthened attractions at existing Central colleges, as well as the influences suggested by President Thwing, are among the forces producing this result.

The percentages alternate; the Senior percentage exceeds that of the Juniors, and the Sophomore percentage exceeds that of the Freshmen. This is true of the actual totals, — Seniors, 65, Juniors, 44, Sophomores, 62, Freshmen, 40, — as well as of the percentages 19.9, 13.41, 16.1, and 9.7, — and it is true of almost each one of the States or groups tabulated. A tendency so marked and uniform throughout so many States and groups is not accidental.

The Senior class has more Central and Western men than the other classes, as it seems to me, because many such men go to Harvard and enter the Senior class after graduating at Central and Western colleges. There are twenty-one such men from the States named, catalogued in the present Senior class (1893). This tendency has existed for many years, and has repeatedly received the notice of President Eliot. The reports of the President and Dean for 1890-91 show (pp. 15, 77) that a special standing committee has been organized on Admission from other Colleges. The Western Club is an organization formed within the past few years. The records of the committee and of the club may contain additional facts bearing upon the subject.

I think that the percentage of Sophomores from this quarter exceeds that of the Freshmen for the same reason which makes the senior percentage exceed the junior. A considerable number of the men who have entered Central or Western colleges discover in the course of the Freshman or Sophomore year the

¹ The numbers given in this article are the result of a *first* count. A second count for verification and correction would doubtless modify them somewhat, but not, I believe, sufficiently to affect the conclusions suggested. I should be glad if some correspondent would make similar compilations for the last ten years to ascertain the tendencies developed in that period.

superior advantages of Harvard, and then make the change. As Harvard's requirements are on the average nearly a year in advance of the Central and Western schools, most of these men naturally find their places in the Sophomore class.

In fine, the Senior and Sophomore classes at Harvard are recruited by men from Central and Western schools,—the Senior class by Central and Western graduates, and the Sophomore class by men who change their college during their course. But after these deductions are made, there still seems to be a decline in the percentage of attendance from the Centre and West.

Deducting the twenty-one Central Seniors holding degrees from the total of sixty-five Seniors from the Centre and West, there remain forty-four such Seniors, or 13.48 per cent. of the class, which exceeds the Junior percentage of 13.41 per cent., the Freshman percentage of 9.7 per cent., and probably also the Sophomore percentage when modified by a similar deduction for newcomers from Central and Western schools.

II.

Another noticeable fact is that the larger numbers come from those States in which the large cities are situated. Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and San Francisco furnish 93 out of the total of 211 shown by the table, or nearly half of the whole. Out of the 1,449 students in the four College classes proper, 972, or more than two thirds, come from the cities enumerated in the following table:¹—

CENTRAL AND WESTERN CITIES.	EASTERN CITIES.	MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.
Chicago 31	New York 95	Boston 183
Cleveland 6	Brooklyn 11	Boston suburbs 354
Cincinnati 13	Buffalo 13	Cambridge 120
St. Louis 14	Philadelphia 17	Worcester 80
Kansas City 6	Washington 21	Lowell 4
Milwaukee 8		Fall River 11
Minneapolis 4		Springfield 8
St. Paul 5		Lawrence 3
San Francisco 6		Taunton 9
Total 93	Total 157	Total 722

¹ A rough count of all the pupils from Massachusetts in the four college

If the count were extended to all the cities of the country, doubtless more than 75 per cent. of the college students would be found to come from cities.

Along with the increase in the number of city students, and relative decrease of rural attendance, has occurred the decline of the country academies.

Both are manifestations of the general tendency toward centralization shown by the national census. It is the same tendency which is illustrated by the centralization of people into large cities, of business into large establishments, and of wealth into a few hands,—a tendency which, on the whole, is the most striking and in some respects the most alarming tendency of our times. The tendency is of mixed good and evil. As related to the students coming from Central and Western cities, it is emphasized by the establishment of entrance examinations in those cities.

But the percentage of city representation in the College is much greater than the percentage of city population to the total population, and evidently is increasing. And it will be desirable, not to check the coming of students from the cities, but to increase the attendance from the country, in the East, as well as from the Centre and West.

How can the attendance from the country be increased? I am inclined to think that it can be done by the extension of the same means employed to obtain attendance from the cities. Since the students cannot come to the examinations, take the examinations to them. There is no sufficient reason why, if the examination system is retained, a large number of the Harvard graduates who are engaged in teaching in the smaller towns (and approved teachers of the higher grade throughout the country, whether Harvard graduates or not) should not be made custodians of examination papers for the annual entrance examinations. These teachers need not be called upon to pass on the answers of applicants, but they may well be made custodians of the papers, and authorized

classes gives 835 out of 1,449, or nearly 58 per cent. It is interesting to note that Chicago sends more men to Harvard than any other city outside Massachusetts except New York; as many men as the Massachusetts cities of Fall River, Springfield, Lawrence, and Taunton taken together; more than Philadelphia and Buffalo taken together; and within one of as many as Washington and Brooklyn taken together.

to submit the papers to applicants, receive their written answers, and certify them back to the examiners at Cambridge. With proper advertisement such a system would become well known and would be looked forward to by an increasing number of pupils.

III.

All these steps point in the direction of the suggestion of Mr. Adams (vol. i, p. 188), namely, the inspection and selection of a list of schools having approved courses of study, methods of instruction, and corps of teachers, whose certificates should be received in lieu of entrance examinations. Mr. Adams suggests "a dozen or twenty such institutions" as a suitable number. It might take time to secure even the smaller number of schools which were in all respects satisfactory trustees of the examining power,—but as time went on the number would increase, and might perhaps be extended to several times that number. The success of this method during many years of trial at Ann Arbor is sufficient to justify the experiment. The primary object of such inspection and selection would be to benefit the College; but the benefits which it would confer upon the preparatory schools would be even greater. It would materially contribute to the shortening of the total course, and to increased thoroughness of preparation.

It may be objected that the College has students enough already, and needs no such advertisement; but the College has already taken the step in announcing entrance examinations throughout the country, and in increasing the number of places therefor to more than twenty.

As the centres of population and wealth move westward year by year, there is increasing necessity that Harvard reach out to the West for students, in order to maintain her character as a national institution.

The present suggestions are that the Central and Western attendance seems to be declining; that it is coming in large measure from the cities; that the examination system should be extended to the country towns; that the head teachers of rural academies may under proper conditions be enlisted therein; and that in time a selected list of schools may be intrusted with the examining power.

With the idea that the rural students are not wanted, or are not desirable students, or are not as well worth seeking as the city students, I believe that the College authorities have no sympathy. They know, best of all, the industry, the concentration, the fidelity, the habits of reflection, and the high estimation of their privileges, which characterize rural students as a class, and they will not regret to see a reinforcement of these qualities in the students whom they teach.

The attendance upon the colleges has not increased in the past decade as fast as the population has increased; and it behooves the College authorities to use all the means at hand, which are in harmony with their high aims, to promote the knowledge and interest of the people in the higher institutions of learning.

Merritt Starr, '81.

CHICAGO.

THE PLACE OF THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

THOSE who have looked over the successive issues of the University Catalogue may have noticed the rapid change which of late years has taken place in the number of students enrolled in the Lawrence Scientific School. At the time when this School was founded by Abbott Lawrence technical education in science had hardly begun to exist in this country. It therefore naturally attracted a what then seemed relatively considerable number of students. In 1850, when the College had an attendance of 605, the School enrolled 66.

With the development of the elective system in the College, which began in 1867-68, many young men who in previous years would have resorted to the Lawrence School, where an undergraduate had a peculiar measure of freedom in his work, turned to the older institution which gave a more valued degree, and where, in case of need, they might obtain aid from the scholarships and loan funds; such aids were lacking in the newer school. A few years later the founding of the Graduate Department opened to a class of students who had been accustomed to register in the Lawrence School a more fitting and logical relation to the Uni-

versity. The result of these changes, combined with some inattention to the special interests of the School, led to a steady loss of its *clientèle*, until in 1888 it enrolled but fourteen students. In view of the steady diminution in the attendance on its classes, it seemed even to the friends of the School, in this period of depression, that it might be wiser to merge in the College this department of undergraduate instruction. In 1889 a motion was made in the College Faculty by Professor Chaplin, the Dean of the Scientific School, to the effect that this Faculty should take over the task of giving the degree of Bachelor of Science, so that the separate organization of the Lawrence School should disappear. This motion failed to pass. Even if it had been adopted, it is not likely that it would have been approved by the Corporation and Board of Overseers, for the reason that considerable sums of money had from time to time been received by the School, the benefactors intending that their gifts should be devoted to the uses of an establishment other than the College.

When it became evident that the Lawrence School was to be permanently maintained as a separate department of the University, the question arose as to the place which it might hope to achieve among American establishments of like grade. It was clearly undesirable to have the work of the School a mere duplication of that which elsewhere and near by had been successfully undertaken by other cognate institutions. It is true that the Lawrence School had as early as 1847 established itself in the fields of engineering, chemistry, and natural history, when only one other American institution had begun to deal with any of them from the point of view of professional training; the first of these subjects alone had been previously thus essayed.

The solution of the problem was attained in a very simple way. It was effected by the students of the University and the general public quite as much as by the officers of the University. Since 1888 the gain each year in the number of students has averaged forty per cent. on the enrolment of the previous year. From a total of fourteen students registered in 1888, the attendance has risen until in 1893 one hundred and ninety persons have been admitted. This increase would have been yet larger, but for the greater care exercised as to the quality of the students taken into the classes, and the readiness with which uninterested and

therefore uninteresting students have been separated from the School.

It is usually a difficult matter to ascertain the influences which make for or against the prosperity of a school. It seems, however, in this case tolerably clear that the gain has been due to certain plain advantages which the Lawrence School in its present state affords its students. These may be briefly stated as follows. The School is a constituent part of the academic portion of the University. Although under the immediate government of a separate administrative board, it is in a general way supervised by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which cares also for the College and the Graduate School. Thus the department has a share in the opportunities afforded by the wide range of instruction which the central establishments of the University provide. Several of the courses which are offered by this faculty are primarily designed to meet the needs of the Lawrence School. From the hundreds of others there is an ample field in which to select the instruction which is required for the several divisions of its work. From this great body of instruction, courses of study are chosen and combined into groups or departments, each of which demands four years of rather arduous labor from the student who seeks to obtain the S. B. degree. The succession and correlation of studies are carefully attended to, the aim being to bring the pupil to such a stage of development that on graduation he will be prepared to earn his living in some particular part of the wide field of applied science. This year the School offers instruction in seven four-year groups, as follows: civil engineering, including the special sub-departments of sanitary and highway engineering; chemistry; geology; biology; electrical engineering; anatomy, physiology, and physical training; and general science.

The foregoing brief statement concerning the general conditions of the School indicates the feature which commends it to the public, and which has opened to it a prospect of enlargement. It is readily seen that the institution is peculiar in the fact that, though it aims to prepare its pupils for special professional duties, the roots of this development are planted in the soil of academic culture, where the studies are pursued not with a view to immediate practical application, but to the end that the subject-matter may be known in a large and scholarly way. Thus, for example, the

student in the department of geology pursues the same courses in that subject as his mates in the College; he is thus required to master the science, at least in outline, quite as he would if he had no economic ends in view. So far as possible he is urged to do this work in exactly the same manner as the men in the College who have no other object save to know the subject. In the vacation periods, on the other hand, the student is urged, and in a way required, to devote much time to the professional applications of his knowledge; he is employed in geological surveys, or he works in mines or in machine-shops, and in this manner gains his introduction to the practical side of his subject. In certain departments, as in engineering, the larger part of the instruction which the student receives is, as regards its form, immediately professional; yet even here the object is to give the teaching the broad scope which is, or at least should be, characteristic of all university work. Here, too, through the opportunities for actual technical work which a proper use of the summer vacation affords, it is possible for the student to acquire the special training which the craft requires.

It is not to be denied that this plan of laying in academic work the foundations for a professional career in applied science is open to certain objections which have to be weighed in the balance against its advantages. The student who obtains his training in a technical school, where he is taught by men in whose minds the economic value of their work has the foremost place, may save toil and pains in attaining his immediate end; he may indeed be enabled sooner to earn a livelihood; and much thought and study, which in academic work would have been devoted to matters not at once available in the arts, may be made directly to advance his training in his appointed craft. When the conditions are such that the man's bread must be earned in the least possible time, it may be necessary to allow these considerations much weight. When, however, as fortunately is the case in many if not most American households, the aim is to give the youth a thoroughly good preparation for his career, a schooling such as will enable him not only to get a novice's place, but to win his way as far up as his natural capacities will carry him, then the broader education is surely to be preferred. The native sagacity of our people will lead them to choose it for their children.

It is this demand for the largest possible share of culture as the basis of a technical training which is bringing about the present increase in the numbers in the Lawrence School. It is in a general way true that the establishments of the University — its laboratories, museums, and libraries — afford a better basis for instruction in science than any other American school possesses; but it is the method and spirit of the teaching and the common life of the University, rather than these appliances, which are attracting technical students to its classes. Our people are now passing by that stage of their history in which the youth were tempted to skimp education for the purpose of seizing the opportunities for gain which abounded in every field of industrial activity; they are learning more and more to prize, and to seek for their children, the culture which a well established academic institution alone can give. They desire for them not only the opportunities for study, but also the social influences which a college of the better sort affords.

Not the least of the advantages which the Lawrence School now offers to its students results from the intimate blending of their life with that of the other undergraduates of the University. A few years ago these two groups of students were parted from each other as completely as Medical students from Law students. Of late this division has been entirely effaced; the students of both groups are reckoned in the same classes for instruction; are united in the same societies and athletic "teams;" and are under the same Faculty; the only differences are in the conditions of admission to the College, on the one hand, and the Scientific School on the other, and in the name of the degree to which they may attain.

While the advantages to the Lawrence School which have arisen, and are yet to come, from this practical union of its life with that of the College are great, it is likely that hereafter, as heretofore, the School will give as much as it receives. The Academic Department of the University has gained much from the presence of the students of the Scientific School, who bring to their work the earnest spirit which naturally characterizes those who are avowedly engaged in making ready for professional duties. These men are generally poor and very much in earnest. To graduate in four years they have to do from one fifth to one

fourth more work than is demanded of those who are seeking the A. B. degree; they cannot vary or ease their work, but must take those courses which are prescribed in the several departments or groups. With the increase in the numbers in the School the influence of the motives of these men on the College undergraduates will be the more effective, and must be altogether for good.

The students in the Scientific School are admitted on a much less extended examination than those who enter College. The requirements for all, except those who take civil engineering, — who are obliged to present analytic or solid geometry as an additional subject, — are English and American history (with historical geography), algebra, geometry, logarithms, trigonometry, physical science, English, and either French or German. There is no system of maximum subjects. This list of studies is within the scheme of education provided by a large number of our public secondary schools, and in fact the greater part of those who resort to the Lawrence School are from high schools and academies; rarely indeed, except when a youth fitted for college afterwards concludes to devote himself to professional science, and to seek the degree of S. B. rather than that of A. B., have the students of the Lawrence School passed through the institutions which are intended primarily to prepare students for the College. The result is that the Scientific School opens a way by which many of our people can have access to many sides of the education which the College affords. It is true that they do not have a chance to avail themselves of the elective system; even though they be admitted as special students, they are expected to follow in general the work prescribed in one of the departments; nevertheless, the evident tendency is to widen the field from which our undergraduates are drawn.

Some observers have thought that they discovered in the increased attendance on the Scientific School a tendency to depart from the use of the elective system; this is true only in a limited sense. The Lawrence School is characteristically a place where young men are fitted for occupations; as is the case in the departments of Law and Medicine. Their intimate relations with the students in the College is due to the fact that the greater part of their studies are by nature such as may fairly enter into the

plan of a general education. The School is in effect a department for professional training in various branches of natural science, which, owing to the modern expansion of the liberal arts, have become imbedded in the old College.

Other critics have imagined that the demands of pupils who are endeavoring to provide themselves with a technical education would in time lead the College instructors to shape their work to meet the immediate needs of such pupils. It is a sufficient answer to this objection to say that there is as yet no trace of any objectionable influence of this sort discernible in the courses taught by those who have the most to do with the students who are obtaining a technical training. So long as the plan of the School is kept clearly in mind, there is no reason to apprehend any danger of this kind. The needs of practice may somewhat affect the presentation of the theoretical parts of each subject; but this result is not necessarily injurious. In general, the danger in academic instruction is that it will become too far separated from ordinary human interests rather than too much allied with the work of every-day life.

Until the revival of the Scientific School began, there seemed reason to apprehend that Harvard might find itself separated from a large part of those industrial activities which are now affording in increasing measure honorable employment and station as well as fortune. It is evident that the University cannot afford to be unrepresented among the civil, mechanical, electrical, and other engineers, the manufacturing chemists, the miners, the great shipbuilders, and the furnace-masters of the country, any more than among the bankers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, ministers, and teachers. To accept any limitations of that sort would not consist with the catholic spirit which has characterized the institution.

N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62.

THE HARVARD STROKE.

If, as the figures show, we had, in men, an initial advantage over Yale of 49 per cent., why were we beaten at New London last year by $54\frac{1}{2}$ seconds? In ten years Yale wins six races with an average stroke of 33.96 to our 35.47 per minute. In the same period Harvard wins four races, with an average stroke of 36.6 to Yale's 40.9 per minute. In the Yale victories we do more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ strokes per minute in excess of Yale. In 1892 Yale rows 20 m. 48 s. at 34.75, or 723 strokes. In the same race Harvard rows 21 m. $42\frac{1}{2}$ s. at 36, or 781 strokes. This excess of 58 strokes, more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ strokes per minute, is 8 per cent. of Yale's 723. This 8 per cent., expressed in feet, is 1,695 feet. Assuming the course to be 21,120 feet, Yale's 723 strokes averaged 29.21 feet advance, while Harvard's 781 strokes averaged but 27.04 feet.

Here then we have two remarkable facts. First, Harvard covered 1,695 feet more than did Yale. Second, Harvard advanced each stroke 2.17 feet less than did Yale. Either condition would insure our defeat. Both together suggest the query: Is it possible to go to New London this year with a stroke that will win? Or, rather: Shall we go there with a stroke foreordained to lose?

Our crew could not do 36 strokes while Yale does 34.75 except for two conditions. First: The Harvard blade must remain in the water a shorter time than Yale's blade. Hence less work is got out of it. This explains our need of extra strokes. Second: Harvard's quick recover enables her to prepare for the next stroke before Yale can do so with her slower recover. This explains the possibility of extra strokes.

But how account for 58 extra strokes, meaning an extra 1,695 feet? If Harvard's quick recover reduces her advance each stroke by 2.17 feet, she has this 2.17 feet to go over again, multiplied by her total strokes, or, in 1892, 781×2.17 feet, or 1,695 feet.

If we admit as a result of 36 strokes per minute that we do less effective work at each stroke than is possible at 34.75, and, by the quick recover, lose a part of the work done even thus badly, may not the two defects when taken together explain our defeats?

Oxford and Cambridge rowed their last race at 34.5 and 34.7 respectively. A difference of .2 per minute seems slight, yet Oxford beat her rival 66 feet, and broke the record by 34 seconds. We might do worse than follow Oxford's stroke this year. But is it necessary to adopt a stroke which entails 58 extra strokes, or 1,695 extra feet, upon the Harvard crew?

H. M. Burdett, '74.

NEW YORK CITY.

SPECIAL STUDENTS IN HARVARD COLLEGE.

THE unfavorable impression concerning special students in Harvard College does injustice to the greater number of young men enrolled in this class. The impression is a relic of a time some years ago, when the negligent schoolboy discovered that the Faculty had unintentionally given him opportunity to gain a position in Harvard by enrolling himself in a division of the College which had been provided for a very different class of persons. Special students were originally expected to be specialists, and to devote their time to some particular branch of study. The Graduate School contains many such men, but few persons of the kind ever came to college; and the place opened for them was taken by some very pleasant and some very unpleasant young fellows, who did about as little work as they wished to; and to whom the Faculty paid little attention until they gave rise to scandal. Their reputation spread about and still holds ground, in spite of an entire change from those earlier conditions to the more guarded conditions of to-day.

This change was brought about by placing the admission and supervision of special students in the hands of a committee of the Faculty, of which Professor Shaler was the first chairman, and by gradually establishing a definite requirement of study in quantity and quality, now practically as high as that required for the undergraduates. This committee has acted for seven years. Its duty consists in scrutinizing the candidates for admission, in considering with them their plans of study, in following their work during the year and especially after the receipt of each of the four

regular reports from instructors in November, February, April, and June; and in acting on their applications for readmission to a second or later year of study.

It is manifest that admission by examination gives a much more severe test of the previous training of the candidates for the Freshman class than can be given to applicants for admission as special students without examination; but it may be confidently asserted that the personal character of special students is more carefully inquired into than that of the would-be undergraduates. The latter, if coming to take all their examinations at once, need not bring any certificate of preparation from a teacher, and sometimes present only a formal and valueless certificate of moral character. It matters little how corrupt a boy may be; if he can pass the admission examinations, he can easily break over the low barrier established by the requirement of a certificate of moral character, and become a regular Freshman.¹

The case is quite different with special students. The applicant for the privilege of admission without examination must give an explicit account of his previous education, and must furnish the names of at least two persons, preferably his former teachers, to whom the committee may write for information about him; and from whom the committee, as a rule, receives very frank replies. If the replies are vague, the applicant is asked to give the names of persons from whom more definite information may be gained. If the committee is not satisfied with the appearance of the case, the applicant is rejected. If the applicant is a distinctly reputable person, and has conducted himself honorably in his school or with his former associates, and if his training and ability appear to be such as to enable him to profit by the opportunities that he will find at Harvard, he is admitted. With the notice of his admission, he receives the "announcement of the courses of instruction" and the regulations on the choice of studies; and he is at the same time instructed to report at Cambridge either one or two days before the opening of college, in order to meet a member of the committee who will act as his adviser in laying plans for his year's work and in supervising its execution.

The applications for admission come from all manner of per-

¹ It is to be noted with satisfaction that the Dean of the College has lately called attention to the importance of better safeguards in this respect.

sons. At present, the average special student is somewhat older than the incoming Freshman ; he has studied at some school where preparation for Harvard is difficult ; and the very reasons that have kept him at such a school prevent his planning to remain more than two or three years in college. After that, he looks forward to going to the Law School, to the Medical School, or to business. Feeling unable to take the whole of the college course and gain the degree, he nevertheless wishes to take as much of it as he can get. The University is certainly stronger for welcoming such young men. But besides these normal special students, we have also the belated scholar, strong in his intention of gaining a college education, too old to be told to go back to school, even though he may be unable on coming here to pass all the admission examinations ; but bringing a record of effort so earnest and persevering as to warrant the committee in admitting him as a special student. In a year or two he makes up all the requirements for admission to a college class, of which he becomes generally a creditable member. The relations of the College to the community are usefully extended by the admission of such men.

Occasionally the committee on admission from other colleges is in doubt as to the proper standing of an applicant. He may then be advised to apply for admission as a special student, so that he may give better means of rating himself by work done under our own eyes. Sometimes a student already here sends word to a brother or friend at home, urging him to follow as soon as possible, and even advising entrance at the middle of the year. If such an applicant is of good quality and if he can find the required number of courses beginning after the mid-year examinations, he is admitted. Such admission has lately been granted to younger brothers of members of the Graduate School who have come from other colleges ; the graduate finding such enjoyment here that he urges the younger student to leave his home college earlier, and thus have the more of Harvard.

It may be useful in this connection to mention briefly certain classes of applicants on whom the committee does not look favorably. First come those who have failed in their school work from neglect. These might as well save themselves the trouble of applying. Next are those of moderate age and of comfortable or luxurious circumstances, who have not the perseverance to com-

plete the training preparatory to the regular college course, and who under one pretext or another persuade themselves that they do not want a college degree. These mistaken young men are heartily discouraged from their short-sighted plan, and as a rule are rejected. Finally, there are those who wish to go to college because their schoolmates are going, but who have not the mental ambition or strength to come along regularly with them, and hence apply for special privileges. They wish to enjoy college life without college labor. A metropolitan city might be named that has in the past contributed many offenders of this kind; and the readers of the *Magazine* there can do a good service both to the College and to these young fellows by waking them to a sense of the college life that is worth living. Applications of this kind are very closely looked into.

A day or two before the opening of the Academic year the newly admitted special students assemble in one of the college halls, — generally in old Massachusetts, — where they are addressed by the chairman of the committee, much in the same manner as the chairman of the committee of Freshman advisers addresses the entire Freshman class at the same time. The address is something of a homily, something of a warning, and something of an invitation to the students to establish any personal relations with the advisers that may be serviceable. A young fellow from a distance, a stranger in Cambridge, and perhaps lonesome in his first absence far from home, takes the words as they are meant, and finds something of a welcome at the beginning of his work, even in so mixed an address; and his face shows a proper response. The young fellow who comes to us for other than serious purposes, and who ought not to have been admitted, often betrays himself here at the outset by a half contemptuous look, like that of the politician who says, "What are we here for?"

Meetings for individual consultation follow immediately after the general meeting; every student going to a room where he finds the member of the committee who acts as his adviser for the year. Here appointments are made for intervals of ten or fifteen minutes through the rest of the day; and then in turn each student comes at the time assigned to him and submits his choice of studies in writing, explains and defends the choice, and accepts such modifications as the adviser feels that he must require. It

is only fair to say that the variety of our elective courses is now so embarrassing to the inexperienced, and that the rules restricting the free choice of studies are so numerous, that this day's work is a labor for the students and a severe task for the advisers. Advanced courses can be taken only with the consent of the instructor, who may question the student before signing his card; but until this year, the adviser has had to determine as well as he could whether an applicant was fitted to take elementary courses. Mistakes were of course often made, and disappointing failures followed. To avoid this as far as possible, written tests in English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics were provided last September by instructors designated by their respective departmental chairmen; and a special student wishing to elect elementary courses in any of these subjects could be required by his adviser to submit to one or more of these tests in order to prove the preparation that he claimed. The plan proved useful and will be continued.

When the work of the year is fairly in hand, the attention of the adviser is soon concentrated on a small number of his students; the rest pursue an even way with regular attendance and fair records. Even if, on the whole, the average records of these special students are somewhat less satisfactory than those of undergraduates, it may still be seriously questioned whether a college is not benefited more by the presence of a moderate number of specials of reasonably quiet life, whose grades in the office books are low, than by the attendance of certain regular class men whose formal records in the books are passable or better, but whose dissipation brings discredit.

Apart from the average student, the adviser finds some young men whose course he can aid in one way or another. The relations thus established are of a quiet kind, not noised abroad. There are more of them than most persons know about, and some day an interesting chapter of college life might be made of them. The adviser also finds a certain number of boys who need pushing. I believe that a careful comparison of the Freshmen and the first year special students would discover about an equal proportion of such boys in each class. With the rapid increase in the numbers of our students, it is fitting that an increasingly severe selection of survivors should be introduced; and this principle is accepted

by the committee on special students. Little, however, can be advisably told here of the disagreeable duties connected with prodding and pushing neglectful students. Frequent absences or low records lead to "probation." This indicates a serious danger of separation from college. The student is then excluded from all public plays and sports, and is often placed in charge of an "approved tutor;" generally a senior, a graduate, or a law student. This is perhaps the best method of discipline employed in college. Its virtue lies not so much in its leading to the prompt closing of probation, if bad courses are persevered in; but rather in the improvement usually made in the ways of the offender. It is an easy matter to make strict rules and exclude young men of irregular training and weakened purposes, sending them home no better and perhaps worse than they came to us. It is a more difficult and a far better practice to have no definite rules; to judge each case on its own merits; to overcome the defects of poor teaching in earlier years; to break down bad habits of life or study; and to strengthen those better parts that every boy brings to us in greater or less degree. Nothing that lies within our reach is so effective for all these honorable purposes as the employment of some high-minded, clear-headed older student, to whom the foolish boy is required to go as often as may seem necessary, and from whom the adviser may receive a written weekly report. As long as good effort and reasonable progress are made, the boy may remain and grow wiser and stronger; but if — However, as I said above, little can be advisably told of this painful side of college life. It is the improvements that our committee has brought about, and not the punishments that it sometimes must resort to, that are worth the telling. It is the good side of the special students that is worth writing about. There is a large share of it, in spite of the notoriety that the other side sometimes attains, and the old opinion about special students should be given up.

W. M. Davis, S. B., '69.

ELECTORAL METHODS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

ON August 26, 1840, William Minot, Henry Ware, Jr., Charles G. Loring, Charles P. Curtis, and Samuel Earle, a Committee on Permanent Organization of the Harvard College Alumni, reported a draft of a constitution for the proposed Alumni Association, using these words among others in their report: "Some of the objects of an association are partially attained by the Society of the Φ . B. K." "But it is well-known that the exclusive character of that institution, shutting out a very large majority of the alumni from its privileges, and founded on distinctions which, however just in their origin, cannot be rationally considered to entitle its members to an invidious preëminence through life, exerts an unhappy and extensive influence in alienating many from collegiate associations, and deterring members of the alumni from attending at the annual festival of the College who would gladly throng her halls, if they could come to meet their classmates and friends on equal terms, in communion upon the topics of learning and patriotism, alike important and dear to all."

This report having been accepted, an Association was organized, and the proposed constitution, brief and simple but sufficient, was adopted.

For more than twenty years the Alumni Association Day, with its oration and other exercises, was kept apart from Commencement Day; but after the Massachusetts statute of 1865 had given to the alumni of at least five years' standing the right to nominate and to elect Overseers of Harvard College, the Association became an important body, increasing in consequence, without other limitations to its membership than the prerequisite of holding the degree. It assumed the management, through its Executive Committee, of the festal and social exercises of Commencement Day, acting with the Corporation and the academic officers in their ceremonies on that day.

The Association, on July 18, 1866, provided for a Nominating Committee of the electors to be appointed at each annual meeting of the Association, which Committee should nominate a list of candidates for Overseers to be voted for at the next Commence-

ment. This Committee gave notice in the newspapers of their appointment, and furnished ballots with their nominations; having published the nominations for sixty days before the election.

On June 29, 1869, it was voted that the Executive Committee of the Association (that is, the Directors, who are chosen each year at the same time with the President and Vice-Presidents) should appoint a Committee of Five Electors, to hold office three years, or until others were appointed in their places, to be called the *Standing Committee of Electors*. This Committee gave notice through the newspapers, on or before the first day of the month preceding that in which Commencement Day was held, that nominations would be received until the end of the month, and each elector sent his name and address with his nominations in writing, as many candidates to be named as there were vacancies to fill.

After receiving these nominations for a month, the Standing Committee counted the nomination ballots, and published the names of persons who had received the highest number of votes in number equal to double the number of vacancies to be filled. The Committee also prepared the ballots, and printed, besides the names of the candidates, a brief explanation to the voter that he was to choose his candidates and erase one half of the names presented to him. The Hare system of voting was tried, but abandoned by vote of June 26, 1872. In 1875 the Standing Committee was enlarged to seven members. At the same time that the Hare system was abandoned, a new plan of making nominations was adopted which still exists.

A Committee of Seven was organized "to suggest names to the electors for their nomination in number equal to *four* times the number of vacancies to be filled, in addition to the names of the outgoing Overseers eligible for reelection, and to circulate them by mail among the electors." Six years later this Committee was increased from seven to nine, to be chosen in groups of three each year, each man to serve three years. The members of this Committee are chosen by the President of the Association. In 1884 this Committee was instructed to report *three* times as many names as vacancies to be filled, instead of *four* times as before. In 1888 the same Committee was instructed to send each alumnus, together with the nomination ballot, a brief statement of the residence, occupation, public record, and previous term of service of each candi-

date, with such other information as they might deem expedient concerning them.

The circulation of names suggested for nominations is made by mail in the latter part of the month of April, giving ample time (usually thirty days) for return thereof to the Secretary of the Standing Committee to be counted and announced in the newspapers, usually early in June, in time for consideration for three weeks from Commencement Day.

The following are the numbers of votes returned to the Standing Committee in the years where I find the record, and from which the nominations are announced to the graduates : —

1884 . . .	1494	1887 . . .	1472	1890 . . .	1793
1885 . . .	1501	1888 . . .	1705	1892 . . .	1928
1886 . . .	1501				

In 1890, 4,350 nomination ballots were mailed to the electors ; in 1891, about 4,600 ; in 1892, 4,725. This shows that about forty per cent. of ballots mailed are returned to be counted by the Standing Committee.

The following are the totals of votes cast at elections on Commencement Day, or, in some cases, the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate : —

1866 . . .	438.	Highest for one.	1880 . . .	665.	Whole number.
1867 . . .	372.	" " "	1881 . . .	547.	" "
1868 . . .	356.	" " "	1882 . . .	632.	" "
1869 . . .	494.	" " "	1883 . . .	580.	Highest for one.
1870 . . .	414.	" " "	1884 . . .	518.	" " "
1871 . . .	392.	" " "	1885 . . .	619.	" " "
1872 . . .	402.	" " "	1886 . . .	625.	Whole number.
1873 . . .	375.	" " "	1887 . . .	422.	Highest for one.
1874 . . .	535.	Whole number.	1888 . . .	628.	" " "
1875 . . .	479.	" "	1889 . . .	614.	" " "
1876 . . .	449.	" "	1890 . . .	664.	" " "
1877 . . .	582.	" "	1891 . . .	656.	" " "
1878 . . .	612.	" "	1892 . . .	646.	" " "
1879 . . .	761.	" "			

This table shows no steady increase in voting, although the average for the last ten years is higher than that of the preceding decade. The highest number of votes cast on Commencement for a candidate is 680 in 1879. The lowest number electing a candidate was 182 in 1868. The fair conclusion is, that about one third of the electors who returned the forty per cent. of the nomination ballots are able to be present and vote at Commencement.

This is the machinery which has initiated and executed Overseers' elections since 1866.

Last year, 1892, the Overseers provided the ballots to be used on Commencement Day, following the (so-called) Australian ballot system, and supplementing the nomination machinery above-described with nomination papers signed by at least one hundred electors for each new candidate offered, these papers to be presented to the Secretary of the Board of Overseers at least ten days before Commencement Day.

The Committee on Suggestions has had the most difficult task of all. Appointed by the President of the Association, who usually serves but one year, and who, although a man of distinction, is often unacquainted with the men who are able to discriminate carefully in making suggestions, the Committee must necessarily depend for its origin upon the suggestions of the Secretary of the Association (who is a more permanent officer than the President), and such advice as he can get and give to the President to aid him in appointing the Committee.

In each month of March this Committee publishes, in the New York *Evening Post* and two Boston papers, a request to all who may desire to suggest names to send them on or before a day named to the secretary of this Committee. This request is answered by very few; within the last three years, perhaps forty letters were the largest number received in any one year, and twenty names the largest number suggested. A concerted movement from thirteen cities has recently been made by petition for one candidate, and in a most creditable way by signatures of graduates and not by clubs. The Committee have hitherto used several of the names suggested each year by graduates.

Still the Committee is usually left to take its own course, without further aid from the electors, and the judgment of the Committee is not always approved; but never has its integrity of purpose been questioned, and it is safe to say that it has been one of the most successful nominating committees known to American suffragists.

The functions of the Standing Committees have become largely ministerial; as they merely receive through their secretary the nomination ballots which were sent to graduates by the Suggestion Committee, and which are remailed to this secretary, they have

done little else than count these ballots and report the result to the electors by presenting their official ballots at the polls on Commencement Day, which hereafter is to be presented by the Secretary of the Board of Overseers in the required form, as I have indicated above.

This Committee has decided that a preacher to the University is an "officer of government or instruction," and hence ineligible as a candidate for Overseer, although a well-known preacher was so nominated by a large vote. It has counted the nomination ballots of professors, as the Association has not instructed them upon the point whether a graduate not an elector can nominate. A graduate not an elector can hold office in the Association.

This Committee has often had cause to regret that electors will cast their nomination ballots for one candidate, thus leaving others who have been carefully chosen, and often eminently good candidates, with too few votes. It is easy to see that where the votes are concentrated upon one name, or upon fewer names than are needed to fill all the vacancies, there is such a loss of expression of choice that men are nominated by too few ballots, and the results are made so variable from year to year that a man may receive one year 890 votes and not be nominated, and the next year 340 votes or less and receive the nomination, although the total number of votes cast was larger in the latter case than in the former,

At times there have been contests at the polls that have led to strong feeling, and some personal solicitation of electors not unlike caucus methods, but rarely has there been any sting left after contests.

The sketch of candidates supplied by the Committee on Suggestions is not of much value, and it should be known by most Harvard men that some of our most deserving graduates will not allow their best deeds to be published, and that the public record of a man's titles and offices is a poor showing of a man's character and ability: still the description given has not been harmful.

It is to be hoped that questions touching the conduct and government of the University will soon be so presented in writing or print, circulated throughout the country, that all the alumni can share the views of their fellow-graduates, and know who is fit to be one of the Board of Overseers.

While at times candidates have been interrogated by some classes as to their opinions, it is not likely to become an impudent or insincere custom. It is safe to say that, although the machinery for nominations has not always been understood, and although the appointment of the committees has been made at the short and rather hasty annual meeting in Harvard Hall on Commencement Day in the midst of numerous festivities, nevertheless it has been more successful than most electoral systems. Other colleges have considered the plan, and I think one other of our New England colleges has adopted it.

A. M. Howe, '69.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

ALL graduates may, perhaps, consider their own time at college as, in some degree, extraordinary and representative; but the vicinity of 1830 may have some claims to be considered especially so. The long presidency of the much beloved Kirkland (H. C. 1789), extending from 1810 to 1828, had recently closed, and that of Josiah Quincy (H. C. 1790) had begun in 1829. Both men graduated at about the same time and were of high but very different types. Kirkland represented the gentle divine and accomplished scholar. His successor was the great man of business, financier, and disciplinarian, of uncommon physical and intellectual energy.

These were exactly the elements that were supposed to be needed by the College at the time, and the possession of which had led to his appointment as president.

As a schoolboy I had witnessed, in the summer of 1829, the ceremonies of his induction into office, in the old church, including a Latin address by Governor Lincoln, a response in the same language by the new President, and a Latin Salutatory by Mr. Charles S. Storrow, one of the five surviving graduates of the class of '29, and I was fully impressed by the importance of the occasion. It was generally supposed that there would be a certain stiffening and tightening of the bonds of discipline, of which the class entering in 1830 had a fair opportunity to feel the effect.

The four classes from 1830 to 1834 averaged at graduation about fifty-five members, the largest having seventy-one and the smallest forty-seven. This was about the average size of classes for several years before and after. Classes of this size could be handled in quite a different way from those of the present day, when sometimes a single class is nearly twice as numerous as the whole four in the period under description.

These classes were mostly accommodated in the four College buildings, Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy, with a small overflow into a somewhat dilapidated wooden building known as the "College House," outside the College Yard. About a fourth of the students occupied rooms in private houses.

The assignment and tenure of college rooms was very different from that now in practice, being much more simple and democratic. A longer purse gave no advantage in getting a good room, and the rents were uniform and very low in price. This was the mode of assignment: —

The Freshman class, on entrance, took such rooms as they found vacant, naturally the poorest unless by some lucky chance, being usually the rooms on the ground floor without bedrooms or special accommodations of any sort. Among the best of these were the rooms under tutors and proctors, including even some in Holworthy, which were held on condition of performing certain services for those officers, and being subjected to their special surveillance. With the departure of each Senior class, the lower classes, as a general thing, tried to better themselves by moving into the quarters that were vacated by those above them in rank. The new Senior class had a prescriptive right to the Holworthy suites, which, consisting of a large sitting-room or study, and two bedrooms, were looked upon as almost palatial. Those who preferred to room alone, however, remained in the other building, or in outside quarters.

In this way every student, during his four years of residence, had an opportunity to try all grades of rooms, with the prospect of bettering himself steadily before him. The price of rooms was very low and the same for all, including even the Holworthy suites; namely, \$30 a year, or \$15 each when occupied by two students. Some of these same rooms, with no essential changes, are now rated in the College Catalogue at \$250 a year.

The College did nothing towards lighting or warming the entries or any part of the buildings unless used as recitation-rooms. Some of the students' rooms were warmed by coal fires and some by wood, the College, like the community, being then in a transition state in regard to fuel.

A large proportion of the students took their meals at "Commons," which were then furnished at University Hall, the Seniors and Sophomores occupying the large room on the south side, and the Juniors and Freshmen on the north, with the kitchens in the basement. At the west end of these halls was a dais raised one step, where tutors, proctors, law and divinity students took their meals, overlooking the rest of us. The price of board was \$1.75 a week. Outside establishments charged from that price upward even to three dollars, which was looked upon as rather luxurious and extravagant.

At the price mentioned, the Commons furnished a sufficiency of the great staples of life, of good quality, reasonably well served according to the style of the day. Probably the fare was as good as most of the students were accustomed to, and better for them than a greater degree of luxury. The tables were graced by sets of unusually massive solid silver spoons, ornamented with the college coat of arms, and handsome dishes, with pictures of some of the College Buildings. These had recently been manufactured expressly for the College tables from the proceeds of a subscription made by liberal Boston gentlemen at the suggestion of President Quincy, and were also used at the College dinners; but when Commons were discontinued, they were sold about thirty years since in what seems a season of extraordinary, if not mistaken, frugality.

President Quincy occasionally dropped in at meal-times without notice, and, taking some vacant place, partook of a meal with us. He did this as a means of judging of the character of the food furnished, and if there were any shortcomings, no doubt the contractor heard of it.

Singing was sometimes indulged in without objection after meals, especially on Saturday mornings, when the week's work was felt to be practically ended. There were some rare vocalists in college at this period, who treated us to some of the best of the songs of the day. These were not college songs so called,

which had not begun to exist, but the lyric effusions of the best authors. Whether this form of entertainment did not have some advantage over nonsense set to music I will not undertake to decide.

It may be mentioned here that University Hall was then adorned by a roomy piazza running nearly its whole length and entered by a wide flight of steps at each end. This was a favorite meeting-place before and after meals, recitations, and prayers; in fact, a sort of exchange where short interviews were held, business settled, notices posted, etc., and it seemed to answer a very good purpose, as it was not a place of any noisy sport or long protracted meeting. To the untrained eye it also seemed to be an architectural adornment to the building. The tearing of it away, therefore, about the year 1842, seemed to those of an earlier day, who remembered it with affection, almost a wanton act, though possibly it was done in the interest of high art or discipline.

The student, being settled in his room, which was usually furnished in a very primitive and economical manner, found himself environed by laws and regulations of a rather strict nature. Many of these had been handed down from an early day and were more or less obsolete. The laws of most importance related to residence, class exercises, and religious observances.

Residence was much more strictly required than at present. A student could usually obtain leave to pass two Sundays in a term with his family by asking for it and going through a ceremony called "taking out his name." There was general permission to visit Boston on Saturdays after the morning recitations, return being required by eight o'clock in the evening, notice of which had to be given to a functionary known as the "Regent's Freshman." Attendance was required at prayers both morning and evening, and at two services on Sunday. Prayers were held at an early hour in the morning, six in summer and as long as the daylight allowed; gradually later with the shortening mornings, as the chapel was not lighted, but never later than seven o'clock, candles being sometimes introduced in the pulpit on the darkest mornings. Half of some of the classes went to a recitation immediately after prayers and before breakfast; the remainder after breakfast, alternating by weeks in this mode of attendance. This was done to divide the hardship, presumably, as in winter a wood-

fire, lighted just before prayers, did little to dispel the cold of the recitation-room. It may be imagined that the early sections went to breakfast with tolerable appetites.

A strict account was taken of the attendance at prayers, and many omissions made the offender a subject of discipline and injured his rank in his class.

The Sunday preaching was in the hands of Dr. Henry Ware, Sr., Hollis Professor of Divinity, of his son, Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., and Dr. John C. Palfrey, and was of a very high character. These gentlemen were all Unitarians and Professors of Divinity in the Theological School connected with the College. There was permission to students brought up in other denominations to attend the corresponding churches in Cambridge, where pews were provided for them and monitors noted their attendance.

I do not think that what is now called compulsory attendance at prayers and church was looked upon at that time as so great a hardship as it is supposed to be at present. It may be that not much religious feeling entered into attendance at prayers. It answered the purpose of a roll-call and general muster for duty, and its early bell summoned everybody to meet the obligations of another day; but the attendance at church, morning and afternoon, was so much an American, or at least a New England habit, that it was looked upon as a matter of course, and, as good preaching was provided, was cheerfully submitted to. I find that of the four classes, from '80 to '84, thirty-two members, or about one eighth, became clergymen, indicating, probably, at least as great an interest in and result from the preached word as any congregation would show. Many students were members of the church, and a communion service was observed at the College Chapel.

In the daily routine of instruction, only a faint foreshadowing of the Elective System now in vogue had shown itself in some option as to modern languages, and the permission to add additional ones to those required. The college course included the studies supposed to be necessary for a thorough education, and every student was obliged to conform to it; in fact, probably, nobody thought of anything else as possible. There were indeed a small number of what were known as "University Students," who were allowed to attend the recitations in certain branches of

study ; but they were never considered as candidates for a degree, and occupied a comparatively humble position.

The small size of the classes was very favorable to a rather rigorous system on the part of the instructors. They were usually divided alphabetically into four sections, of from twelve to fifteen each, so that there was very little chance of escape from doing one's share in the required daily recitations, and preparation had to be made accordingly. Lectures on some subjects, however, not requiring preparation were given to whole classes at once. It cannot be denied that this system had its advantages as a means of securing the individual responsibility which is now aimed at by written examinations, which had not then been introduced. Examinations, both for admission and during residence, were entirely oral as far as the subject admitted, and a poor one did not do much harm to the standing of a student whose daily record, very carefully kept, was satisfactory. They were looked upon as a somewhat pleasant interruption to the daily grind, when a number of rather elderly gentlemen, supposed to be more or less experts in the different subjects, came out from Boston in carriages, and being furnished with text-books and marking papers, "took us up" in a good-natured and desultory way, and often gave a second trial to those who were unlucky in their first essay to show their knowledge ; and after two or three hours of this work partook of a good dinner at the expense of the College and drove home again. The rest of the day was usually given as a holiday to the classes which had been under examination.

As mistaken and belittling ideas are now prevalent in regard to the requisites for admission to college, and the nature and amount of the work done there sixty years ago, it may not be out of place to treat these subjects specifically.

The entrance examinations in Latin and Greek, according to the Catalogue of 1830, covered the following books, in addition to the grammars of both languages which were then learned in a most thorough manner : in Latin, *the whole* of Sallust, Virgil (Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid), and all Cicero's Select Orations, with the ability to turn English into Latin ; in Greek, the whole of the American edition of Jacobs's Greek Reader (about 250 solid pages, including 20 pages of Homer), and the four Gospels in the Greek Testament.

It will be seen from this that the candidate was required to be ready for examination in much more than the amount required by the Catalogue as late as 1885-86. No specific number of authors or books is now required, but instead, the ability to "read at sight" easy passages in both languages. When the preliminary work required in the best fitting-schools of the earlier period is considered,—such as the whole of Nepos, Caesar, and Ovid, and sometimes additional books even harder than those *required*, such as Horace, Juvenal, and Homer,—it will readily be seen that the young candidate must have acquired an extensive vocabulary and much facility in translation. Proper teaching and thorough drilling on the grammars and so large a body of the classics as many of the boys of the day thus enjoyed—notably those of the Public Latin Schools of Boston and Salem, the academies of Exeter and Andover, and the famous Round-Hill School at Northampton, all of which were largely represented in the College—would have enabled those who had received them to "read at sight" as well, at least, perhaps, as the candidates of the present day, judging by recent specimens, had that exercise been required. In mathematics the examination covered the whole of Lacroix's treatise on the subject (practically the whole of arithmetic) and Euler's Algebra as far as quadratic equations, including the whole of the doctrines of roots, powers, and progression.

In addition to this, a good knowledge of ancient and modern geography and history was required.

All this examination was *oral* except the mathematical questions, and as the number to be examined was comparatively small and the work of organization for examination began at six o'clock in the morning, when President Quincy received the candidates in person on the piazza of University and gave them directions, answers were received before leaving Cambridge at night, and the long agony was over.

The average age of the candidates was about fifteen years, with some extremes in either direction. Thus in the class entering in 1830 there was a man of twenty-four and a boy of twelve, and such extremes were not uncommon.

Work began immediately after "Commencement," the fourth Wednesday in August, and continued till about the middle of

July with two short intermissions, thus making the working year forty-two weeks, or about six weeks longer than at present.

There were usually three recitations a day, not including those in modern languages, one of which was required and others taken according to the taste and zeal of the student.

The College enjoyed the services of some eminent teachers in those days. Professor Farrar had recently introduced his translations of the works of the great French mathematicians, much to the advantage of the student. Professor Benjamin Peirce, so long connected with the College, and considered the greatest of American mathematicians, was then beginning his career as a tutor in his favorite study. Professor Ticknor filled the chair of modern languages and did much to arouse enthusiasm in that department by his teaching and lectures. Latin had received a new impulse under Dr. Beck, who had introduced improved methods of teaching. The study of German had recently begun under Dr. Follen, a universal scholar and very popular teacher. Professor Felton, the eminent Greek scholar and afterwards president of the College, was then a tutor in the Greek Department.

Especially should all students of that time feel grateful to Professor Edward T. Channing, who filled the chair of rhetoric from 1819 to 1851, for his steady and unwearied labors with them individually, to correct and improve their use of English and develop their ability to write it at least correctly.

In connection with recent criticism in regard to this department, and inferences in the public prints and elsewhere that the College has been rising of late from some previous condition of inadequate attention to it, it may not be out of place to show that this supposed low condition did not exist in the period now under discussion nor for a good many years before and after it. The days of inadequate instruction in the Rhetorical Department were not under Professor Channing, whenever they may have been. The students of each class during three full years of forty-two weeks each, in addition to studies connected with grammar and style, were required to write a theme of good length every two weeks, sixty-three in all. These were subjected to a most careful criticism, and a mode of marking requiring correction and a second presentation, when the faults and errors were commented upon in an appropriate manner. Three years of such a drill as this could

hardly fail to produce some effect even upon the most careless, while it developed many correct and some elegant writers. The studies of this department assumed a high importance in the estimation of the students, and to excel in them was the object of a laudable ambition.

Lectures were also given on various subjects by such eminent men as Dr. John Collins Warren, Dr. James Jackson, and Dr. Jacob Bigelow.

The charge for the entire course of instruction was \$45 a year. Though the aggregate of necessary expenses for room, board, and instruction at Harvard at this period may seem small, amounting to about \$140 a year, exclusive of books, fuel, and incidentals, or about \$200 including them, there were those who desired to come to college, to whom this modest sum was a large one, inasmuch as they had nothing at all, and their families were unable to help them. How were such young men to attain the object of their ambition, — a collegiate education? Scholarships in the present sense of the word were very few; but there were certain funds in the hands of the College from which poor students, who enrolled themselves as "beneficiaries," received moderate sums of money in proportion to their standing as scholars. There were also various minor offices filled by those who desired to earn something by doing duty as fire-makers, bell-ringers, monitors at church and prayers, special messengers, theme-bearers, etc. The office of sizar, or waiter at the tables, had been abolished some years before, though tradition still told how it had been filled by a young man who afterwards became an eminent clergyman, historian, and president of the College. There were also funds in the hands of discreet and generous men not officially connected with the institution, which were loaned to poor students of good character. It was a point of honor to repay these loans as soon as some success in life rendered it possible. There were also a few bequests the interest of which was spent in prizes for eminent scholarship in special departments. Keeping the district schools in the country towns was practiced to some extent, the winter vacation being much prolonged to those who wished to enter that field of labor, the reward of which was usually twenty dollars a month and board. By these various helps the capable and ambitious student could usually make his way through college, sometimes adding to

his savings by "boarding himself" in his room on sums so small that I do not dare to mention them. Bread and milk were largely his diet, which served to keep in good condition some stalwart specimens of youthful vigor.

The social life of the students remains to be treated. What were their exercises, amusements, societies, and other means of employing their leisure hours? What is now known under the general name of "Athletics," with special training to prepare a few champions for positions in "crews," "nines," "elevens," etc., did not exist. Boating was absolutely unknown. Cricket and baseball were played upon Cambridge Common by volunteer groups changing from day to day.

Football was kicked upon the Delta during the autumn, as long as the light lasted after evening prayers, generally by one class against another, without special rules. The object aimed at by each side was to force the ball through the opposing party and over the fence behind them. Many lively "scrimmages" took place with exhilarating fun and exercise. Champions naturally came to the front and bore the brunt of the battle, while the slower and weaker players defended the outposts or followed the course of the struggle as best they could.

There was no covered gymnasium, but some remnants of apparatus still remained upon the Delta which had been erected in the gymnastic enthusiasm inspired by Dr. Follen a few years before, and were still occasionally used. Boxing and fencing were practiced in students' rooms, and swimming was a favorite recreation, as the college year then included a much larger portion of the hot season than at present. There were some rude accommodations for bathers at the end of what is now the coal wharf, and a retired bend of the river near where the Cambridge Hospital now stands, with a neighboring grove, afforded a pleasant and secluded bathing-place.

Walking was much more in vogue than at present. In fact, it was almost a necessary accomplishment for those who wished to visit the neighboring city for either business or pleasure. The omnibus system was in its infancy; the trips were few and far between, and the price high. On Saturdays, when there was usually but one recitation, and that an early one, the roads to Boston were sprinkled with parties of pedestrians, as was also the case in the

afternoons and evenings, when the return tide flowed in the other direction. Those who did not care to visit the city made up walking parties to Mount Auburn, Fresh Pond, and other pleasant resorts, while sportsmen still found game in the woods, and on the ponds and marshes of the vicinity. In one or another way, recreation and exercise in the open air were attained by the students as generally, if less formally, than at present.

Many of the present societies then existed, but, with one or two exceptions, on quite a different basis. The *Φ. B. K.* has changed only in the increased number chosen annually from the much larger Junior and Senior classes. Its stately annual festivals, drawing upon the literary talent of its older members for its oration and poem, and upon their wit and eloquence for its post-prandial exercises, were always interesting and eagerly looked forward to by those privileged to take part in them. Occurring but once a year and including only a limited number, they touched but slightly the general life of the college.

Enough musical taste and skill were found in the classes from year to year to keep alive the *Pierian Sodality*. In addition to regular practice, they had three gala days in the year, when, at the exhibitions, in the intervals of Latin orations, Greek dialogues, etc., seated in a prominent position, they discoursed sweet music for the entertainment and relief of an audience composed chiefly of young ladies.

The *Institute of 1770* and the *Hasty Pudding Club* did not then devote themselves entirely to amusement. The former had a large and fine library, its meetings were devoted to essays and discussions, and its membership included much of the best scholarship of the classes, commencing in the Sophomore year.

The *Hasty Pudding Club* was a Junior and Senior society, including about ten of each class. It had a literary basis resting especially on productions of wit and fancy, with three orations and poems each year. Its regular meetings, occurring on alternate Friday evenings in the cooler portions of the year, and held in the rooms of the members, were of a mildly festive and semi-literary character. As the dusk began to prevail over the daylight, the two members whose turn it was to arrange for the entertainment of the club might be seen quickly crossing Harvard Square and the College Yard, bearing between them on a stout

poles two large iron pots of steaming hasty pudding and hominy, which, deposited on the hearth before the fire, were to furnish forth the simple fare of the evening. This was served, with the addition of milk or molasses, in large, cheap, blue bowls, after the dispatch of such business as the reading of records and the choice or initiation of new members. These fortunate men were seated in a semicircle in front of the rest, and, after an address of welcome by the president, were bountifully served and requested to show their abilities in the line of the club, by contending for a mythical prize to be awarded for the absorption of as many bowls of pudding as he chose to stipulate. This they proceeded to attempt amid much jollity; but it is needless to say that the prize remained locked in the archives of the club. The tutor or proctor resident in the entry, often an old member, was complimented with a heaping bowl, and sometimes he intimated that it would make him so drowsy in the morning that his early recitation would have to be omitted. The rest of the evening was devoted to music and literary exercises. Altogether, a great deal of quiet, harmless, and inexpensive pleasure was afforded by the meetings of the club.

The Harvard Union, recently revived as a debating club, was founded for that purpose in 1832, and maintained vigorously for some years by Seniors and Juniors who, in addition, took in turn the duty of opening each meeting with a short lecture.

A large number of the students of all classes were interested in the Harvard Washington Corps, a well-drilled military company existing at this time. It was organized as a battalion of four companies, after the pattern of the West Point Cadets. The required college single-breasted black coat, with a black beaver hat, white pantaloons, and white cross-belts made a neat uniform for gala occasions, the officers wearing in addition handsome chapeaux, swords, and sashes, transmitted from class to class. Muskets of a heavy and antiquated pattern were loaned by the United States Arsenal in Cambridge, and a handsome banner bearing, in addition to the State arms, the motto, "*Tam Marti quam Mercurio*," was the property of the organization.

The captains or "commandants" of the companies and their respective sergeants or "guides" showed much zeal in drilling their respective commands in the out-of-door season of the year at

permitted hours, in order to have them make a good appearance at the battalion drills, and especially at the three great public parades on the afternoons of the three exhibitions in May, July, and October. On these occasions, if pleasant, the Corps was in its glory, when, with a full band from Boston, and the windows of the College buildings filled with the lady friends of the members, it took its colors from the middle door of Holworthy and marched through all the principal streets of the town. A "treat" was enjoyed on two of these occasions in some of the upper rooms of Hollis or Stoughton, consisting of huge baskets of cream-cakes washed down by the so-called wine of the village grocery. At the summer parade the company was invited to the President's house and partook of an elegant entertainment provided by his unbounded hospitality.

From considerable experience with the Corps in the humble, though somewhat important positions of first "guide," armorer, and, hardest of all, treasurer, the writer feels justified in saying that it afforded a good opportunity of letting off superfluous energy and providing wholesome exercise.

It is interesting to know that one of the oldest and most distinguished of Harvard graduates, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop (1828), is now the only living commander of the Harvard Washington Corps.

One more special social feature of our time deserves notice before closing these reminiscences. In his desire to do everything possible for the improvement and happiness of the students, President Quincy instituted "levees," which were held on alternate weeks in the evening, in which he was heartily seconded by his amiable and accomplished family. A general invitation to attend these entertainments was extended to the members of the College, in addition to which shy students unused to society were specially sought out and invited by kind-hearted Mrs. Quincy, and made to feel at home in her hospitable parlors. Invitations were not limited to the little town of Cambridge, but some of the best representatives of Boston society were usually present. The President moved round among his guests, a living embodiment of stately and elegant manners.

Probably few of the young men for whose special advantage these levees were held appreciated the amount of time and

trouble that were devoted to this conscientious endeavor to make every effort for the social as well as intellectual culture of the Harvard students of sixty years ago.

Thomas Cushing, '34.

Boston.

THE COÖPERATIVE SOCIETY.

THE history of the early struggles of the Coöperative Society to obtain recognition and to establish itself upon a sound financial basis is interesting. The *Harvard Daily Echo* of February 15, 1882, published a request for the names of all students and instructors interested in forming a coöperative society, stating that a meeting of such persons would be called, and a society organized. The editors of the *Echo* at this time comprised many of the recognized leaders of college life, and here it was that the plan of a coöperative society for the benefit of Harvard men had its birth, and as time went on crystallized into more substantial and mature existence.

To Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82, now Secretary of the University, is probably due the credit of originating the first practical working plan for a coöperative society in the University. On February 22, 1882, a preliminary conference of those interested in the society's formation was held at Holworthy 24, the room of C. H. Kip, '83. Mr. Kip among other ideas had in mind the establishment of a students' coal yard, and this idea was combined with that of Mr. Bolles and discussed at the conference. Among those who took active part in this meeting were Josiah Quincy, '80, Henry G. Chapman, '83, H. C. Warner, '82, Charles W. Birtwell, '83, Hollis Webster, '84, Arthur C. Denniston, '83, and John W. Suter, '81. This meeting was prolific of good suggestions, and was very harmonious, a minority wishing to make a stock company of the society. The proposition was, however, defeated. At this time a committee was also named to draw up a formal statement of the proposed plan and publish it; the committee was, Messrs. Bolles, Warner, Birtwell, Kip, and Denniston. The framing of a constitution was intrusted to the care of Messrs. Quincy and Bolles, and the form presented was finally adopted by the committee,

with some modifications. This constitution may be found in full in the *Echo* of Monday, February 27, 1882, and on the following day a large and intelligent mass meeting was called in Holden Chapel, where the constitution recommended by the committee was presented, amended, and adopted, and the following officers chosen to start the new society: Frank Bolles, L. S., President; H. G. Chapman, '83, Treasurer. Directors: H. E. Warner, '82, H. M. Lloyd, '83, H. Webster, '84, E. J. Sartelle, '85, Josiah Quincy and T. D. Kenniston, Law School, E. T. Schorl and J. W. Suter, Divinity, Theodore C. Williams and Professor C. R. Lanman, Faculty. At this important meeting, Josiah Quincy presided, and it was he who suggested the trial of the so-called "affiliated tradesmen" plan, which, for several years, was one of the most helpful parts of the Society.

In order to make a satisfactory début, the organizers of the Society were required to obtain a membership of at least four hundred. Blue books were at once opened for signatures, and a thorough canvass of the College made. In a few days the required number was secured, and the first step taken was the opening of a counter for stationery and "tennis goods" in one corner of the store located under College House, and next the First Parish Church.

The Society has had four presidents up to the present time, namely: Frank Bolles, serving as president during 1882, Professor J. W. White, 1883, Professor J. B. Ames, from 1884 to 1890, and Professor F. W. Taussig, chosen in 1890, and now in office. All of these gentlemen have served the Society with marked ability, and with great personal sacrifice and inconvenience to themselves. In the year 1885, during Professor Ames's term of office, a crisis was reached in the business affairs of the Society (see *Harvard Crimson*, February 3, 1885). To tide over this embarrassment a loan of \$600 was solicited and secured within the College. This same loan was repaid within a year, thereby canceling all indebtedness.

In its superintendents the Society has also been fortunate. Mr. A. A. Waterman, '85, was the first in office, and remained in this position several years. The present superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Lyford, entered upon his duties September 1, 1890.

The rooms of the Coöperative Society are in Dane Hall, the

former Law School. When the new superintendent first took charge, the lower floor was divided into four rooms with a hall-way running through the centre. During the summer of 1891 and 1892 these partitions were removed, new shelves were placed in the book department, and the stairs leading to the floor above were taken down and erected outside the building. In this way exclusive use of a large part of the first floor was obtained, the basement being already used for storage. The stationery and book department was placed on the north side of the building, the men's furnishing, athletic department, and superintendent's office, on the south side. The tailoring department, a decided novelty in student life, of which mention will be made later on, is at 19 Brattle Street. To conclude the description of floor space, during the first month in the College year, rooms in the old Hasty Pudding Club building on Jarvis Street are secured for the annual display and sale of furniture, rugs, etc.

Here it will be well to give a short financial statement of the total business done, and dividends issued up to date by the Society.

	Total Business.	Dividend.	
1888-89 . .	\$67,448.94	\$2,154.00	} A. A. Waterman, Superintendent.
1889-90 . .	65,944.47	2,272.89	
1890-91 . .	70,734.84	2,800.00	} C. D. Lyford, Superintendent.
1891-92 . .	95,415.44	4,000.00	

It is estimated that during the nine months of the present fiscal year the Society will transact a business of over \$110,000 on the small capital of \$10,000, a remarkable achievement from a business standpoint. The Society's credit is A 1, and it always discounts all bills at ten days, if discountable.

An inventory of the stock in the several departments may here be given. The stationery department contains all required stationery for students' use, all the various mathematical instruments, all articles used in fine arts courses, a complete line of fine grades of stationery, fine cutlery, and druggists' sundries, as toilet articles, sponges, etc., and assortments of inks and mucilages. Besides this, a large business is done in card and fine engraving. Turning now to the book department, not to enumerate in detail, one will find nowhere a more complete set of college text-books, together with the new standard literature of the day, sent to the Society as soon as published. On account of the financial stand-

ing of the Society these books are secured from the publishers at the lowest rates. In addition to home and local trade, special orders are received from all over the country, and large shipments come from Europe.

The mending department, a decided novelty in student life, may here be alluded to. Any member of the Society who wishes to have his clothes repaired gives them to one of its agents who puts them in the hands of some needy woman of Cambridge, who is paid in return at so much per hour. The men's furnishing department deals in fine furnishing and athletic goods; to it is joined a complete laundry, doing a large business. In the tailoring department, before alluded to, situated at 19 Brattle Street, clothing is made, repaired, cleaned, and pressed. Complete lines of tennis suitings are also carried, and general tailoring done. The department employs five hands.

So much for the workings of the Society as viewed from the undergraduate's standpoint, but beyond this the graduate readers of this magazine will be specially interested in what follows. Hardly a day passes that does not bring orders from several graduates from different parts of the country, and often from abroad, requesting that special kinds of goods, books, clothing, etc., that have pleased their fancy while at the University, be now sent them, as they declare they have tried in vain to secure similar goods elsewhere. Orders are filled and sent as soon as received to those still having bonds filed with the superintendent. Other orders are filled C. O. D., unless money accompanies the order. Many graduates adopt the method of sending money to be deposited to their credit in the Society. In addition to this, many universities and colleges throughout the United States are supplied with special books and stationery, procurable from no other source.

Any one connected with any department of the University, by paying the yearly sum of \$1.50, and by a vote soon to be passed the fee will be reduced to \$1.00, becomes a member of the Society, and is thereby entitled to a certain share in the surplus profits, divided at the end of the fiscal year. These profits last year reached a total of \$4,000, which sum was paid to members in the form of a dividend. Some members by this division received as much as \$25. Moreover subscribers have the additional advantage

of the so-called "affiliated tradesmen's" lists, which comprise the names of dealers in articles not procurable at the Society's rooms, upon which a varied discount is obtained of from five to twenty-five per cent.

One other fact in closing this brief summary of the history and workings of the Harvard Coöperative Society will be read with interest, as an evidence of the watchful eye kept by our sister universities and colleges, throughout the country, upon any important advance our University may make in her departments. Hardly a week passes that the superintendent of the Society does not receive a communication from some professor or faculty member, asking for information relative to the establishment and maintenance of a students' coöperative union in some college, and such requests are always readily complied with. Two of the latest inquiries came from the universities of Chicago and Michigan, both of which have the direct purpose in view of following Harvard's example.

Among the many excellences that the friends of our University are glad to contemplate with satisfaction, our Coöperative Society, the largest and oldest in the country, is surely not among the least, and undergraduates and graduates alike not only receive large pecuniary benefits from the Society's successful workings, but also are presented with an excellent object-lesson in business management.

Milton Jerome Stone, Jr., '85.

CAMBRIDGE.

HARVARD GRADUATES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

CONCLUSION.

THE last two numbers of the *Magazine* have contained lists of graduates who have been Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cabinet Officers, Foreign Ministers, Delegates to the Colonial and Continental Congresses, United States Senators, and Representatives in Congress. In the following lists, as in the former ones, only the highest offices are considered, and only alumni of the College proper are named.

In these fourteen lists there are 467 names, representing about 350 individuals. About eighty of these graduates have held more than one office; some names appear in five or six different lists.

In the list of Representatives in Congress, in the April number, should be inserted: 1859, William Everett.

Members of International Commissions.

- 1776 Christopher Gore, Commissioner under Jay's Treaty, 1794.
- 1787 John Quincy Adams, Commissioner, Treaty of Ghent, 1814.
- 1817 Caleb Cushing, Commissioner, Treaty with China, 1844.
- 1825 Charles Francis Adams, Arbitrator, "Alabama Claims" Tribunal, 1871.
- 1835 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Member of Joint High Commission, 1871.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

- 1761 John Pickering, N. H. 1769 Benjamin West, N. H.
- 1762 Francis Dana, Mass. 1777 Rufus King, Mass.
- 1762 Elbridge Gerry, Mass.

Members of Parliament.

- 1642 George Downing, for Haddington Burghs; Morpeth.
- 1665 Joseph Dudley, for Newton (Isle of Wight).

Judges of United States Courts.

- 1751 William Cushing, Justice Supreme Court.
- 1755 David Sewall, District Judge, Maine.
- 1760 John Lowell, Judge Court of Appeals under Confederation; District Judge, Mass.; Chief Justice Circuit Court.
- 1761 John Pickering, District Judge, N. H.
- 1775 Benjamin Bourne, Circuit Judge (R. I.).
- 1777 Samuel Hitchcock, District Judge, Vt.; Circuit Judge.
- 1780 David Leonard Barnes, District Judge, R. I.
- 1781 John Davis, District Judge, Mass.
- 1781 Elijah Paine, District Judge, Vt.
- 1787 William Cranch, Assistant and Chief Judge, Circuit Court, D. C.
- 1798 Joseph Story, Justice Supreme Court.
- 1799 Willard Hall, District Judge, Del.
- 1804 Ashur Ware, District Judge, Maine.
- 1812 Peleg Sprague, District Judge, Mass.
- 1821 Edward Greely Loring, Judge Court of Claims.
- 1823 James Dandridge Halyburton, District Judge, Va.
- 1828 John James Gilchrist, Judge Court of Claims.
- 1829 Benjamin Robbins Curtis, Justice Supreme Court.
- 1831 Edward Henry Durell, District Judge, La.
- 1834 Edward Fox, District Judge, Maine.
- 1837 Samuel Treat, District Judge, Mo.
- 1868 Charles Pinkney James, Justice Supreme Court, D. C.

- 1840 John Chandler Bancroft Davis, Judge Court of Claims.
- 1843 John Lowell, District Judge, Mass.; Circuit Judge.
- 1843 William Adams Richardson, Judge and Chief Justice, Court of Claims.
- 1845 Horace Gray, Justice Supreme Court.
- 1846 Nathan Webb, District Judge, Maine.
- 1852 Addison Brown, District Judge, N. Y.
- 1852 William Gardner Choate, District Judge, N. Y.
- 1856 Thomas John Morris, District Judge, Md.

Judges of Highest Courts of States, Provinces, etc.

- 1650 William Stoughton, Judge, Prov. of New England; Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1657 Elisha Cooke, Judge, Col. of Mass.
- 1660 Peter Bulkley, Judge, Prov. of New England.
- 1665 Joseph Dudley, Chief Justice, Prov. of New England; Chief Justice, Prov. of N. Y.
- 1671 Samuel Sewall, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1680 John Leverett, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1686 Benjamin Lynde, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1689 Addington Davenport, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1689 John Haynes, Judge, Col. of Conn.
- 1690 Peter Burr, Judge, Col. of Conn.
- 1690 Paul Dudley, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1695 Jonathan Law, Judge, Col. of Conn.
- 1696 Jonathan Remington, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1698 Nathaniel Hubbard, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1699 Edmund Quincy, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1702 Benjamin Gambling, Judge, Prov. of New Hampshire.
- 1702 George Jaffrey, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of New Hampshire.
- 1703 Thomas Greaves, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1711 Elisha Williams, Judge, Col. of Conn.
- 1718 Theodore Atkinson, Chief Justice, Prov. of New Hampshire.
- 1718 Benjamin Lynde, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1721 Samuel Sewall, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1722 Richard Saltonstall, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1727 Thomas Hutchinson, Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1727 Jonathan Trumbull, Chief Justice, Conn.
- 1728 Jonathan Belcher, Chief Justice, Prov. of Nova Scotia.
- 1728 Edmund Trowbridge, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1730 Peter Oliver, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of Mass.
- 1731 Chambers Russell, Judge in Admiralty for Mass., N. H., and R. I.; Judge, Prov. of Mass.
- 1734 Samuel Nightingale, Judge, Col. of Rhode Island.
- 1735 Meshech Weare, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
- 1737 Benjamin Pratt, Chief Justice, Prov. of New York.
- 1742 Leverett Hubbard, Judge, Prov. of New Hampshire.
- 1743 Foster Hutchinson, Judge, Prov. of Mass.

- 1744 Jedediah Foster, Judge, Mass.
1745 Nathaniel Ropes, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1746 James Putnam, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1749 Robert Treat Paine, Judge, Mass.
1750 Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1751 William Cushing, Judge, Prov. of Mass.; Chief Justice, Mass.
1755 John Adams, Chief Justice, Mass.
1755 William Browne, Judge, Prov. of Mass.
1755 David Sewall, Judge, Mass.
1756 Samuel Holden Parsons, Judge, Northwest Territory.
1757 Theophilus Bradbury, Judge, Mass.
1759 Paine Wingate, Judge, New Hampshire.
1760 Daniel Leonard, Chief Justice, Bermuda Islands.
1761 John Pickering, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1762 Francis Dana, Chief Justice, Mass.
1763 Jonathan Bliss, Chief Justice, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1763 Samson Salter Blowers, Chief Justice, Prov. of Nova Scotia.
1763 Nathan Cushing, Judge, Mass.
1763 Joshua Upham, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1765 Edward Winslow, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1767 Timothy Farrar, Judge, New Hampshire.
1767 Increase Sumner, Judge, Mass.
1768 Daniel Newcomb, Judge, New Hampshire.
1769 Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice, Mass.
1770 Ward Chipman, Judge, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1776 Samuel Sewall, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass..
1776 George Thacher, Judge, Mass.
1776 Royall Tyler, Chief Justice, Vermont.
1777 Thomas Dawes, Judge, Mass.
1781 Elijah Paine, Judge, Vermont.
1783 William King Atkinson, Judge, New Hampshire.
1783 Ambrose Spencer, Judge and Chief Justice, New York.
1784 Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice, Maine.
1786 Isaac Parker, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
1787 Samuel Putnam, Judge, Mass.
1790 Daniel Tilton, Judge, Mississippi Territory.
1791 John Harris, Judge, New Hampshire.
1793 Caleb Ellis, Judge, New Hampshire.
1793 Charles Jackson, Judge, Mass.
1797 William Merchant Richardson, Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
1800 Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice, Mass.
1802 Levi Lincoln, Judge, Mass.
1805 Ward Chipman, Judge and Chief Justice, Prov. of New Brunswick.
1806 William Pitt Preble, Judge, Maine.
1807 Henry Adams Bullard, Judge, Louisiana.
1811 Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, Chancellor and Chief Justice, South Carolina.

- 1811 Ebenezer Lane, Chief Justice, Ohio.
- 1814 Pliny Merrick, Judge, Mass.
- 1814 Elijah Faine, Judge, New York.
- 1815 George Eustis, Judge and Chief Justice, Louisiana.
- 1816 Samuel Dana Bell, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
- 1817 Caleb Cushing, Judge, Mass.
- 1821 Edward Kent, Judge, Maine.
- 1825 Seth Ames, Judge, Mass.
- 1827 Edmund Lambert Cushing, Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
- 1828 John James Gilchrist, Judge and Chief Justice, New Hampshire.
- 1829 George Tyler Bigelow, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
- 1830 Elisha Reynolds Potter, Judge, Rhode Island.
- 1832 Joseph Stevens Buckminster Thacher, Judge, Miss.
- 1834 Edward Fox, Judge, Maine.
- 1835 Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Judge, Mass.
- 1835 Edward Lander, Chief Justice, Washington Territory.
- 1837 Nathaniel Holmes, Judge, Missouri.
- 1838 Charles Devens, Judge, Mass.
- 1839 James Gore King, Judge, New York.
- 1841 Charles Coffin Harris, Judge and Attorney-General, Hawaiian Islands.
- 1841 Christopher Gore Ripley, Chief Justice, Minnesota.
- 1843 John William Kingman, Judge, Wyoming Territory.
- 1845 Horace Gray, Judge and Chief Justice, Mass.
- 1846 Augustus Lord Soule, Judge, Mass.
- 1846 Bernard Crosby Whitman, Judge, Nevada.
- 1847 Charles Allen, Judge, Mass.
- 1847 William Crowninshield Endicott, Judge, Mass.
- 1849 James Walker Austin, Judge, Hawaiian Islands.
- 1855 James Tyndale Mitchell, Judge, Pennsylvania.
- 1856 Jeremiah Smith, Judge, New Hampshire.
- 1858 Alfred Stedman Hartwell, Judge and Attorney-General, Hawaiian Islands.
- 1860 George Brooks Young, Judge, Minnesota.
- 1861 Oliver Wendell Holmes, Judge, Mass.
- 1866 Nicholas Longworth, Judge, Ohio.
- 1867 John Edwards Leonard, Judge, Louisiana.

Governors, etc.

- 1650 William Stoughton, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Mass.
- 1665 Joseph Dudley, Gov. Prov. of New England; Pres. of the Council, New England; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Wight.
- 1684 Gurdon Saltonstall, Gov. Col. of Conn.
- 1695 Jonathan Law, Gov. Col. of Conn.
- 1696 George Vaughan, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of New Hampshire.
- 1699 Jonathan Belcher, Gov. Prov. of Mass., New Hampshire, and New Jersey.
- 1703 Spencer Phips, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Mass.

- 1715 Benning Wentworth, Gov. Prov. of New Hampshire.
1722 William Ellery, Lieut.-Gov. Col. of Rhode Island.
1724 Andrew Oliver, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Mass.
1727 Thomas Hutchinson, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Prov. of Mass.
1727 Jonathan Trumbull, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Prov. of Conn.
1728 Jonathan Belcher, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Nova Scotia.
1734 Samuel Nightingale, Lieut.-Gov. Col. of Rhode Island.
1735 Meshech Weare, Pres. of New Hampshire.
1740 Samuel Adams, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Mass.
1744 Thomas Cushing, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1745 James Bowdoin, Gov. Mass.
1751 Joseph Wanton, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Rhode Island.
1753 Thomas Oliver, Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Mass.
1754 John Hancock, Gov. Mass.
1754 William Browne, Gov. Bermuda Islands.
1755 John Wentworth, Gov. Prov. of New Hampshire; Lieut.-Gov. Prov. of Nova Scotia.
1759 Jonathan Trumbull, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Conn.
1762 Elbridge Gerry, Gov. Mass.
1764 Caleb Strong, Gov. Mass.
1766 David Cobb, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1767 Increase Sumner, Gov. Mass.
1771 Samuel Phillips, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1771 Winthrop Sargent, Gov. Ter. of Mississippi.
1772 William Eustis, Gov. Mass.
1772 Levi Lincoln, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1775 Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1776 Christopher Gore, Gov. Mass.
1780 Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1782 Stephen Van Rensselaer, Lieut.-Gov. New York.
1790 Samuel Chandler Crafts, Gov. Vermont.
1802 Levi Lincoln, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Mass.
1808 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Lieut.-Gov. South Carolina.
1808 Samuel Emerson Smith, Gov. Maine.
1811 Edward Everett, Gov. Mass.
1820 Charles Paine, Gov. Vermont.
1821 Edward Kent, Gov. Maine.
1834 Joseph Hartwell Williams, Gov. Maine.
1839 Nathaniel Bradley Baker, Gov. New Hampshire.
1842 Stephen Henry Phillips, Sec. of State and of Finance, Attorney-General, Hawaiian Islands.
1856 George Dexter Robinson, Gov. Mass.
1857 John Davis Long, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Mass.
1865 John Quincy Adams Brackett, Lieut.-Gov. and Gov. Mass.
1870 Roger Wolcott, Lieut.-Gov. Mass.
1877 Melville Bull, Lieut.-Gov. Rhode Island.
1877 William Eustis Russell, Gov. Mass.

Military and Naval Officers.

- 1748 Artemas Ward, Com.-in-Chief and Maj.-Gen., American Army.
 1756 Samuel Holden Parsons, Maj.-Gen., American Army.
 1759 Joseph Warren, Maj.-Gen., American Army.
 1825 Charles Henry Davis, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
 1855 Francis Channing Barlow, Maj.-Gen., U. S. Vols.

SUMMARY.

Presidents of the United States	2
Vice-Presidents	2
Cabinet Officers	15
Ministers Plenipotentiary, etc.	30
Delegates to Colonial and Continental Congresses	25
United States Senators	32
Representatives in Congress	147
Members of International Commissions	5
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention	5
Members of Parliament	2
United States Judges	30
State Judges	115
Governors, etc.	52
Military and Naval Officers	5

467

Charles P. Ware, '62.

THE UNIVERSITY.

PROGRESS OF THE YEAR.

THUS far no sod has been turned to mark the beginning of the summer's activity in building. The architects are not yet ready to begin upon either the extension to Gore Hall, the Fogg Art Museum, or the new dormitories. The death of Mrs. Catharine Page Perkins, and the publication of her will, revealed the identity of the giver of what will be known as Perkins Hall, the dormitory for students of small means, which was briefly described in the last number, and of which a cut and full description are given below. The discovery that this dormitory is not the gift of a graduate, as many at first supposed, has drawn attention to the peculiar fact that out of twelve dormitories now in use, not one has been given by a graduate. After much deliberation upon the question of sites for new buildings, the Corporation has finally decided to put Perkins Hall on Oxford Street at the eastern end of Jarvis Field, and Conant Hall nearly opposite it, on the northwestern corner of the Museum land. Neither building will be ready for occupancy before September, 1894. The Committee in charge of the Phillips Brooks House plan reports that it is already assured of over \$50,000, not including two conditional subscriptions of \$10,000 each. The recent financial temper of the country has not tended to help the work of this Committee, and the death of Dr. A. P. Peabody, who would have been one of the Committee's most active members, seriously crippled it at the outset. In spite of these discouraging elements in the situation, the small Committee has organized a general Committee representing nearly all the classes from 1830 to 1892, and every graduate of the College is given an invitation to subscribe to the steadily growing fund. To attempt to raise a large sum by circular invitation is usually almost hopeless. That this effort is meeting with comparative success by drawing from all parts of the country subscriptions of every size coming from men of all classes and conditions of life, is fresh proof of the remarkable impress which the life and character of Bishop Brooks left upon the people. It is pleasant to note that the sum already promised is about what the bishop in his lifetime believed would be sufficient to construct a modest building for the Preachers and Religious Societies, without, however, providing any fund for the building's support. The first and uncorrected draft of the Committee's circular, which was published in the April number of the *Magazine*, contained one clause which was not finally approved by the Committee. As the plan stands there is no reference to the support of religious services in the University. It was felt that this had no natural connection with Phillips

Brooks House, and that all money given to the memorial should have direct application to a single clear and well outlined purpose.

Many graduates, especially those who knew the College best before Phillips Brooks became a power in its religious life, felt, when Dr. Peabody died, that the new memorial should in some way be a joint one to the man whose saintly character and service had made compulsory prayers useful and reverent, as well as to him whose power had made voluntary prayers not only possible but necessary. One suggestion was that the large hall in Phillips Brooks House should be Peabody Hall, and that it should contain a statue of Dr. Peabody. Another was that the fund for maintaining the building should be the Peabody Fund. That the long and inestimable services of Dr. Peabody will be given some ample memorial by the legion of graduates who love and reverence his name, is as certain as that they will also complete successfully the undertaking of building Phillips Brooks House.

Several of the promotions and new appointments in the teaching force for next year have already been made. After a few months' stay in Cambridge, Professor W. H. Burr of the department of Engineering was offered a professorship at Columbia, and, moved in part by the fact that his family still remained in his New York residence, he accepted the opportunity to return to his home in 1893-94. As his successor, the Corporation has selected Passed Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, of the United States Navy, who was graduated at Annapolis at the head of his class in 1878. West Point has contributed two occupants to this chair, — Professors Eustis and Chaplin, but Professor Hollis is the first graduate of the Naval Academy to receive the appointment. Familiar as the name of Hollis has been in Harvard ears for two centuries, this is the first time that one of that name has been an officer of the University. Another interesting appointment in the Scientific School, and one which shows how rapidly that wing of the undergraduate department is advancing under Professor Shaler's vigorous administration, is that of H. Langford Warren, a Boston architect, as Instructor in Architecture.

Conspicuous promotions are those of Edward Cummings, '83, to be Assistant Professor of Sociology; A. A. Howard, '82, to be Assistant Professor of Latin, and W. F. Osgood, '86, to be Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Dr. Howard took his Ph. D. at Harvard in 1885, and later won experience as a teacher at the University of California. Dr. Osgood and Mr. Cummings owe their finished training to our traveling fellowships, Mr. Cummings being the first product of the Robert Treat Paine fellowship of Social Science.

The appointment of Professor John Edward Russell, of the Faculty of Williams College, to be lecturer on Theology will be instructive to that

part of the public which doubts the non-sectarian quality of the Harvard Divinity School. Professor Russell is an Orthodox Congregationalist, and he is called for the year to fill the chair of Dean Everett, while the latter is in Europe. The Corporation has, by the way, requested Professor Everett to represent Harvard University at the opening of Manchester New College, Oxford, which takes place next October.

At the meeting of the Corporation held May 15, a letter was received from Dr. David W. Cheever resigning the professorship of surgery which he has held since 1882. He was appointed demonstrator in anatomy in 1861, was promoted to be Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1868, Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1875, and Professor of Surgery in 1882. As the resignations of Dr. F. Minot and Dr. H. W. Williams left Dr. Cheever the senior professor in the School, so the latter's retirement brings Dr. J. C. White to the head of the list. Dr. H. W. Williams served as Professor of Ophthalmology for the twenty years between 1871 and 1891. That he should now add to the reputation which his long service gave his professorship the perpetual support of an endowment is a most gratifying act, especially so since it is performed in his lifetime when the memory of his service is still fresh in the minds not only of his associates but his students. His gift of \$25,000 was accepted by the Corporation on May 8, and a fund bearing his name was at once established. Under the terms of the gift Mrs. Williams will receive the income of the fund during her lifetime.

On April 3 the Corporation received, through the Board of Directors of Memorial Hall, a petition asking for a new dining hall to be built on the Holyoke Street lot and to be conducted upon the Memorial Hall system. The petition was signed by about six hundred men, but contained no assurance that the signers would enter the new hall if one were built. On April 25 the following circular was issued by the Secretary of the University, in accordance with the instructions of the President : —

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, *April 25, 1893.*

The President and Fellows are disposed to proceed at once to the erection of a new dining hall upon the Holyoke Street lot, provided definite assurance can be obtained that a sufficient number of members of the University will board at the new hall next year, under the following system : —

The hall shall be occupied by an association of officers and students constituted much as the Memorial Hall Dining Association is constituted, with a President and Directors elected from the Association by a general vote of its members ; a Steward and an Auditor appointed by the President and Fellows, but removable by the Directors ; and a "scheme" of government satisfactory to the Corporation. The Steward shall be paid a fixed salary, and in addition he shall receive weekly "head money" in proportion to the weekly number of members of the Association.

Food shall be supplied by the *à la carte* system, and the prices set in the bill of fare upon articles which have been served at the Foxcroft Club shall not exceed the average prices charged at that Club during the academic years 1891-92, and 1892-93. It shall be possible, however, for a member ordering at any meal to order the "regular" breakfast, or lunch, or dinner, such "regular" meal being a selection of dishes made by the steward. The aggregate charge for a week of twenty-one such "regular" meals shall not be less than \$2.50 or more than \$3.50. The sum of the prices of twenty-one such "regular" meals shall be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time, subject to the limits above named. The tables in the new hall may be secured as club-tables; but if at any time the demand for places shall justify such action, fifty per cent. more members may be assigned to a club-table than there are seats at such table.

Every member of the Association shall pay an annual fee of six dollars, one third to be charged on each term bill. Proportionate reductions shall be made from this fee in favor of persons who withdraw for the whole of any term, but not for any fraction of a term.

The hall which the Corporation thinks of building upon the Holyoke Street land will be large enough to accommodate about a thousand men. It will cost with fixtures nearly \$50,000. This amount is to be repaid in moderate annual instalments; and interest upon the capital sum and upon other advances made by the Corporation is also to be paid year by year. These repayments and payments make an annual fee necessary.

If this new Dining Association is to be established next year and a new hall to be built for it in season for occupancy next October, no time is to be lost. I am authorized by the Corporation to ascertain definitely whether this hall is or is not wanted by the University. Students who wish to join this new Association, and propose to board in the new hall next year, are requested to sign the accompanying paper.

FRANK BOLLES, *Secretary*.

The Directors of Memorial Hall promptly circulated a vigorous protest against the Corporation plan, and soon after offered a compromise plan which proposed the accommodation of the *à la carte* system on one side of the new building and the *table d'hôte* system on the other. The Corporation plan secured a few over three hundred signers, and the Directors' compromise about four hundred. Learning these facts, the Corporation on May 8 voted that it was inexpedient to build a new dining hall this year, and affirmed that no satisfactory provision can be made for the needs of the poorer students by any dining-hall scheme which includes provision for *table d'hôte* board as good as that now given at Memorial Hall. Upon this decision, a small meeting of representative students and instructors was held on May 12 and an appeal for harmonious action was prepared and published. The signers included the Presidents of the Memorial Hall Dining Association, the Foxcroft Club, and the Twenty-one Club; the Captain of the University Crew and other stu-

dents representing various classes of persons to whom a large and well-managed club restaurant would be a convenience. The officers of Memorial Hall wish to put an end to the over-crowding and disorder resulting from the general table system; the Foxcroft Club wishes to secure larger quarters; athletic men wish a new hall in which they can be fed at cost, instead of having to pay from ten dollars to eighteen dollars each week at private training tables, as has been the case of late years; and many classes of students who are away from Cambridge a part of each week see in the *à la carte* system a chance to avoid paying for meals not eaten. Nevertheless, the efforts of the Committee failed to unite a sufficiently large body of signers to make another appeal to the Corporation useful, so that another year of overcrowding at Memorial Hall and the Foxcroft House, and of discomfort or high prices at the small restaurants, seems inevitable.

The sum of \$153,447.51 was received by the Corporation on April 10 from the estate of the late Robert Treat Paine, '22. During his lifetime Mr. Paine was one of the most devoted friends of the Observatory. On his death in 1885, he bequeathed his entire fortune to his favorite department. One half of this bequest, amounting to \$164,198, was received in 1885-86; the remainder, now freed from life interests, is added to the substantial endowment of the Observatory.

The Overseers have again refused to extend the suffrage beyond graduates in Arts, this time by the vote of 8 to 11. A report in favor of extension was presented by the Committee of the Board appointed to consider the petitions filed by those who are pressing for this change. The report is printed in full below. Apropos of this discussion, it is interesting to note that at Yale College the professional school graduates have enjoyed for more than twenty years an analogous privilege to that which the Overseers refuse to give to Harvard men. The following extract from the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut shows the condition of this question at Yale. This act was passed in July, 1871, and amended in the year following. It reads:—

SECTION 1. — *All graduates of the first degree, of five or more years' standing, in any of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree higher than the first in Yale College, whether honorary or in course, may, on the day next preceding the public Commencement Day of said College, in the year of our Lord 1872, cast their votes, under such regulations as the President and Fellows may prescribe, for six persons to be chosen from among such graduates; and the six persons who shall be found to be elected by a plurality of the votes cast shall be the Fellows of Yale College. . . .*

SECTION 2. — *The Fellows thus elected shall enroll themselves by lot in six classes, one holding the office for six years, another for five years, another for four years, another for three years, another for two years, and another for one*

year, eligible for reelection ; and every year as a vacancy occurs, all graduates of the first degree, of five or more years' standing in any of the departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any degree higher than the first in Yale College, whether honorary or in course, may, upon the day next preceding Commencement Day, in the manner heretofore prescribed, elect by a plurality of votes a person to fill the vacancy, and hold the office of Fellow for a period of six years, eligible for reelection. . . .

The elective pamphlet announcing the courses to be offered in 1893-94 by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences contains few striking changes. There is a tendency manifested in it to increase the number of half-courses beginning or ending in February, at the time of the mid-year examinations. Thus History 12 is split into two halves, the first half being on the recent history of Continental Europe, and the second half on the recent constitutional history of England ; Economics 7 is cut in two, and Economics 12 is established as two half-courses, one on International Payments and the Flow of Precious Metals, and the other on Banking and the History of the Banking Systems. Other examples might be given to emphasize the drift towards something akin to a division of the year into two semesters, particularly for the convenience of graduate students.

The Scientific School secures a course, English F, which may become a substitute for English A, for scientific Freshmen. The courses in Pedagogy offered by Professor Hanus are finally given full equality with other courses, as all may now be counted either for A. B. or A. M. Four courses in this subject are offered this year, the new ones in the A. B. list being on the Organization and Management of Public Schools and Academies, and on the Curriculum of the Secondary School. Professor Hanus is the Secretary of the Schools' Examination Board, — which, by the way, has had its hands more than full of work all through the year, — and these courses will be enriched by the facts which he gains while serving as the Board's recording officer. Professor Royce offers a new introductory course in Philosophy to be parallel with that already offered by Professor Palmer and other members of the department. He also offers Course 11 on the History of Psychological Theory from Locke to Wundt. Professor James resumes his courses, but Dr. Everett will be away for the year. As Professor Norton will enjoy next year as his sabbatical, his courses in Ancient and Mediaeval Art are to be omitted. Professor Moore will offer a half course in the History of the Arts from the decline of the Roman Empire to the end of the Renaissance, and there will also be given a half course in the History of Greek Art, with an introduction on the Arts of Egypt, Assyria, and Phoenicia.

Among the other new courses announced in various departments are

the following: Roman Stoicism under the Early Empire, Mr. Parker; Langland and Gower, Dr. Garrett; difficult modern French, reading and translations, Professor Bôcher; German Philosophy, Kant, Fichte, Schopenhauer, Professor Münsterberg; The Canon Law, Professor Emer-ton; Development of Land Tenures, Professor Ashley; Ideal Social Reconstructions from Plato's Republic to the Present Time, Professor Cummings; Trigonometry and Plane Analytic Geometry, Dr. Bôcher; Qualitative Algebra, Prof. J. M. Peirce. The number of Summer courses which may be counted for a degree is noticeably increased, the departments of German, French, History, Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, Botany, and Geology offering among them ten half-courses and one full course.

On November 17, 1892, President Eliot, having been invited to make an address about the "Annex," before the Woman's Educational Association in Boston, stated at length his personal views regarding the possible terms upon which Harvard University might assume closer relations with the Society for the Collegiate Education of Women. In his brief statement of opinion he said that if the friends of the "Annex" could raise \$250,000 in addition to the present endowment of the Society, he thought that it would be wise to open negotiations between the two corporations for the purpose of forming a closer union. This address awakened much enthusiasm in those who have been consistently in favor of uniting the University and the "Annex," and immediate steps were taken to try to raise the money needed to satisfy President Eliot's conditions. About \$75,000 has been subscribed conditionally, and it is hoped that \$50,000 will come to the "Annex" from the estate of Mrs. Catharine Page Perkins, whose bequest of \$150,000 for the building of Perkins Hall has already made her name familiar to friends of the University.

What the official mind of the Corporation or the Overseers may be towards the "Annex" cannot as yet be known, nor can any clear statement be recorded of the wishes of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which, more than any other University body, would have its responsibilities increased if a Woman's College were to be allowed to give degrees in arts and philosophy based on instruction furnished almost wholly by its members. It is perfectly well known, however, in Cambridge, that most of the Faculty, considered as individuals, are ready to see the University assume responsibility for the standard of the degrees issued to "Annex" graduates, and that they would not object to the admission of woman graduates to a few advanced graduate courses, whose joint members would be so small as to make a division into the separate classes impossible from financial reasons, and unnecessary from any point of view. It is equally well-known that professors and students are strenuously

opposed to co-education as it exists at many large American universities, and that they draw a very sharp line between the formation of a Woman's College under University supervision, and the merging of the "Annex" in Harvard College.

Just before the spring vacation, many cases of measles and a few cases of scarlet fever appeared among students in Cambridge departments. The Regent, assisted by Dr. G. W. Fitz, instructor in Physiology in the Scientific School, acted as health officers with vigor and effect. Although in all fifty cases of measles were reported, none were serious and in no instance did a second case develop as a result of preventable exposure to a reported case. The best medical attendance, prompt isolation, and last but by no means least, the timely arrival of the recess, accomplished satisfactory results. The College papers demanded an infirmary or larger hospital, and the demand would have been louder had not the new contagious diseases wards at the Cambridge Hospital served so useful a purpose for scarlet fever cases.

Early in April Mr. J. B. Williams started for Chicago with the first car-load of Harvard's exhibit for the World's Fair. He experienced the delays and annoyances offered so freely by belated trains, rain, leaks in the roof of the Liberal Arts building, procrastinating carpenters and perverse inanimate matter, but after weeks of patient labor he has succeeded in getting the Harvard belongings into satisfactory order. The collection of charts, diagrams, and tables, illustrating by curves or figures the development of the University from its earliest years, forms a very remarkable graphic history. Plates have been made of all this tabulated material, partly to provide against the possible destruction of the originals and partly to make the publication of the facts in book form practicable at any time. One of the most effective diagrams shows that the floor area of Harvard's buildings is as great as the floor area of the immense Liberal Arts building. The curves which show the growth of the Scientific and Summer Schools are telling arguments in favor of the process of "making the resources of the University better known." Some very remarkable diagrams show the temporarily depressing effect of changes from a two-years' to a three-years' course in the Schools of Law and Medicine. Almost every department tells its story both singly and in charts showing significant relative growth. It is satisfactory to know in looking at the charts that they are the handiwork of our own students, acting under Mr. Wait's guidance. The Harvard Camera Club's exhibit of interiors and exteriors is also a monument to intelligent, skilful, and patient undergraduate effort. "Harvard indifference" is not a symptom of the present generation of students.

Last spring 211 persons applied for fellowships or scholarships in the

Graduate School, and 69 received appointments. This spring the number of applicants has increased to 260, but there has been no corresponding gain in graduate aids. A very material increase in the number of fellowships is needed in the Graduate School in order to enable it to provide for candidates of the highest grade who are really unable to continue their studies without pecuniary help. Of the 69 persons recently recommended to the Corporation for appointments to graduate fellowships and scholarships for 1893-94, 25 are graduates of Harvard College only, 15 are graduates of Southern Colleges, 16 of Western Colleges, 9 of Northern Colleges other than Harvard, 3 of Canadian Colleges, and 1 of a Japanese College.

The following tables, recently prepared as part of a pamphlet containing general information about the University, present in a compact form a number of facts not previously grouped:—

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

NAME.	PURPOSE.	DATE.	COST. ¹
Massachusetts	Lecture-rooms	1718-20	£3,500
Wadsworth	Dormitory and offices	1726	£1,800
Holden	Lecture-room	1744	£400
Hollis	Dormitory	1763	£4,800
Harvard	Lecture-rooms	1764-66	\$23,000
Stoughton	Dormitory	1805	23,700
Botanic Garden and Bldgs.	Gardens, hothouses, and herbarium	1810-79	55,000
Holworthy	Dormitory	1812	24,500
University	Lecture-rooms and offices	1814-15	65,000
Divinity Hall	Dormitory	1826	31,500
Divinity House	Dormitory	1826	2,900
Dane	Lecture-rooms and Coöp.-stores	1832-91	24,000
Gore	Library	1837-77	165,000
Observatory Buildings	Astronomical observations	1844-92	50,000
College House	Dormitory	1846-71	59,000
Dental School	Lecture-rooms and laboratories	1846-71	21,000
Lawrence	Scientific School	1848-71	43,000
Boylston	Chemical laboratory	1857-91	77,000
Appleton	Chapel	1858-73	84,000
University Museum	Nat. hist. museums and laboratories	1859-91	600,000
Old Gymnasium	Carpenters' shops	1860	9,500
President's House	Official residence	1860-61	16,500
Grays	Dormitory	1863	39,500
Thayer	Dormitory	1870	100,000
Holyoke	Dormitory	1870-71	126,000
Bussey School Buildings	Lecture-rooms, etc.	1872-73	60,000
Memorial Hall	{ Auditorium, dining hall, and me- morial transept. }	1870-76	422,000

¹ Approximate and inexact.

Weld	Dormitory	1872	\$87,000
Matthews	Dormitory	1872	113,000
College Hospital	Hospital	1874-75	3,500
Univ. Boat Club House	Athletic sports	1874-77	6,000
Peabody Museum	Archaeology and ethnology	1876-84	116,000
Hemenway Gymnasium	Athletic sports	1878-79	103,000
Sever	Lecture-rooms	1878-80	117,000
Medical School Building	Lecture-rooms and laboratories	1881-83	240,500
Austin	Law School	1882-83	154,000
Jefferson Physical Lab.	Laboratories	1883-84	117,000
Veterinary School Bldg.	Hospital, lect.-rooms, and laborat's	1882-84	15,000
Divinity Library	Library	1887	42,000
Carey Athletic Building	Athletic sports	1889-90	38,500
Walter Hastings	Dormitory	1888-89	243,000
Weld Boat House	Athletic sports	1888-89	. . .
Sears Laboratories	Laboratories	1889-90	36,000
Foxcroft House	Dormitory and dining hall	¹ 1888-89	² 23,275
Johnston Gateway	Main entrance to Yard	1890	11,500
Rotch Elec. Workshop	Laboratory	1891-92	11,000
Hunnewell Building	Arboretum museum	1892	30,000

UNIVERSITY LAND.

	Acres.
College Yard	22.70
Holmes Field, including Jarvis Street, Hastings Hall, Gymnasium, and Lawrence Scientific School	15.80
Jarvis Field	5.08
University Museum and Divinity lot	12.12
Observatory grounds	7.50
Botanic Gardens	7.90
Other Cambridge lands	7.60
Soldier's Field	34.40
Longfellow Park	68.10
Arnold Arboretum	160.00
Bussey lands	240.00
Lands in Dedham	51.00
Lands in Hyde Park and Ward's Island	38.50
Medical and Dental Schools	1.04
Stoughton land	20.00
Total	691.74

The Loan-Furniture Association will extend its work somewhat next autumn, by the addition of fifteen more complete sets of furniture to its stock. It is enabled to do this by gifts amounting to \$750, which it has received this spring. In 1889-90 it bought twenty sets of furniture, and

¹ Date of purchase.² House and land.

its expenses were \$1,091.60. In 1890-91 it bought ten more sets, and its expenses were \$620.45. Last year it did not add any complete sets, but its outlays were \$125.75, making a total of \$1,837.80 for the three years. In addition to the thirty sets of furniture bought, it has accumulated fifteen additional sets from Seniors' gifts of odd pieces which it has assorted and combined for judicious lending. As a rule none of its furniture is placed in private houses, the greater part going into College House and Divinity Hall. When Perkins Hall is completed in the autumn of 1894, another addition to its stock will presumably be needed. The rate charged for its furniture is \$5 a year for a set worth \$50.00.

Frank Bolles, LL. B., '82.

THE CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENTS.

*Arthur Bliss Seymour, S. M., Assistant in the Cryptogamic Herbarium for 1892-93.

Charles Livy Whittle, Assistant in Petrography for 1892-93.

William Herbert Prescott, M. D., Assistant in Pathological Histology for 1892-93.

Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, one year, from January 1, 1893 : Henry Lee ; Sturgis Bigelow ; Arthur Astor Carey.

Arthur Judson Oldham, D. M. D., Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry for 1892-93.

*Thomas Hatfield Currie, A. B., Assistant in Mineralogy for 1892-93.

March 14.

George W. Cram, A. B., to be Recorder.

Frank Carney, Alfred Claghorn Potter, A. B., Charles Knowles Bolton, A. B., William Garrott Brown, A. B., Library Assistants.

April 10.

*Barrett Wendell, A. B., Assistant Professor of English for five years, from September 1, 1893.

Edward Cummings, A. B., Assistant Professor of Sociology for five years, from September 1, 1893.

Albert A. Howard, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Latin for five years from September 1, 1893.

Professor John Edward Russell of Williams College, Lecturer on Theology for the Academic year 1893-94.

* Reappointed.

April 24.

Herbert Langford Warren, Instructor in Architecture for one year, from September 1, 1893.

May 8.

Passed Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, U. S. N., Professor of Engineering.

May 15.

William Fogg Osgood, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years, from September 1, 1893.

Byron S. Hurlbut, A. B., Instructor in English, from September 1, 1893.

Maxime Bôcher, Ph. D., Instructor in Mathematics, from September 1, 1893.

Philippe B. Marcou, Ph. D., Instructor in Romance Languages, from September 1, 1893.

*John H. Gardiner, A. B., Instructor in English for one year, from September 1, 1893.

*Hammond Lamont, A. B., Instructor in English for one year, from September 1, 1893.

Robert M. Lovett, A. B., Instructor in English for one year, from September 1, 1893.

*George Haven, M. D., *John Templeton Bowen, M. D., *George Hamlin Washburn, M. D., Special Clinical Instructors in Summer Courses, 1893.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

On Nov. 16, 1892, Messrs. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, G. O. Shattuck, '51, and A. T. Lyman, '53, were appointed a committee to report on the question of admitting alumni of the Professional Schools to the right of voting for Overseers. Petitions from the Law School Association and the alumni of the Lawrence Scientific School were handed down from the Corporation for the Board of Overseers to act upon. On April 12 the following report was submitted :—

A desire having been expressed by certain among those interested in the petitions thus received, to be heard before the Committee made its report, a public hearing was appointed for January 25, and held in the rooms of the Corporation. On this occasion representatives of the alumni

* Reappointed.

of the Law, Medical, and Scientific Schools were heard in support of the petitions, and a gentleman, who attended by request of the Chairman of the Committee, was heard in opposition. The arguments then advanced on either side, as well as others which have become familiar through frequent discussions of the subject, have been duly weighed by the Committee; they now submit their conclusions for the consideration of the Board.

The proposed change in the law regulating the qualifications of electors for the Board of Overseers has been suggested, in slightly varying forms, during several successive years; and it may be safely said that its importance, whether for good or ill, is now recognized as less than when it was first submitted. At the hearing it was conceded by both sides that if the suffrage were extended as desired by the petitioners, the *personnel* of the Board of Overseers would not be materially changed, either for the better or the worse. It was also admitted that exclusion from the suffrage involved no practical hardship for alumni of the several graduate departments of the University, beyond what they claimed to be an arbitrary discrimination against their degrees. No one disputes that the right of voting for Overseers is conferred, not for the benefit of the electors, but for that of the University, and no question of natural or legal right arises in connection with this privilege. The advocates of an extended suffrage urge that the same reasons which led the selection of Overseers to be intrusted to those holding an A. B. degree, *now* apply with equal force (whatever may have been the case when the present law was enacted) to alumni of the several graduate departments; and, if this be true, the Committee think that they have proved their case; for, while there may be no special advantage in merely increasing the number of electors, to allow the holder of one degree to vote, and debar the holder of another degree from the same privilege, if no substantial reason exists for the discrimination, would be to make a distinction without a difference. The view of the Committee may be illustrated by supposing that a residence qualification had been imposed by the Legislature of 1865. Had the suffrage been restricted to residents of the commonwealth which created the corporation, the propriety of this limitation might be doubted on grounds of expediency, but non-residents of Massachusetts could have hardly deemed themselves aggrieved; if, however, it had been extended to residents of Rhode Island, and yet denied to residents of Connecticut, the last-named class of alumni would have had just cause to complain. If no reason exists why a graduate of the Law School, or the Medical School, or the Divinity School, or the Lawrence Scientific School should not vote, which does not apply as well to one holding an A. B. degree, the Committee think that the suffrage should

be extended as prayed ; it consequently becomes the Committee's duty to consider what reasons have been from time to time urged against this extension.

It is feared by some that alumni of the professional schools, if graduates of another college, might subordinate the interests of Harvard to those of a rival ; and, if graduates of no college, might be unfit to share in the government of a college. Neither of these apprehensions appears to the Committee reasonable. The first is evidently based upon a perhaps unconscious assumption that each of the various seats of learning in the country is a natural enemy to all the others ; that true friends of Harvard will always look with an evil eye on the prosperity of Yale, or Princeton, or Cornell. It seems to the Committee that this view requires no refutation. They see nothing incongruous, nothing necessarily, or even probably, harmful, in the same person participating in the choice of governing bodies at two or several Universities ; on the contrary, they think that the wider experience he would thus gain might enable him more intelligently to promote the best interests of each.

It is possible that when the duty of electing the Overseers was first imposed on alumni of the College, some among those of the professional schools who held no other degree than what they there obtained could not be justly termed, or treated as, liberally educated men ; we need not, however, determine whether or how far this may then have been true. To-day it is quite safe to say that a Bachelor of Medicine, Law, Science, or Divinity, at Harvard, has completed a course of study as serious, and given proof of as much application, as a Bachelor of Arts. If any doubt this they fail to realize what have been the changes of the past thirty years in these departments of the University ; and, in fact, at the public hearing before mentioned, the gentleman who very ably represented the views of those opposed to the suggested extension of suffrage, conceded that the new electors, if the measure he deprecated were adopted, would be no less worthy of their trust than are the old.

The Committee therefore conclude that one graduated from any one of the four professional schools named, since its *curriculum* has been extended and its standard raised, is as well qualified as an alumnus of the College to vote for Overseers, and that if he hold in addition an A. B. degree from some other college, this is, at least, no disqualification.

A second objection advanced to the proposed innovation is that, as a result of granting the franchise to graduates of the professional schools, a greater number of those specially interested in these schools would be chosen Overseers, and the Board might be led to interfere more frequently and minutely in their management. It is earnestly contended

that professional schools can be better managed if their faculties are left untrammelled by a vexatious supervision, and that those at Harvard owe their present prosperity and merit in great part to the fortunate indifference of this Board to their interests, as the thirteen colonies are said to have prospered because of the Crown's neglect. Curiously enough, the same supposed indifference affords the other side a reason for making the change. Advocates of the extension claimed at the hearing that only when alumni of the professional schools, as such, were entitled to take part in their choice would the Overseers take a proper interest in, and feel a legitimate responsibility for, their good government and welfare. The Committee express no opinion as to the justice of either view; they think both are founded upon a misconception of fact. They see no reason to believe that the Board of Overseers has been, or is, remiss in discharging its undoubted duty to exercise a proper supervision over the professional schools. No less than eleven of its standing committees are devoted exclusively to the interests of those schools, and the provinces of eight more concern the students of one or more of them equally with those of the College proper. The greater age of professional students, and the fact that so many among them have already had a college training, may render the control of the Overseers over these departments of the University less paternal than in the case of the College; when, however, we consider how many of the present Board of Overseers and their predecessors are or have been alumni of the several professional schools, it would be very strange if they had less than their just share of its care and thought, and the Committee are satisfied that such is not the fact. If it is undesirable that the Board should occupy itself with the affairs of the schools, the remedy would seem to be in a change of its legal duties; a body which reigned and did not govern would be an anomaly in the polity of an American university.

Another argument urged against the extension of the suffrage is that alumni of the professional schools would vote for and cause the choice of Overseers pledged, or, at least, reasonably expected, to support measures of advantage to these schools but injurious to the College proper. As an example, it was suggested at the hearing that a three years' course of study in the undergraduate department would be advantageous to the Law and Medical Schools, by increasing the number of those among their students who first took the A. B. degree. The Committee deem it no part of their duty to consider whether any abridgment of the College course is possible or desirable. They believe, however, that in deciding this question, and, indeed, in deciding any question, the interests of all branches of the University should be fairly considered, and they are

the better satisfied with this conclusion because they entertain a confident belief that no one department of instruction can have *real* interests hostile to the real interests of others; and, independently of this consideration, they regard as altogether fanciful the fear that so small an addition to the existing electorate as would be made by this measure could materially affect the composition of the Board of Overseers, or appreciably modify its policy.

Indeed the only question as to which the Committee entertain any doubt is whether a benefit could result from the desired change sufficient to outweigh the certain, if not very serious, increase of labor and expense in the work of the Alumni Association, and the time and trouble needed to obtain the necessary legislation. The compensating advantage, if it exist, must be found, they believe, not in any improvement in the composition or work of the Board of Overseers, but in a satisfaction afforded to the alumni of the professional schools, and an increased concern and affection for the University on their part. Whether these effects would in fact flow from their participation in the suffrage must be *ex necessitate* a matter of opinion. At the hearing the gentlemen who assumed to represent them were carefully interrogated as to the existence of an earnest and widespread desire on their part to possess the privilege, and unani- mously and emphatically asserted that they all regarded their disfranchisement as unjust and humiliating. If in fact they do generally desire the suffrage, it is of very subordinate importance that others, including the Committee, may think they ought not to desire it.

The fact of the wish justifies an attempt to gratify it, at least to the extent of throwing upon those who object the burden of proof. In the judgment of the Committee this burden has not been sustained.

The Committee, however, think that the Overseers, in any action which they may take on this subject, should adhere to the principles that a qualification accepted for any purpose as equivalent to the A. B. degree should be a *real* equivalent; they do not therefore feel justified in recommending that *all* alumni of *all* departments of the University should be at once admitted to vote. While recognizing that any discrimination will be invidious, and must, in greater measure or less, diminish the pleasure and consequently the advantage they expect the extension to cause, they yet think that, in this instance, a line must be drawn somewhere, arbitrary and ungracious as the limitation may seem, and they know no better test to adopt than the one recommended by the last Committee appointed to consider the subject. Thus qualified, the measure proposed seems to them prudent, equitable, and calculated to promote the welfare of the University.

The Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution

hereunto subjoined, and that they be finally discharged. Very respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, *Chairman.*

RESOLVED: *That*, in the opinion of the Board, alumni of the Law, Lawrence Scientific, Divinity, and Medical Schools who obtain their degrees after a prescribed course of three or four years' study and the satisfactory passage of full examinations therein, are qualified, in the interest of the University, to vote for Overseers, and the suffrage ought to be extended to such among them as were thus qualified at the date of their graduation, upon the same terms and conditions as to Bachelors of Arts, and *that* the Committee on Elections be and it is hereby authorized and directed to take such action on behalf of the Board as may be, in its judgment, necessary or advisable to secure them this privilege without delay.

The resolution was put to a vote on May 17, with the following result: *Yeas*, President Eliot, R. S. Peabody, A. Hemenway, R. Wolcott, C. J. Bonaparte, C. F. Folsom, M. Williams, A. T. Lyman, 8; *Nays*, Treasurer Hooper, S. Hoar, W. G. Russell, S. A. Green, C. F. Adams, E. Wetmore, H. W. Torrey, H. H. Sprague, G. O. Shattuck, H. Lee, M. Storey, 11. For comparison, the previous vote on this question is reprinted: *Yeas*, President Eliot, C. F. Adams, Bonaparte, Folsom, Hemenway, R. S. Peabody, Putnam, G. B. Shattuck, Wolcott, 9; *Nays*, Treasurer Hooper, Codman, Coolidge, Green, Hoar, Lee, Lowell, A. P. Peabody, Russell, Saltonstall, G. O. Shattuck, Sprague, Torrey, Weld, Williams, 15.

REPORT ON THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Alumni of the Divinity School for the admission of women to the courses of instruction given in the School, report that the subject has received careful consideration, to ascertain if such admission be at this time practicable.

There are many women now preaching in various denominations, and it is clearly of importance that such women should receive adequate instruction before entering the ministry. It is no longer a question whether women shall preach or not, but the petitioners wished to have the matter of the expediency of admitting women to the ministry kept distinct from the question of giving to women adequate instruction in theology and other subjects taught in the School, and the doing away with the distinction of sex in fulfilling in a broader way the duty of teaching these important branches of learning.

One or more petitions from individual women have come before this Board for permission to study special branches, and if such permission

had not involved a matter of general policy, if not of inevitable general action, the Board might perhaps have been disposed to grant them.

The Committee have considered whether it were possible to draw any line so that women could be admitted to certain courses where there seemed to be little practical objection to their admission, but it appears that nearly all the Divinity School courses are open to graduates and undergraduates of the College as well as to members of the Divinity School, and that in many courses the graduates and undergraduates of the College outnumber the Divinity School men, — in some courses forming a very large proportion of the class, and in such large numbers that the courses have to be held in some cases in the College buildings.

At first sight it might seem that the problem was of easy practical solution, but it is really deeply involved in the whole policy.

A further development and endowment of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women may, it is hoped, clear away some or all of the difficulties of the case.

At present the Committee consider that, for the reasons stated, it is unwise and impracticable to grant the request of the petitioners.

For the Committee,

ARTHUR T. LYMAN.

May 17, 1893.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Tillinghast has issued a list of publications of Officers of the University during the past year. In April Mr. W. C. Lane resigned to assume the duties of librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. A collection of 4,000 works on arboriculture has been given by Professor C. S. Sargent to the library of the Arnold Arboretum, and these are now being catalogued. It is proposed to increase this collection to about 10,000 volumes. We have in preparation new bibliographical contributions, viz: on angling; on emblems; on the publications of the late Asa Gray and Sereno Watson, by Dr. B. L. Robinson of the Herbarium; on the color-sense, by Dr. B. J. Jeffries; on Persius, by Professor M. H. Morgan; on the History of North Carolina, by Professor S. B. Weeks of Trinity College, N. C.

Justin Winsor, '53.

DEPARTMENTS.

SEMITIC.

The department has suffered a serious loss in the death of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody. His place as Chairman of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Overseers will be filled by Mr. J. H. Schiff. — The year 1892-93 has witnessed a marked growth of interest in Semitic studies,

mainly in the historical courses, due partly to improved equipment, and partly to the results of recent explorations and researches. This interest is justified by the philological value of the Semitic languages, by the eminent position of the Semitic literatures, and by the important rôle which the Semitic peoples have played in the history of civilization. It may be remarked that Hebrew history in particular, which just now has begun to be treated throughout the world in a strictly scientific way, comes in for its full share of this increased interest. — The departmental library is much used by the students, and a recent gift of \$500 from Mr. Schiff makes it possible to add considerably to the collection of books before the next academic year. — The Semitic Conference has held thirteen meetings, with an average attendance of nine or ten. The subject of the year's study has been the Book of Amos, though other related topics of special interest have been presented at three of the meetings. Papers have been read, not only by the instructors and students, but also on invitation by several specialists not connected with the University. — Two students in the department have presented acceptable theses for the Ph. D. degree. Mr. W. H. Hazard has written on the Korah Psalms, the paper being mainly devoted to a critical analysis of Psalms 42 and 43. Mr. G. A. Reisner has written, "A Review of the Grammatical Development of the Noun Endings in Assyro-Babylonian." For two years past he has assisted in the instruction. He has been recommended by the Faculty for a Rogers fellowship and expects to spend next year in study abroad. Mr. F. D. Chester will remain for advanced study here, and will continue his work as assistant in the department. — A stereopticon has been presented to the department by Mr. George Wigglesworth. Several illustrated lectures have been given to the classes in Hebrew history and in Assyrian history, and in future years much larger use will be made of this valuable aid to the instruction. — There have been several recent accessions to the Semitic Museum, notably some fine swords with Arabic inscriptions, a hand-mill and a mortar from the Hauran, and two Syriac manuscripts, of which one (of a part of the Old Testament) is probably the most ancient in this country. There is prospect of the immediate acquisition of a lot of Babylonian objects, seals, tablets, bricks, etc. Large use continues to be made of the Museum by students and others. The collections have now outgrown their accommodations. At a recent meeting of the Committee on the Semitic department, it was agreed that immediate efforts should be made to secure \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable building, the Chairman of the Committee offering to guarantee half this sum. The same generous benefactor is ready to increase the means of making purchases whenever this shall be necessary. In this state of affairs it ought to be easy to find helpers in

developing the resources of the department. It is hoped that a Semitic building might be the beginning of a great archaeological museum. Arranged in quadrangles, according to a plan suggested by Professor Toy, such a museum would grow with the growing needs of the University, and might furnish homes for the collections of many of the other departments. The opportunities for large and instructive collections are not greater in the Semitic section of the Museum than they would be in the Indo-Iranian, Classic, Mediaeval, etc. Casts are relatively so inexpensive that a reasonable outlay would add greatly to the equipment of all departments which deal with history and languages, and the grouping of this material in a series of quadrangles would increase its effectiveness.

D. G. Lyon.

ECONOMICS.

In the department of Economics several new courses are offered for 1893-94. Professor Dunbar offers two half-courses, one on international payments and the flow of the precious metals from country to country, the other on banks and the leading banking systems. The two half-courses come at the same hours in the first and second half-years, and, when taken together, form a convenient full course running through the year. This new course will alternate with Course 7, on taxation and finance, which is to be omitted in 1893-94, and will be resumed in 1894-95. — Professor Ashley offers a course on Economic History, from the Middle Ages to modern times, which will take the place of the former Course 4, on the economic history of Europe and America since the middle of the eighteenth century. The new course covers a longer period than was covered in Course 4, and will supplement effectively the instruction in history as well as in economics. Professor Ashley also offers a new half-course, intended mainly for advanced and graduate students, on land tenure and agrarian conditions in Europe. — Professor Cummings offers a half-course, also intended for advanced students, on schemes for social reconstruction from Plato's Republic to the present time, including the proposals of Bellamy and Hertzka. The course is meant to give opportunity for the discussion of social and political institutions and of socialist theories. — Economics 1, the introductory course in the department, will be remodeled in part in the coming year. A somewhat larger proportion of the exercises will take the form of lectures to all members of the course. Professor Taussig will lecture on distribution and on financial subjects, Professor Ashley on economic development, Professor Cummings on social questions.

F. W. Taussig, '79.

FRENCH.

The growth of the French Department this year shows a larger ratio of increase than in former years. The number of students has doubled in five years. Eight hundred and sixty-nine men were enrolled in the thirteen courses given this year, and, deducting the names of those taking two or more courses, the actual number of individual students was eight hundred and twelve. — The course in methods of instruction in French, given for the first time this year, will not be repeated, a better mode of attaining the same results having been since devised. The course proved successful, however, from the point of view of the students ; it consisted of twelve lectures on methods, thus divided : Methods formerly in use, 2 lectures, Professor Bôcher ; the Natural Method (conversational), 1 lecture, Mr. Brun ; Summer School work, 1 lecture, Assistant Professor Sanderson ; the place of historical grammar in elementary teaching, 1 lecture, Dr. Marcou ; the Teaching of French in Harvard, 7 lectures, Assistant Professor de Sumichrast. — Next year will see an extension of the work in several directions. The most important is the recasting of the composition and conversation courses. Hitherto these have of necessity been directed by different instructors using methods similar in general outline, but differing sufficiently to prevent accurate grading of the courses and consequent rapid progress of the students. One instructor, experienced in conversational teaching, will hereafter have general charge of the three lessons, which will be carefully graded. The method of instruction adopted will, it is confidently expected, enable intelligent students, following the course attentively, to speak French with complete ease at the end of the three years' course. Under existing arrangements students learn very quickly to read French with facility, to write it fairly well, and to understand it when spoken, but similar success has not been obtained in conversation. The recasting of the conversation courses is intended to secure success in this line also. — The rapid growth of French 1, the course usually elected by Freshmen who have passed the elementary examination, led to its division into two parallel courses, known as 1 a and 1 b. The former remains the more difficult course and is intended for students who intend to carry on the study of French. It is introductory to all the higher courses in the Department. The latter, 1 b, is intended for students who wish to obtain practice in reading French, and is not designed to lead up to higher courses in which a knowledge of French composition is indispensable. Next year the reading in this course will consist mainly of historical prose, the period of the Revolution being chosen. — A new course, French 14, has been introduced for next year and will be conducted by Professor Bôcher. It will be devoted to the

reading and translation of the most modern difficult French, and is intended to relieve at once 1 a and 2, by taking in such students as desire merely facility in reading, and to offer an opportunity to students in all other French courses of adding to their work in composition, conversation, or literature, a half-course in difficult reading. — French 6, which covers the general history of French literature from its origins to the present day, has been transferred to the group of courses offered to graduates and undergraduates. It is introductory to all the higher courses in literature. — For the first time one of the courses (advanced French) taught in the Summer School is to count as a half-course towards the A. B. degree. The restriction has, however, been imposed that this is to apply to the course given this summer only, the Department desiring to have some experience of the value of such courses before recommending them for permanent establishment.

F. C. de Sumichrast.

GERMAN.

The most signal feature of the year, as far as the German Department is concerned, was a marked growth of the more advanced courses. Altogether there were 940 students enrolled in the department. Of these, 265 took courses devoted to German Literature, namely: —

Course.	Students.	Course.	Students.
2 (Lessing)	52	during the Era of the Reformation)	18
3 (Schiller)	50	11 (The Political Tendencies in German Literature of the 19th Century)	15
4 (Goethe)	69		
5 (History of German Literature)	50		
8 (German Literature of the 12th and 13th Centuries)	11		
9 (German Literature and Art		Total	265

Twenty-seven courses in Germanic Philology, namely: —

Course.	Students.
12 (Gothic)	16
14 (Old Saxon)	8
19 (History of the Faust legend)	3
Total	27

Since courses 5-11 are designed for graduates and undergraduates, courses 12-19 for graduates primarily, it is seen from this list that partially graduate studies in the German Department were pursued by 94, exclusively graduate studies by 27 students. — Professors von Jagemann and Francke took part, during the year, in the work of the Modern Language Conference, by papers on "Schottel's Contributions to the German Vocabulary," and "The Influence of the Hypnerotomachia Poliphili on the Second Part of Faust" respectively. In the forthcoming

number of the *Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature*, recently established by the Corporation, there will be three articles bearing on German subjects: (1) "Expressions of National Consciousness in German Literature previous to Walther von der Vogelweide," by W. H. Carruth, A. M., '89; (2) "Goethe's estimate of Lenz," by M. Winkler, '89; (3) the above mentioned paper on the second part of Faust. — In the Seminary courses for 1893-94, Professor von Jagemann's section will study Old High German and Old Saxon texts, Professor Schilling's section will investigate the various forms of the Nibelung Saga, Professor Francke's section will deal with the idea of the State in German literature from Lessing to Hegel. — A subscription now being raised by the "Deutscher Verein," for the benefit of the Departmental Library, will considerably increase next year's facilities for seminary work.

Kuno Francke.

MATHEMATICS.

The higher courses that will be given next year are the following: Theory of Algebraic Curves; Quaternions (first course); Analytic Mechanics; Trigonometric Series, Introduction to Spherical Harmonics, Potential Functions, Hydrostatics, Hydrokinematics, Force Functions and Velocity-Potential Functions and their uses; Theory of Functions (first course); Functions defined by Differential Equations; Higher Algebra; Theory of Substitutions, Klein's Ikosaedron; Qualitative Algebra. Each of the above courses is a full course throughout the year. Research Courses are offered in the Theory of Invariants, and in Algebraic Curves, Quaternions, or the Theory of Functions.

W. F. Osgood, '86.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The following appointments to teachers' places and fellowships have been made from among recent students doing graduate work in History and Political Science: —

Herman Vandenburg Ames (A. M., 1890; Ph. D., 1891; Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellow, 1890-91), to be Instructor in History in the University of Michigan, 1891- .

William Garrot Brown (A. B., 1891; A. M., 1892; Gambrell Scholar; Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellow, 1891-92), to be Assistant in the Harvard College Library, in charge of the University Archives, 1892- .

Francis Gordon Caffey (A. B., 1891; A. M., 1892; Assistant in American History, 1891-92), to be Assistant in Forensics, 1892- .

Ralph Charles Henry Catterall (A. B., 1892), to be Fellow in the University of Chicago, 1892- .

Charles Francis Adams Currier (A. B., 1887 ; A. M., 1888 ; Assistant in United States History, 1888-89 ; Harris Fellow, 1889-90 ; Rogers Fellow, 1890-91), to be Instructor in History in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1891- .

Horace Andrew Davis (A. B., 1891), to be Instructor in Forensics in Harvard University, 1891-92.

Fred Emery Haynes (A. B., 1889 ; A. M., 1890 ; Ph. D., 1891), to be Assistant Professor of History in the University of California, 1892- .

William Edward Burghardt DuBois (A. B., 1890 ; A. M., 1891 ; Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellow, 1890-92), to hold a traveling fellowship from the trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, 1892- .

Herbert Darling Foster (A. B., Dartmouth, 1888 ; A. M., Harvard, 1892 ; Morgan Fellow, 1891-93), to be Professor of History in Dartmouth College, 1893- .

John Henry Gray (A. B., 1887 ; Instructor in Political Economy, 1887-89 ; Rogers Fellow, 1889-92), to be Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of California, 1892 ; later to be Professor of Political Economy in Northwestern University, 1892- .

William Hill (A. B., 1891 ; A. M., 1892 ; Henry Lee Memorial Fellow, 1891-93), to be Tutor in Political Economy at the University of Chicago, 1893- .

Evarts Boutelle Greene (A. B., 1890 ; A. M., 1891 ; Assistant in United States History, 1890-92), to be Assistant in History in Harvard University, 1892-93.

David Frank Houston (A. M., 1892), to be Morgan Fellow of Harvard University, 1892- .

Frank Fay Howe (A. B., 1892), to be Assistant in History in Harvard University, 1892- .

William MacDonald (A. B., 1892), to be Professor of History in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 1892-93 ; to be Professor in History in Bowdoin College, 1893- .

Emerson Edward Proper (A. M., 1892), to be Assistant in American History in Harvard University, 1892- .

George Ole Virtue (A. B., 1892), to be Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellow of Harvard University, 1892- .

Edwin Vernon Morgan (A. B., 1890 ; A. M., 1891), to be Assistant in United States History in Harvard University, 1892 ; to be Lecturer in History in Miss Hersey's School, 1892- .

James Harvey Robinson (A. B., 1887 ; Ph. D., Freiburg), to be Associate Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania, 1892- .

Henry Edwards Scott (A. B., 1881 ; Harris Fellow, 1881-83 ; Rogers

Fellow, 1883-84 ; Professor of Latin in Middlebury College, 1884 ; Professor in Greek in Illinois State College, 1890), to be Instructor in Greek in St. Paul's School, 1891- .

James Brown Scott (A. B., 1890 ; A. M., 1891), to be Parker Fellow of Harvard University, 1891- .

Edson Leone Whitney (A. B., 1885 ; A. M., 1888 ; Ph. D., 1890), to be Professor of History in Norwich University, 1892- .

David Ellsworth Spencer (Assistant in History, 1891-92), to be Acting Assistant Professor of History in the University of Michigan, 1892- .

Dwight Bryant Waldo, to be Assistant Professor of History in Beloit College, 1891 ; later to be Professor of History in Albion College, 1892- .

Frank Beverly Williams (A. B., 1888 ; Assistant in United States History, 1889-90 ; Kirkland Fellow, 1890-91 ; Parker Fellow, 1891-92), to be Instructor in Roman Law in Harvard University, 1892- .

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80.

THE SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The new fire-proof building has been completed and occupied. The transfer of 30,000 photographic plates from the old to the new building was accomplished with no serious damage, and the plates are now safe from the serious danger of destruction by fire to which they were previously exposed. To effect the transfer in a safe and expeditious manner required careful consideration of the most advantageous method. It was finally decided, as the plates were to be stored at a lower level in the new building than that which they had formerly occupied, to stretch a rope between the two buildings, and to send the boxes of plates along this rope by means of a trolley. The time required for the transmission of a box containing one hundred plates was from five to six seconds, and the work was carried on at the rate of about 7,000 plates in an hour.

E. C. Pickering, S. B., '65.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers, held on May 31, the nomination of Ira Nelson Hollis as Professor of Engineering, of Robert Langford Warren as instructor in architecture and of Henry Lloyd Smyth (A. B., 1883, C. E., 1885) as instructor in geology were confirmed. The appointments of Messrs. Warren and Smyth relate to considerable changes and enlargements in the courses of the Lawrence Scientific School which the recent increase in the attendance on that department of

the University has made desirable. Professor Hollis is to be the head of the department of engineering, which at present includes the sub-departments of civil and topographical, and electrical engineering. A four years' course in mechanical engineering is to be begun in the academic year 1893-94. Mr. Warren is to give a course in the development of ancient architectural styles, with special reference to Greek and Roman architecture. A part of the instruction to be given by Mr. Warren will concern the principles of design as illustrated by the various arts. It is intended to extend this architectural instruction in subsequent years. It may be combined with courses in languages, mathematics, fine arts, literature and history and counted towards the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Smyth is to give instruction in mining geology and in geological surveying, and will guide the work of those students of the department who may wish to pursue their studies during the long vacation in mining districts.

N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62.

BOTANIC GARDEN AND BOTANICAL MUSEUM.

The lateness of the spring has retarded all of the work at the Garden, except that of raising seedlings in the houses and frames. The gardeners have never had better success with their seeds than this year, and everything now seems highly promising. It is the design of the director to give greater prominence hereafter to illustrations of economic botany, supplementing the specimens at the museum by living plants in the Garden. Much interest has been shown in the useful plants and their products, by all classes of visitors, and it now seems expedient to increase the display in this department. Mr. Pringle, the newly appointed collector for the Garden and Herbarium, is to begin his work in Mexico at an early day. Room for the reception of specimens from his journey will be provided as occasion requires.

It is mortifying in the highest degree to report that wilful depredations on the plants at the Garden have again begun. The malicious persons are held in check only by the presence of watchmen. This evil has increased steadily during the last few years, and may necessitate the temporary exclusion of the public from some parts of the Garden. On Sundays, as a rule, the visitors give no trouble to the watchmen.

Among the more attractive plants which have been in flower during the winter and spring, are species from Australia and New Zealand, a few of which are proving of much value for decorative purposes. Communications regarding these and other desirable plants have been made by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Barker, the gardener and assistant gardener, and have been printed in the horticultural journals.

The loss of Mr. Harry E. Seaton, late Assistant Curator of the Herbarium, will be severely felt in the Garden. Arrangements were contemplated by which Mr. Seaton, who was admirably fitted for the task, was to assume oversight of the nomenclature in portions of the general series.

In the Museum, the cases for the useful products have been finished, and specimens are now being placed therein.—New models from the studio of the Blaschkas have been received and arranged in the Ware Memorial Room. The new ones are considered even more beautiful than those formerly sent by the artists, and are attracting much attention.—In the laboratories, the electives remain practically unchanged. Mr. W. F. Ganong, who has for two years served very efficiently as Instructor in Botany, is to resign at the end of the College year in order to undertake studies in European laboratories.

G. L. Goodale, M. D., '63.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The following important announcements appear in the new pamphlet:—

TERMS OF ADMISSION AFTER THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1895-96.

After the academic year 1895-96 the following persons will be admitted as candidates for a degree without examination:—

I. ¹ Bachelors of Arts of the following Colleges:—

Adelbert,	Boston Univ.,	Univ. of Chicago,
Allegheny,	Bowdoin,	Univ. of Cincinnati,
Amherst,	Brown Univ.,	Clark Univ.,
Bates,	Univ. of California,	Colby Univ.,
Beloit,	Central,	Columbia,

¹ This list has been made chiefly from the Colleges whose graduates have entered the School in recent years. It is accordingly not intended to be exhaustive, and will doubtless be enlarged from time to time. Graduates of Colleges not here mentioned are advised to communicate with the Librarian before making formal application for admission as candidates for a degree.

Special Students.—The following persons will be admitted as special students: I. Holders of academic degrees in Arts, Literature, Philosophy, or Science who are not admissible as candidates for a degree. II. Graduates of Law Schools which confer the degree only after an examination upon a two years' course of at least seven months each. III. Persons who pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects: 1. LATIN. Candidates will be required (1) to translate (without the aid of grammar or dictionary) passages selected from the following books: Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War,

Cornell,	Knox,	Univ. of Pennsylvania,
Cornell Univ.,	Lafayette,	Princeton,
Dalhousie,	Lehigh Univ.,	Racine,
Dartmouth,	Leland Stanford Univ.,	Univ. of Rochester,
Delaware,	Marietta,	Rutgers,
Denison Univ.,	McGill Univ.,	St. Lawrence Univ.,
De Pauw Univ.,	Miami Univ.,	Syracuse Univ.,
Dickinson,	Univ. of Michigan,	Univ. of Toronto,
Drake Univ.,	Middlebury,	Trinity,
Earlham,	Univ. of Minnesota,	Tufts,
Univ. of Georgia,	Univ. of Mississippi,	Union,
Griswold,	Univ. of Missouri,	Vanderbilt Univ.,
Hamilton,	Mt. Union,	Univ. of Vermont,
Hanover,	Univ. of Nebraska,	Univ. of Virginia,
Harvard,	Univ. of New Brunswick,	Washington Univ. (Mo.),
Haverford,	College of the City of	Washington and Jeffer-
Hobart,	New York,	son,
Illinois,	Univ. of the City of New	Wesleyan Univ. (Ct.),
Univ. of Illinois,	York,	Western Reserve Univ.,
Univ. of Indiana,	Univ. of North Carolina,	Western Univ. of Pa.,
State Univ. of Iowa,	Northwestern Univ.,	Williams,
Johns Hopkins Univ.,	Oberlin,	Univ. of Wisconsin,
Univ. of Kansas,	Ohio State Univ.,	Wittenberg,
Kenyon,	Ohio Wesleyan Univ.,	Yale Univ.
Kings,	Olivet,	

II. ¹ Bachelors of Literature of the following Colleges : —

Univ. of California,	Dartmouth,	Univ. of Minnesota,
Univ. of Cincinnati,	Univ. of Michigan,	Univ. of Wisconsin.
Cornell Univ.,		

III. ¹ Bachelors of Philosophy of the following Colleges : —

Beloit,	Drake Univ.,	Oberlin,
Brown Univ.,	State Univ. of Iowa,	Sheffield Scientific
Univ. of California,	Univ. of Michigan,	School.
Delaware,		

IV. ¹ Bachelors of Science of the following Colleges : —

Bowdoin,	State Univ. of Iowa,	Massachusetts Institute
Cornell Univ.,	Knox,	of Technology.
Harvard,		

V. Persons qualified to enter the Senior Class of Harvard College.

Books I-IV (or Books I-III and Sallust's *Catiline*), and Cicero's Four Orations against *Catiline*, and his Oration for *Archias*; and (2) to translate at sight average passages from Caesar and Cicero's Orations. 2. FRENCH. Candidates will be required to translate (without the aid of grammar or dictionary)

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School is passing through a series of interesting experiences, all helping to illustrate one and the same problem, the relation of theological instruction to the life of the University at large. Two distinct theories of a theological school are before its Faculty, and for the present they are not committed to either. One of these theories is that a theological school is just as distinctly a place to prepare young men for the practice of a profession as a school of medicine or of law. Those who hold this view are likely to go a little farther and to say that the preparation for the ministry can be just as well defined technically as that for either of the other professions. They would have a Divinity School separated as much as possible from the rest of the University of which it may form a part, would cultivate the collegiate life of its students, and emphasize all those phases of their work in the school which tend to connect them with the profession into which they are to go.

The other view assumes that the profession of the ministry is much more closely related to all social life than that of medicine or the law, and that the preparation for it is therefore less easily to be separated technically from that pursuit of general culture which it is the business of a school of liberal arts to foster. Its advocates maintain that there is no such thing as a theological curriculum; that whatever tends to broaden and elevate a man tends, in just that measure, to fit him for the profession of the Christian minister. They emphasize especially the undoubted fact that the modern minister is called upon to have opinions on a great variety of subjects never yet included in the course of study of a theological school and that many of the subjects usually found there are, by the very course of events, being pushed more and more into the background of modern thought.

The Faculty were until recent years distinctly in favor of the former of these views. They resisted repeated attempts to induce them so to modify passages from standard French prose authors, and also to render passages of easy English prose into French. The Faculty will, at their discretion, permit some other modern language to be submitted for French. 3. BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES (exclusive of editor's notes).

Special students who reside three years at the School and pass in due course the requisite legal examinations will receive the degree of LL. B. (1) if they at any time during the course entitle themselves to enrolment as regular students, or (2) if they attain a mark within five per cent. of that required for the honor degree.

Until after the academic year 1895-96, graduates of Law Schools which confer the degree only after an examination upon a two years' course of at least seven months each will be admitted as candidates for a degree.

the course of study that it should include a great variety of subjects, undoubtedly of value to the minister, but in their opinion more proper as a part of his preliminary college training than of his course in a professional school. They maintained a dormitory where as a rule their students came naturally to live, and in the midst of which was the chapel of the School, the natural meeting-place of all students. They kept up, with considerable sacrifice to themselves, a series of general exercises, morning prayers, and Wednesday afternoon debates and religious conferences, all managed in detail by the students themselves. Their instruction was planned with sole reference to the needs of theological students, and was given in the rooms of the School.

During the past five or six years, however, things have been changing very much. The use of Divinity Hall has been shared with other students of the University, so that during the present year the greater part of its rooms were held by persons not having any special connection with the School. It is, doubtless, in part due to this cause that the general exercises came to command less and less of the attention of the students. The debates naturally suffered most; the conferences, well-maintained last year, have in the present fallen off very much. Morning prayers, held at the same hour with the more attractive service at Appleton Chapel, could not hold the attendance of men who, very properly, wished to secure every opportunity to hear the masters in their profession. In meeting these developments the Faculty have taken no sides; they have governed themselves by the circumstances of each case. On the one hand they are in substantial accord that the separate existence and the common life of the School ought to be maintained, but that even on this point there should be no compulsion. They have recently passed a vote to take the administration of Divinity Hall into their own hands instead of leaving it as before to the financial agents of the University. During the coming summer the building will be supplied with steam heat for the halls, and with a bath-room on each of the two principal floors. The rooms will henceforth be reserved for Divinity students until the latest possible moment, and will then be assigned to others only with the approval of the Faculty. It is hoped that this common life will give to the students a greater sense of unity, and tend to further all their more strictly professional interests. Early in the present year, with the written approval of a large majority of the students, the hour of daily prayers was changed from the morning to the early evening. The change has not resulted in any increase of attendance, but the residence of students outside of Divinity Hall may sufficiently account for this. In pursuance of this same general policy, the Faculty have thus far declined to extend the limits of election to subjects not distinctly related to the professional aim of their students.

On the other hand they have allowed a gradual extension of their own instruction to increasing numbers of non-professional students. With one exception all their members receive such students into their regular classes, and make no conscious change in their methods of instruction on this account, although in many cases these non-theological listeners far outnumber the candidates in Theology. So far there has been no complaint on the part of the latter, and the evidence is that they do not feel their interests in danger from this source.

In regard to the general exercises of the School, the Faculty do not contemplate any immediate change. They will continue to encourage the opportunities for practice in speaking by making a place for them on the programme, and evening prayers at the School will be continued during the coming year. In earlier times when the students were all of one way of thinking these general exercises naturally took on a more familiar character. Under the present non-sectarian theory there are plainly many subjects not appropriate to public meetings of this sort. One result has been the formation among the students of a Unitarian Club for the more intimate discussion of topics having especial reference to the needs of that especial branch of the profession.

During the absence of Professor Everett a part of his work will be in the hands of Professor J. E. Russell of Williams College, formerly a professor in the Yale Theological School.

E. Emerton, '71.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A joint committee of the Faculty and of the Alumni Association have issued the first number of what is proposed to be a quarterly bulletin. It presents in a way that will be of interest to medical men the advances made in the teaching of the various departments of the School. — The custom of inviting distinguished lecturers from other colleges to address the students has grown to be a valued feature of many of the other departments of the University. The medical students recently, by invitation of the Alumni Association, have had the privilege of listening to a course of lectures on special therapeutic subjects by Professor Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia. The School's largest hall was hardly large enough to seat all those who wished to attend this course. — There are to be several changes in the corps of instructors for another year. Drs. Howell and Cardwell will be missed in the Physiological department. Dr. Howell goes to Johns Hopkins as Professor of Biology. — The generous gift from Miss Ellis has been announced of \$2,000 annually for five years to the departments of Physiology and Pathology. By the will of the late Dr. Doe a \$100 scholarship has been established. — Next

year the class in Medical Chemistry will find better facilities for microscope work in a well-lighted gallery in the south laboratory. This gallery will be similar to the one in the Physiological Laboratory. — The Summer Courses are growing in number and popularity. Fifty courses are announced for this year; ten more than last. — A recent graduate would notice particularly two innovations if he should be unfortunate enough to be obliged to take the June examinations at the School: First, The hour gong is sounded on the second by a standard electric clock; Second, No notice of intention is required to be sent in before examinations, nor is the student obliged to pay for his book. When he goes in to an examination nowadays he finds a regulation college blue book with the questions inside. He writes his name on a detachable slip on the cover and makes a note of the number of the book. All the red tape about announcement of intention, that to college men has proved utterly incomprehensible, is thus avoided, while the same secrecy about examining books and announcing returns is maintained.

Charles P. Worcester, '83.

THE BLASCHKA GLASS FLOWER COLLECTION.

On April 17th the Blaschka collection of glass flowers, which Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware and Miss Mary L. Ware have given to the College in memory of Dr. Charles E. Ware, '34, was formally presented by Professor George L. Goodale and received by President Eliot. Professor Goodale, in the course of his presentation, gave the following account of the origin of the collection and of its artificers:—

A Natural History Museum should possess synoptic rooms, where, by types, all the chief forms can be fully and clearly displayed. In the Zoölogical Department of our Museum the synoptic room exhibits in an almost faultless manner the principal features of the great classes of animals. In the Mineralogical Department the illustrations are equally typical. But what can be utilized by Botany? Flowers are perishable, and all preparations of flowers are more or less unsatisfactory. When dried they are distorted, when placed in alcohol they are robbed of their color, when depicted on canvas or paper they are necessarily more or less conventionalized. If we could always secure such drawings and paintings as those of Bauer and Isaac Sprague, of Miss Marianne North at Kew, or of Mrs. Charles Sargent in the Jesup collection in New York, this objection would be waived, for these drawings and paintings are remarkably spirited and truthful. Drawings can express, however, only two dimensions of space; the third belongs to the imagination. Returning, therefore, to solid models instead of pictorial representations, it is to be said that flowers, when copied in wax, become like the cheerless ele-

ments of funeral wreaths; when given in *papier-maché*, they are necessarily exaggerated and grotesque. What remains? In what material can plants and their magnified parts be rendered permanent?

This important question was happily answered one day, when, with this burden on my mind, I examined for the hundredth time the synoptic collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The Blaschka glass models of marine invertebrates suggested a possible solution of the difficulty. The next step demanded was a journey in 1885 to the studio of the Blaschkas, then at Dresden. It was with difficulty that these artists were induced even to listen to my proposition, much less to entertain it favorably. It seemed to me that the voyage and the interview would prove fruitless. The Blaschkas declared that they were busy from morning till night, every day in the week, with the study and construction of models of animals, and that no inducement could lead them to abandon the known for the unknown and undertake the construction of flowers. My knowledge of German was imperfect, and I succeeded in not understanding this refusal.

On a shelf in the reception room there stood a vase of brilliant orchids, indicating that the artists were very fond of flowers, and this opened the way for my last line of attack. You can imagine my surprise when I found that the orchids before me were of glass, and that they had stood uninjured, though without protection, in an open room, since 1862. A few questions and a little diplomacy soon changed the face of the matter. What the artists had done once they could do again.

Thus the principal difficulties were overcome. In the autumn of 1887 I had the pleasure of receiving, through the New York Custom-house, a box of broken glass. The New York inspectors had opened my box of models and unwrapped them, nailed the box up again and sent it on. But the fragments were enough to indicate the quality of the work.

At that time I had a class of botanical students in Boston, under the auspices of the Woman's Educational Association. In that class were many who, after examination of the specimens, broken as they were, suggested that they should be willing to guarantee the purchase of such specimens as might be needed by the College for illustration. Among these was Miss Mary L. Ware, who appreciated from the very first the high artistic excellence of the Blaschka productions. A little later, she and her mother authorized me to make a provisional contract with the Blaschkas for the production of a certain number of the models, but with the express understanding that their names should not be known in connection with the undertaking. The new models came, were carefully passed by the custom-house officials, and proved satisfactory in every way.

At this stage it was determined that a new contract should be negotiated, and that the resultant product should be the nucleus of a collection commemorative of the late Dr. Charles Eliot Ware, '34. New and enlarged contracts have followed; the final one, executed at the consular office in Dresden three years ago, calls for all the Blaschkas' time, yielding a certain number of models and details twice each year. In all matters of remuneration for this exquisite work by the artists, Mrs. and Miss Ware have left me unhampered, with the result of securing for the enterprise every element of strength and stability. For eight years more the artists are to give to us, on terms satisfactory to themselves, the products of their studio. At this date we have on hand 350 large models and 1,048 small models. The artists are untiring in their work. They have now in hand the construction of models from materials secured by the younger in his journey to this country last year.

Late in 1891 the younger Blaschka asked permission to suspend his work for a half year and visit America for study. On his arrival last year, he began at once to study plants in the Botanic Garden, Arnold Arboretum, and the Bussey Institution. In very early spring he went to Jamaica, accompanied by Mr. Cameron of our Garden, and later he crossed the continent in company with the Instructor in Botany. In these journeys he made over two hundred studies in color, collecting all the requisite material for elaboration. On his return to Cambridge he spent a few days in further study and in repairing the broken models. Mr. Ganong, who saw this work, will bear testimony as to the deftness and rapidity of execution.

The plan contemplates the illustration of the principal types of flowering plants of the Americas, together with such Cryptogams as can be faithfully reproduced. Ample accommodations have been secured for the reception of the models, and plans have been made carefully for their accurate construction. It is not unlikely that in five years three rooms will be filled with these productions, and before the expiration of the existing contract four rooms will be completed. At present the models are only provisionally arranged and labeled. Much work remains to be done in these relations. For the most part the nomenclature is conservative; the scientific and common names and the range are given, and, when necessary, the fact of cultivation. Later there will be printed a short explanatory guide-book imparting information as to such details as may be needed for their complete understanding.

My account of the artists is largely based on data which they have furnished me. Their family went from Venice to Bohemia, into which country they introduced the artistic manufacture of glass. Certain technical secrets were possessed by the family, and some of these are now

utilized by them in their own work. The artists whose productions we now receive are two, father and son.

Leopold Blaschka, the father, was born in Aicha, in Bohemia, in 1822. His grandfather was an artificer in gold and silver and glass. He was anxious that Leopold should become a painter, and therefore, after a certain term of service in the working of precious metals and glass, he was placed with Elsner, the painter. Later he made a journey to the United States, and in his slow voyage in a sailing ship in 1853 he made many drawings of marine invertebrates. On his return he began the study and manufacture of animals and plants in glass. In 1862 he prepared a collection for Prince Rohan of Prague. But various circumstances led to the sale of this collection to Professor Morren of Liège. The models were in the Natural History Museum in Liège, unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1863. After this, Leopold Blaschka devoted himself to the preparation of models of animals in glass, and these met with much favor. In 1870 he associated with himself his son Rudolf, born in 1857, the only apprentice whom he has ever initiated into his art. Up to 1886 they were devoted wholly to the construction of models of animals, chiefly marine invertebrata, which met a ready sale from museums throughout the world. They became careful observers in zoölogy.

In 1886, by my request, they undertook the construction of flower-models, and this work has employed most of their time since that date. Besides a few orchids made by the elder Blaschka for his wife, a few fruits in the Dresden Botanical Museum, and a single spray of glass flowers made for Mrs. and Miss Ware, there are none of their productions extant except those which we have.

The artists now live at Hosterwitz, a few miles up the Elbe from Dresden. The house is large, formerly owned by a government official. It contains a great many rooms, two of which are used as studios, one as an exhibition hall, and one as a music-room. Around the house is an American garden with plants from temperate North America. From the garden are procured the plants to be studied. One mile to the eastward lies the royal garden of Pilnitz. This, the summer home of the Court of Saxony, affords the Blaschkas many specimens of the plants of Central and South America.

The studio contains a large table with appliances for working glass. The process, which I have been permitted to see, is not glass-blowing. Under conditions which seem very simple, and with the least complicated instruments, they accomplished their wonder-work. Part of the color they impart to the glass while fused, part is added while cooling, part is placed on afterwards. The chief secrets are, 1st, the preparation of the more fusible sorts of glass; 2d, the management of color; 3d, the use

of cements; 4th, the methods of annealing. In the use of these parts of their art they work as one man. No important step is taken by either until after consultation with the other. In some cases they work together on a single specimen, one making one part, as the stem, the other other parts, such as leaves and flowers, but some of the models have been completed by one alone.

Their marvelous rapidity of execution is astounding to those most familiar with working in glass. The artists say that I am the only one who has been permitted to see them at their work in their studio. Now after having been at their studio table I can simply say that I am more puzzled at the swiftness with which they work than any one can be who merely glances at the amount of their production.

These thorough artists and simple-hearted, truthful men enjoy few things more than to exhibit to visitors the products already on the exposition table. I have had the pleasure of introducing to them friends from America, among whom I ought to mention my associate, Professor Bowditch, and his wife. Twice a year the Blaschkas take into their exhibition hall the specimens destined for our museum. Invitations are sent far and wide, and the acceptances bring into the room a large number of people who have the first view of our glass models. Exactly what these German visitors think of our appropriation of all the models, I have never dared to ask. I merely know that in all quarters very great interest is expressed in the work.

Only one regret arises when these models are viewed by us. It is this: that the creator of the botanical department, Asa Gray, is no longer here to aid by his wide knowledge in the choice of illustrations and to share with us the satisfaction which productions of such consummate skill inspire. But here it is always kept in mind that we must make our Natural History Departments worthy of the memory of its founders, Louis Agassiz and Asa Gray.

From what is known in regard to the artistic feeling and capacity of these unrivaled artificers, it must be admitted that the collection of models of plants and of floral structures is and is likely to remain unique. This unique collection is to commemorate the late Dr. Charles Eliot Ware, of the Class of 1834.

George L. Goodale, M. D., '36.

A GREETING TO PROFESSOR BRUNN.

On March 20 Professor Heinrich Brunn celebrated in Munich the fiftieth anniversary of receiving the doctor's degree. Seventy-six Americans, some of whom had studied under him, — to whom the title of "the father of archaeology" has been given, — and all of whom are interested

in classical studies, united to present him with a memorial address and with a gold medal. The following cablegram, composed by Professor G. M. Lane, was sent to him on March 20 :—

“Harvardiani festo gratantes die
Salutem plenis tibi propinant poculis.”

Later, the following address, also written by Professor Lane, and engrossed on parchment in the script of the time of Claudius, was sent :—

Cives Americani Henrico Equiti De Brunn Philosophiae Doctori Iterum Ludovicæ Maximilianæ Universitatis professori publico ordinario a Consilio Sanctiore S. D. P.

Summo cum gaudio intelleximus adpropinquare diem anniversarium quo die Tu, vir inlustrissime, abhinc annos quinquaginta doctoris dignitatis gradum es adeptus. Quod quidem per tempus breve et exiguum ut regnorum anni numerantur ut civitatum, grande tamen mortalis aevi spatium, ea es famæ usus celebritate ea felicitate quæ vix cuiquam in hoc genere præter Te unum contigit. Quotus enim quisque reperietur qui modo umquam mediocriter hæc res attigit quin de Te et de tuis in omnis archaeologiæ partis meritis audierit? Ita ut nomen tuum non iam tuum proprium sed commune archaeologiæ esse videatur. Tu cum iam inde ab adulescentia perspexisses caecutire, ut tuis verbis utamur, archaeologiam sine philologiæ lumine, diligentiam philologi hominis cum archaeologiæ cultu elegantia nitore coniunxisti, coniunctam constanter conservasti. Tu historiam artium multis et luculentis scriptis inlustrasti, Tu multa veterum artificum opera aut parum intellecta aut explicata perperam rectius et verius omnium iudicio es interpretatus, Tu multorum discipulorum studiis litterariis exististi auctor dux fautor, nunc eruditorum consensu Tu omnium archaeologorum qui ubique sunt principis locum optines. Quarum rerum memores amici transmarini homines longinqui et alienigenæ plerique etiam Tibi incogniti læti lubentes merito gratulamur hodierno die Tibi et felicitati tuæ, Teque tamquam totius orbis terrarum incolam nostrum quoque civem agnoscimus, nostrum vindicamus, optimis ominibus et magna spe fore uti ad vitam tot et tantis commodis adfluentem multi etiam anni multæ res prosperæ velut cumulus accedant. Dolemus autem vehementer quod temporis exiguitate impeditis non licet nisi per litteras quid sentiamus quantum speremus declarare. Expressius tamen signum et indicium nostræ erga Te observantiæ, quod nunc cum maxime ex auro facimus, suo tempore mittetur. Bene vale et nos dilige. Data A. D. vi. Idus Martias a. CIO IO CCC LXXXXIII.

The Harvard subscribers to this memorial were Professor F. D. Allen, F. G. Allison, '77, H. P. Amen, '79, E. H. Baker, '81, Martin Brimmer, '49, H. N. Fowler, '80, Professor Kuno Francke, Professor W. W. Goodwin, '51, W. G. Hale, '70, H. W. Haynes, '51, Waldo Higginson, '33, J. M. Hoppin, LL. B., '42, A. A. Howard, '82, Professor G. M. Lane, '46, G. M. Lane, '81, W. C. Lawton, '73, Professor M. H. Morgan, '81, Professor C. E. Norton, '46, T. S. Perry, '66, C. M. Richard-

son, '82, P. H. Sears, '44, Paul Shorey, '78, Professor C. L. Smith, '63, J. R. Wheeler, Ph. D., '85, Professor J. W. White, Ph. D., '77, and Professor J. H. Wright.

STUDENT LIFE.

THE HARVARD CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Christian Association stands in the University as a centre of activity for men of religious feeling and positive belief. It invites to membership all students of the University, and would unite in religious fellowship all, — even those who may at times feel that they have little in common with us but their doubts. The Society numbers now about three hundred. No practical distinction — only a formal one — is made between active and associate members. The Association is evangelical, and believes that frankness and freedom in its meetings and in all its discussions can but more strongly testify to the truth at the basis of its belief. Instead of repelling, the Society would attract Harvard men, because it, too, embodies the University spirit: in the fear of God, it would "see all nor be afraid."

The Association holds two weekly meetings during the college year. The Sunday evening meetings are largely of a devotional character; while the Thursday evening meetings allow room for more critical biblical discussion, being generally addressed by professors, University preachers, or leaders in Christian activity outside. Further critical study is carried on in Bible classes. One class in Jeremiah is led by Professor Lyon. The Society thus recognizes the great importance both of devotional meetings and of critical Bible study as a means of sustaining and developing the student's religious life. Besides these more distinctly religious meetings, a new feature of the work has been the regular monthly "socials." The College musical clubs provide music, and a short address is made by some friend of the Association, after which light refreshments are served. In January Lyman Abbott gave an address on "Our Great Cities;" in February President Eliot spoke on "The Principal Conditions for a Satisfactory Career Between Twenty-five and Seventy." At the last reception, a new religious building as an actual need was evident, for some men were unable to gain standing room in Holden Chapel. These informal receptions, it is hoped, will afford a pleasant, and certainly a desirable, medium for social intercourse between professors and students. In every way, the Society is quietly seeking to increase the opportunities for religious activity and life among the students, and thus to cultivate and give outward expression to the deep individual, but perhaps too unsocial, religious life of the University.

While Christian work *within* the University has all along held the first place, the members of the Association, so far as time and college duties permit, carry on outside work as well. This has usually taken the form of deputation work in connection with city missions, local associations, and other agencies. The Society aims to develop Christian men; and its work in the past has been, and its plans for the future are inspired by the knowledge of the existence in the University of a strong religious element, requiring only appropriate conditions to become a powerful force in and beyond the University. The very real hopes that for the religious societies centre in a religious building arise from a conviction, grown stronger year by year since the beginning of the student movement in 1890, that one of the most important conditions of increasing strength is what is now to be called "The Phillips Brooks House."

Lewis K. Morse, '91.

THE CAMERA CLUB.

The past year has been one of great activity for the Camera Club. Early in the fall its membership was definitely determined, those who took no interest being obliged to forfeit all privileges; so that now of the thirty members about twenty are active. The result is that the Club has been put on a firmer business and social basis.

The large dark room in Sever Hall, which the Club uses, has been refitted very carefully. The old wooden sinks have been replaced by large iron ones covered with a wooden grating, and with wash boxes at either end. The lighting of the room has been bettered, the lockers put in condition, and together with facilities for developing, fixing, washing, etc., the members now have a well-equipped dark room at their disposal.

In the early part of January the Club held its annual exhibit in Sever Hall, to which all members of the University were invited to contribute. It was a great success. Over six hundred pictures were exhibited, including bromide contacts and enlargements, platinotypes, and silver prints. Mr. Kimball and Mr. Briggs, both of the Boston Camera Club, awarded the prizes.

The first prize in the first class was given to Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast, the second to Mr. E. Cummings, and the first prize in the second class to Mr. F. L. Olmstead, Jr., — all active members of the Club.

The greatest work of the Club has been the photographing for the World's Fair. Early in February it was asked to take a set of photographs of all the College buildings and grounds to form a part of the University exhibit at Chicago. At a meeting of the Club it was decided to accept the invitation. A 14 × 17 camera was hired, and with it eight of the best photographers in the Club began their work. In all, about one

hundred and fifty pictures have been taken, no negatives being accepted unless approved of by the member in charge. All the negatives have been made by the Club at their own rooms, the printing being done at Miss Bishop's in Boston. The photographs have been of various kinds. The exteriors of all the buildings connected with the College, both in Boston and in Cambridge, have been taken; a large number of interiors, of laboratories, lecture-rooms, and libraries, many with the students at work in them; a panorama from Memorial Hall tower; the teams at work in the Gymnasium and at the different apparatus; and a considerable set of the portraits of the various College celebrities, which are hung in Memorial Hall and elsewhere. We hope next year to make a set of lantern slides from the set of negatives for exchange with other clubs. The College has paid the expenses incurred in this work for the Fair, but the exhibit will be made in the name of the Harvard Camera Club.

F. E. Frothingham, '94, President.

THE SECOND YALE-HARVARD DEBATE.

The second contest between Yale and Harvard debaters took place in the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, on the evening of May 2. About two thousand persons were present. The subject of the debate was: "*Resolved, That the time has now come when the policy of Protection should be abandoned by the United States.*" Yale's speakers, H. E. Buttrick, '95, L. P. Gillespie, '94, and R. H. Tyner, L. S., '94, held the affirmative. H. C. Lakin, '94, F. C. McLaughlin, '93, and F. W. Dallinger, '93, represented Harvard. In the absence of Chauncy M. Depew, President Dwight, of Yale, acted as chairman. The judges were President Low, of Columbia, President Gates, of Amherst, and Professor Richmond Smith, of Columbia. At the conclusion of the debate the judges, after half an hour's deliberation, decided in favor of the Harvard speakers, — a decision which the audience cordially applauded.

THE BOYLSTON CHEMICAL CLUB.

The Boylston Chemical Club was founded in 1886 for the purpose of "aiding students of the Chemical Department in increasing their knowledge of chemistry." The present membership is thirty-eight. The work of the Club consists mainly of lectures, which have this year, for the first time, been open to all members of the University. During the current year, ten lectures have been delivered before the Club. At the first meeting, Dr. T. W. Richards, '86, spoke on "Mines and Mining in Colorado." The lecture was illustrated with maps and water-color sketches made by him during a recent visit to that State. In December, Dr. O. W. Huntington, '81, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Meteor-

ites." This meeting was open to the public and was largely attended. In March, Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot, '82, gave an address on the subject of "Natural Gas." The other lectures were as follows: two by Mr. Joseph Torrey, Jr., on "Some of the Methods of Modern Physical Chemistry," and the "Manipulation of Glass in the Laboratory;" one by Mr. H. F. Brown, '90, on the "Nature of Solution;" two by Dr. G. J. O. Pfeiffer on "Chemical Apparatus and its Manipulation;" and two by Mr. H. E. Sawyer, '91, on the "Detection of Food Adulterants" and the "Refining of Petroleum and Kerosene."

Howard P. Nash, '93, Sec.

CERCLE FRANÇAIS.

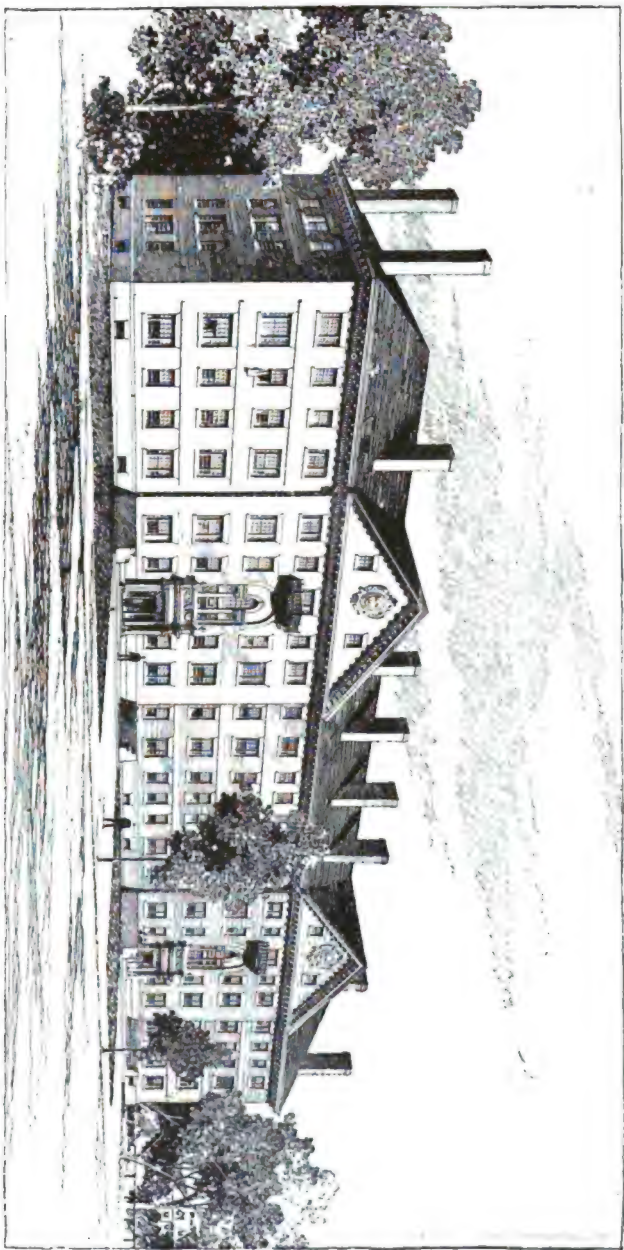
At a recent meeting of the Conférence Française it was resolved to change the name to Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, the society having long since ceased to be a debating society. The membership is large, and the interest taken in French literature, in the University, tends to keep up the members. During the past year addresses have been given by Professor Van Daell, of the Institute of Technology; "Origines du Bourgeois Gentilhomme," by the Rev. W. B. King; "Un Mois à Paris," by Mr. Brun; "Guy de Maupassant," by Mr. W. G. Howard; Professor T. Henckels, and others. Plans for next year's work include addresses from Professors Bôcher, Barrett Wendell, von Jageman, Marsh, Mr. Gates, and Professor Van Daell. The dramatic performances which for some years past have been greatly developed and improved, will be continued next year. The particular play has not yet been decided on, but will certainly be one of Molière's, the Society finding it advantageous in every respect to study classical works.

Paul Washburn, '95, Sec.

NOTES.

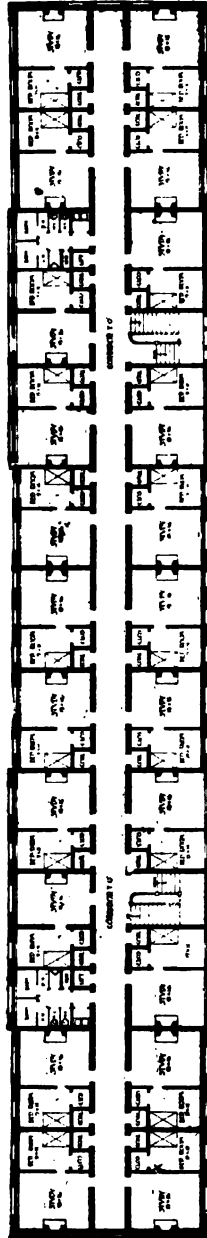
The present officers of the Hasty Pudding Club are: President, R. G. Emmet; Vice-President, P. V. Johnson; Secretary, R. Homans; Treasurer, G. C. Lee, Jr.; Librarian, W. A. Dupee; Chorister, B. Wells. — The Worcester Harvard Club had its annual dinner at Parker's on March 9. — Members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity performed in Boston on March 17 and 18 "Dream Faces" and "The Warpath of Love." — The winners of prizes in the whist tournament were: firsts, Booth and Denison; seconds, Cushing and Eddy. — At the meeting of the Prospect Union on May 3, the following officers were elected for the next six months: President, Rev. Robert E. Ely; Vice-President, C. E. Linton; Treasurer, Nathan Haywood, '95; Recording Secretary, C. J. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Nash, '94; Librarian, Samuel Goodell;

Auditor, R. M. Roaf; Chairman of Lecture Committee, C. H. Crane, '94; Chairman of Educational Committee, J. K. Whitemore, '95; Chairman of Membership Committee, C. A. Sievwright; Chairman of Entertainment Committee, William Graham; Chairman of House Committee, C. A. Sievwright; extra members of Executive Committee, Professor F. G. Peabody, F. J. Stiles, W. H. Brown, C. W. Birtwell, W. H. Nagle. — The officers of the reorganized Harvard Union are: F. C. McLaughlin, '93, President; C. Vrooman, Sp., Vice-President; H. C. Lakin, '94, Secretary; H. C. Metcalf, '94, Treasurer; F. H. Bloodgood, '94, and A. W. White, Sp., with the Vice-President, Executive Committee. The leading features of the constitution as adopted are a limit of two hours for all debate, fifty minutes devoted to the principal disputants, and the remainder to speeches by members both of the Society and the University at large; a rigid system of fines for delinquency on the part of members; and the exclusion of business from all meetings for debate. The Society will meet at least twice a year to hold competitive debates, and at these the Judges will select several of the best speakers, from whom alone the Society can elect members. — At a meeting of the Chess and Whist Club, on March 14, the following officers were elected: President, G. B. Wilson, '94; Vice-President, A. L. Conger, Jr., '94; Secretary, Thorndike Spalding, '95; Treasurer, A. P. Carter, '94. — The Spring play of the Hasty Pudding Club was an original burlesque entitled "Hamlet: or The Sport, the Spook, and the Spinster." The libretto was by G. B. Blake, '93, and J. A. Wilder, '93; the words of the songs were by S. F. Batchelder, '93; E. H. Abbott, '93, and F. S. Converse, '93, composed the music, and J. H. Parker, '93, designed the scenery. The play was performed four times in New York and Boston, respectively, and in Cambridge. — The Junior Class dined at the Tremont House on March 23. R. C. King was toastmaster, and J. R. Oliver, poet. — The Deutscher Verein held its second annual reception for ladies, in Brattle Hall, on March 20, and on May 22 repeated "Das Ganschen von Buchenau." — The Musical Clubs gave a concert in Sanders Theatre on May 18. — On May 22 nearly 150 students met in Sever 11 and organized an association to be known as the Catholic Club. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: R. G. Emmet, '93, President; M. H. Guerin, '93, Vice-President; J. E. Molloy, '95, Secretary, and G. Crompton, '95, Treasurer. The governing board will be J. H. Hickey, '93, J. M. Minton, '94, J. D. M. Ford, '94, J. F. McGrath, '95, T. J. Manahan, '96, J. J. Shea, '96, T. H. O'Connor, L. S., W. H. Shea, L. S., G. F. McKelleget, L. S., J. W. Courtney, Med., J. E. Rourke, Med., T. L. Stanton, Med. There are about 250 Catholic students now at Harvard.

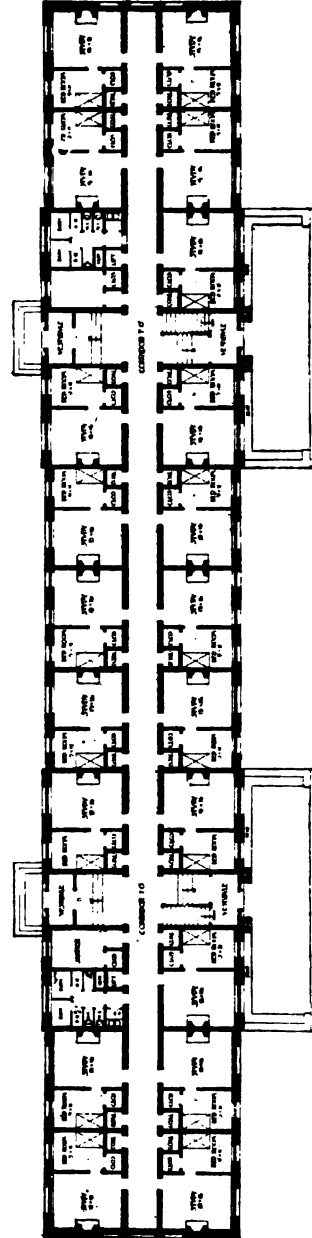


SHIPLEY, ROTAN AND COOLIDGE, Architects.

PERKINS HALL.
Oxford Street Front.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PERKINS HALL

PERKINS HALL, THE NEW DORMITORY.

During the winter it was announced that an anonymous benefactor had given \$150,000 for a new dormitory. Early in May, on the death of Mrs. Catharine P. Perkins, it was discovered that she was the unknown friend of Harvard. The architects selected to design the building are Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, of whom Charles A. Coolidge was graduated in 1881. From a description which they have kindly furnished, the *Magazine* is able to give the following facts about the dormitory. It will be situated on Jarvis Field along Oxford Street, and has a length of 286 feet and a breadth of 44 feet. It has four stories and a roof. As will be seen by reference to the plans, there will be four entrances, two on Oxford Street and two on Jarvis Field. These entrances lead to a corridor, seven feet wide, extending the entire length of the building. There are two staircases which are placed next the entrance from Jarvis Field, and also extend up through the building. The first story has twenty suites of two rooms each, with quarters for the janitor and a store-room. There are four shower-baths, two next each staircase, with dressing lockers, water-closets, sink, etc. The other stories contain twenty-two suites of rooms each and four bath-rooms. Each suite consists of a study 13 ft. \times 16 ft., and a bed-room 9 ft. \times 11 ft. The study has an open fire-place and window-seat. There is a closet in connection with the bed-room and a coal closet opening from the corridor for every suite. There are two elevators.

The corridors and staircases throughout the building are to be fireproof. The walls are to be faced with light brick. The staircases are to be of iron with rubber treads. The partition walls between rooms are to be fireproof, made of terra cotta blocks plastered. Ceilings are to be covered with iron lath and plastered. All the rooms will have hard-wood floors. The wood finish throughout the building is to be quartered oak. Bath-rooms are to be water-proof, and the walls to be lined with white marble. Provision is to be made for lighting by either gas or electricity. The corridors and bath-rooms will be heated by steam. The exterior walls are to be of red brick, with trimmings of white marble. The cornice will be of copper and the roof of slate. Ground will be broken at once, but it will not be possible to complete the dormitory before next summer.

Mrs. Perkins desired that this dormitory should be a memorial of three generations of Harvard graduates, members of the family of her husband, Richard Perkins, who died December 6, 1886. The three graduates specified by her were, (1) the Rev. Daniel Perkins, who was graduated in 1717, and served for sixty-two years as minister of Bridgewater, Mass., dying in 1782; (2) his son, Richard Perkins, of the Class of 1748,

who practiced medicine in Bridgewater, and died in 1813; (3) his grandson, William Foster Perkins, of the Class of 1819, who died in 1820, and was the oldest brother of Mrs. Perkins's husband.

President Eliot permits the *Magazine* to publish the following quaint letter addressed to him by Mrs. Perkins not long before her death. It is dated "The Brunswick — Boston — Frid. p. m. Feb. 3^d 1893 —

" . . . I take pen to put on paper a few facts about the Rev. Daniel Perkins, my husband's *great-grandfather*, who graduated from Harvard College in 1717 — studied for the ministry — settled in Bridgewater, Mass. & preached in same pulpit 62 years. — By the first marriage he had one daughter & one son. — The son, Richard, graduated also from Harvard College in 1748 — studied medicine & settled in Bridgewater, Mass. — The Rev. Daniel Perkins Lost his wife, & in time married for his 2^d wife, Madame Hancock of Boston, mother of the Gov. who was Left a widow with 3 children, viz. John Hancock the Gov. — Ebenezer Hancock & Mary Hancock. — When Madame Hancock married the Rev. Daniel Perkins & went to Live in her new home at Bridgewater, she naturally took along her daughter Mary, who was very handsome & the Rev. Daniel Perkins' son, Doct. *Dick* as he was called, was also a fine Looking physician practicing in the place & Living at home with his father & between Doct. Richard Perkins & Mary Hancock it proved a case of Love at first acquaintance. They married — lived in Bridgewater — had 12 children — 6 sons & 6 daughters, all very handsome & bright — & all Lived to reach middle Life, then near all soon died off. — One of the 12 children was named William Perkins, who married a Miss Crane of Boston, a grand niece of Co^l John Crane one of the "Indian Mohawks" in the famous "Boston Tea Party" — This William Perkins was my husband's father — He Lived first in Bridgewater then moved to Boston — Was the father of 3 sons. The oldest of those 3 sons, William Foster Perkins, graduated at Harvard College in 1819 — taught a private school of young Ladies at the South End very successfully, intending to eventually enter the ministry, but died of a fever the next year — And this said young man, William Perkins, forms the trio I spoke of — viz. the 3 generations — Daniel Perkins, Richard Perkins & William Perkins who graduated from Harvard — & in memory of the fact, the dormitory Building, to be called Perkins Hall is given. — When my husband was only 2 years old, his father moved from Bridgewater to Boston — Lived on Tremont St. on the site of the Institution known as "The Children's Mission to the Destitute Children — did business in Central Wharf — till he died suddenly at the age of 40 — . . . The 2^d son, Abijah Crane Perkins died in 1884 — The 3^d son, my husband, Richard Perkins died Dec. 6 — 1886 — & it is in consummation of their joint intention, that I

desire to see the dormitory building finished in memory of the 3 generations of graduates by name of Perkins. —

"I gave to the Bostonian Soc. a good specimen of the vigorous sermons the Rev. Daniel Perkins used to write. — It was a Thanksgiving Sermon, for the remarkable victory obtained by the English over the French, at the battle on the river Mayne in Germany June 16-1743 — the sermon preached in the meetinghouse at Bridgewater, Mass. from the text 1st Samuel, 17th-47th "And all this assembly shall know that the Lord saveth not with sword & spear: for the battle is the Lord's & he will give you into our hands." — At the time this sermon was delivered, there was but one parish, comprising what is now embraced in the four towns — viz. South Bridgewater — West Bridgewater — East & North, since changed to the City of Brockton. — In 1743 all went "to meeting" at what is now termed West Bridgewater — & "they made a day of it too" — horses were put up in the spacious meetinghouse shed — the well filled Lunch baskets were stood in the Parsonage Kitchen — One hour at close of the forenoon sermon — when all were welcomed at the home of the minister — Lunches partaken of — & hot porridge — milk — tea when plenty enough — & most generally cider, were tendered by the minister & his wife — Then an afternoon sermon — in a cold meeting house — at the end of second sermon, a hurry to harness in horses & hurry home before dusk to get the chores done & a hot supper, over which were told the *news* gained in the noon intermission & which must last them till the next "going to meeting." — A glance at such a document, shows us by comparison, the improvements time has brought to our favored period. — It is as said above, a thanksgiving sermon that was ordered by the town rulers for the wonderful victory by the English over the French at a battle on the River Mayne, in Germany, on the 16th of June 1743 — & the news, by sailing vessel, was until the 11th of Oct. following, getting to Boston. — That same day, by messenger on horseback, the tidings conveyed to Bridgewater, & in the Evening "the town fathers" as they were styled, met — & so important was the news deemed, they adjourned to the home of the minister & asked him how soon he could get ready a "Thanksgiving Sermon" worthy of the occasion? — Then Rev. Daniel said, by *tomorrow*, if there are enough *tallow dips*! in the house to Light me through the night — but I might not give it with the *needed vim*, after a *sleepless* night! — It was by the town officers, decided best to give him *one whole Day* — & sent out riders to proclaim the glad tidings & the extra thanksgiving to be called therefor. — And on the 13th, to a *packed* meetinghouse, he gave this sermon — which is reverential & strong — & but a fair sample of what he gave his Congregation, *2 every Sunday* in the year — never a summer vacation — &

never a salary over \$300 a year — during a period of 62 years — & all that time he never had bronchitis! — never needed a trip to Europe or an increase of salary, but sent his only son through Harvard — somehow managing to *Live* on his \$300 salary & the *donation parties* it was at that time the custom for the people to give the minister. . . . With very best wishes — Catharine P. Perkins."

Editor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A SUSPICIOUS QUERY.

To the Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:—

I deem it a duty to communicate to the alumni the following letter, which has been received by other candidates for Overseers, besides myself:—

"HOME MARKET CLUB, 56 & 53 Avon Street,
Boston, Mass., May 6, 1893.

DR. JAMES R. CHADWICK, 270 Clarendon Street, Boston:

Dear Sir,—A Harvard alumnus, who belongs to our club, has asked me whether you favor protection or free trade as a national policy. Being unable to inform him, I know of no better way than to ask you, though of course you are under no obligation, even of courtesy, to answer. But if you are willing to state, I will treat your answer with confidence, only imparting to him the information that he seeks. Yours truly,

ALBERT CLARKE, Secretary."

As there is no reason why my views on national politics, or those of other candidates for Overseers, should interest the Home Market Club at this or any other time, I cannot help inferring that members of that Club wish, in this underhand fashion, to influence Harvard alumni to vote for or against candidates according as these may have expressed their opinions on the tariff question. Believing that this scheme needs only to be published in order to be frustrated by the great body of Harvard graduates, who in Harvard matters suffer neither political nor religious sectarianism, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES R. CHADWICK, '65.

270 Clarendon Street, Boston, May 28, 1893.

HARVARD IN THE WEST.

To the Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:—

I have read with much interest President Thwing's article in the *Magazine* for January on "Harvard and Yale in the West." I think all the reasons he gives for the greater number and proportion of Yale graduates

in what he calls "the West" are sound. My own observation while in Cleveland, where I lived till 1888, was that the religious prejudice against Harvard had a stronger deterring effect than anything else ; but it seems to me that there are two other causes which might have been mentioned, one of which applies more especially to the belt along Northern Ohio known as the Western Reserve, namely, that the early settlers in that belt were largely from Connecticut, and consequently were more interested in the Connecticut college.

The other cause is that it is, or it has been, at least until recently, a popular idea that it is easy to enter Yale but hard to remain, while it is hard to enter Harvard and easy to remain there. This notion may have had a powerful influence on fellows who were not very well prepared, and on parents who desired to have their sons held to a strict accountability in their studies after entering college. I am reminded of this by the fact that a friend of mine, now in the Ohio Senate, tried to enter Harvard in 1878, but failing to pass entered Yale, and has since been an enthusiastic Yale man.

It seems to me that the reason why a larger proportion of Harvard graduates are found in Massachusetts than of Yale graduates in Connecticut is that Boston and vicinity are a much more attractive place of residence than New Haven and its vicinity. It would be interesting to know how large a proportion of any class coming from States outside of Massachusetts settle in that State after graduation ; or, put in another way, whether the number of men in any class living in Massachusetts ten years, say, after graduation, is greater than the number who originally entered the class from Massachusetts. The fact that Boston is a large and attractive city no doubt retains many Harvard graduates, who if they were Yale graduates would not live in or near New Haven.

I am interested to know that the proportion of our graduates is increasing in the West, and especially when we consider that the unprecedented success of Yale in athletics, during the last ten years, has proved a very attractive feature to many fellows in deciding between the two colleges.

Walter Stowe Collins, '76.

NEW YORK CITY.

ATHLETICS.

SPRING ATHLETICS.

On Jan. 5, 188 candidates for the Mott Haven Team assembled in the trophy room of the gymnasium in response to Captain Thomson's call. This was the largest number that had ever come out so early in the season, being a gain of 63 over last year. This was encouraging in spite of the loss of twelve old men who won 38 out of Harvard's total of 48½ points at New York last year. Cook, Hawes, Wright, Batchelder, R. H. Davis, Evans, Brown, Lowell, and Green, were no longer in college, and Lee came back to the Law School for only a short time. Fearing was not counted on, because of his work with the crew, and Carr was too busy with his medical studies to train. The places of all these men had to be filled, and to this work Mr. Lathrop set himself with his usual skill and care.

The training this year has been much the same as it was in 1892. Four squads were organized, two for the morning and two for the afternoon; their numbers kept increasing until by the first of May Mr. Lathrop had had 320 different men under his care.

As soon as the weather permitted the men began running on the board track between the Gymnasium and the Physical Laboratory, and as early as Jan. 20 trials in all distances were made.

In the B. A. A. games on Feb. 11, the results of careful training could already be seen, the Harvard men showing up well and winning 17 points, as many as the next two clubs put together. In the team race with Yale,

Harvard was especially strong, C. Brewer doing remarkably well. Yale was beaten by about 30 yards in the excellent time of 3 m. 22½ s.

In the Roxbury Latin School Games on Feb. 22, Harvard took three of the six prizes in open events. Putnam, '96, did well winning the high jump by clearing the bar at 5 ft. 10 in.

In the New England Athletic Games, Harvard won 26 of the 64 points in the 8 open events, D. W. Fenton distinguishing himself by winning the mile run in 4 m. 42½ sec.

On April 17, one week earlier than last year, fifteen of the most promising men were taken to the training table. Thirteen of these were old men, Sayer and Shea being the only men who had never been on the team. One week later eight more men were taken to the table (and others from time to time).

The first games in Cambridge took place on April 29, being the first of the series of inter-class contests for the cup which Mr. Wells so kindly offered: '94 won, with a total of 52 points, '95 scored 32, '93, 28, and '96, 14. The only record broken in these games was that of the high hurdles, in which O. W. Shead, '93, ran in 16½ sec. Whittren, '95, a new man, and one handicapped by his weight, showed up well, beating Bloss, '94, in the 100 yards dash in 10½ sec. Pratt won the bicycle race in 5 m. 59½ sec.; Fenton the mile run in 4 m. 39 sec.; Merrill the 220 yards dash, and Sherwin the pole vault.

The 'Varsity Games came on May 8, and with the exception of the broad jump were rather slow. In this event E. B. Bloss, '94, broke the college rec-

ord by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., by jumping 22 ft., 2 in. Shead won the high hurdles, W. F. Baker the 100 yards dash, Davis the bicycle race, Fenton the mile run, Endicott the mile walk, Garcelon the low hurdles, Corbin the half-mile run, Sayer the 220 yards dash, Cockerell the hammer, Chaney the high jump, Shea the shot, and Wheelwright the pole vault.

The day for the Yale-Harvard games was a wretched one, as it has been for the last two years, but in spite of the heavy rain which had fallen in the morning, the track was in good condition, good time was made in several of the events, and the result was a surprise to all, to Yale in particular. Harvard was disappointed in the bicycle race, but won all three places in the 440, 220, and high jump. The only record broken was in the broad jump, by Bloss, with a jump of 22 ft. 4 in. In the 100 yards dash Garcelon, who was looked upon as a winner, did not even get a place in the finals. A. A. Lefurge won the event, with Richards of Yale second, and Sayer third. Shead was the only Harvard man in the finals, and although he was in no condition to run, having been sick for a week, Lyman of Yale succeeded in beating him by only a few inches. The 440 yards run was closely contested, but only by Harvard men, Merrill, Bingham, and Pinkham finishing in the order named in 51 seconds. In the mile run, Fenton worked hard but failed to beat Morgan of Yale, and in the mile walk Endicott only succeeded in beating Wright of Yale after repeated efforts in the last lap. The final heat of the 220 hurdles was a beautiful race between Garcelon of Harvard and Van Ingen of Yale, Garcelon winning by a small margin. Fearing, fresh from his work with the crew

and without any special practice, won third place.

In the half-mile run, as in the quarter, the race was between the Harvard men. About two hundred yards from the finish Corbin took the lead closely followed by Lakin and Hubbell. Hubbell won second, just passing Lakin at the tape.

In the 220 yards dash, Richards of Yale was alone against Merrill, Baker, and Whittren of Harvard. Richards made a close race with Merrill, but the latter by a beautiful sprint at the finish won by a few feet. Considering that Merrill had just won the quarter in 51 seconds, his work in this event was very remarkable. In throwing the hammer, Yale had everything her own way. She also won the pole vault, with Wheelwright of Harvard second. W. H. Shea of Harvard beat Hickock of Yale in the shot, and in the running high jump Yale had but one man, and he was tired from the broad jump, so that Fearing, Chaney, and Putnam had little trouble in winning.

Altogether Harvard got 9 firsts, 6 seconds, and 10 thirds, while Yale got 5 firsts, 8 seconds, 4 thirds. Last year Harvard got only 7 firsts, 8 seconds, and 8 thirds.

THE MOTT HAVEN GAMES.

Harvard's strong point in track athletics has never been in a few star men, but in the large number of good strong men which have composed her teams. She has, to be sure, won a great many first places, but because her men have shown the endurance consequent on wise and faithful training, rather than because they were stars. It has been almost an unknown thing for a Harvard man to succumb at the end of his race, while many of the men on other teams have fainted when they

crossed the line. The following is a Record of Intercollegiate Contests, 1875-92 :—

Colleges.	First Places.	Second Places.	Third Places.	Total Places.
Harvard . .	67	69	20½	156½
Columbia . .	53	51	8	112
Yale . . .	55	37	8	100
Princeton . .	35	33	6	74
U. of Penn. .	27	16	1	44
College City of New York .	2	8	3	13
Dartmouth .	4	5	0	9
Lafayette . .	4	4	0	8
Amherst . .	4	3	1	8
Williams . .	2	1	½	3½

Weeleyan has taken 2 firsts and 1 second prize; Brown, 3 seconds; Stevens, 2 firsts; Michigan, 1 first; Bowdoin, 1 second; Hobart, 1 second, and Cornell, 1 third prize.

From this it can be seen that Harvard has won more seconds than firsts; that she has won many more seconds than any other college; and that she has won nearly as many thirds as any three colleges taken together! Indeed it is a well recognized fact that while Harvard has never been deficient in firsts, her real strength has always been in her seconds and thirds, i. e., in the general excellence of her teams as a whole.

In all Intercollegiate contests since 1875, the second men in trial heats have had a chance in the final or semi-final heats. This year no agreement had been made before the games as to

how many men should constitute a heat, or as to how many men from each heat should be allowed in the finals. The decision of the clerk of the course that only the *first* man in each heat should run in the finals was, to say the least, an unfortunate surprise for Harvard, as the heats were so arranged that Harvard's best men raced against themselves, and no matter how fast the time only the winner could run in the finals. In this way Harvard lost many of the second and third places which have hitherto constituted her strength. This fact taken in connection with some close decisions lost Harvard the day.

The contest, as a whole, was an excellent one. Several records were broken. Hickock of Yale threw the hammer 110 ft. 4½ in., and put the shot 41 ft. ½ in., breaking Finlay's record of 107 ft. 7½ in. and Coxe's record of 40 ft. 9½ in. Bucholtz of U. of P. broke the record in the pole vault of 10 ft. 7½ in. by clearing 10 ft. 10½ in. He also won second place in the 100 yards dash and third in the broad jump. In the first heat of the bicycle race, Glenny of Yale broke Brewster's record of 5 m. 47½ sec. by finishing in 5 m. 41½ sec. The following is a table showing the result of the games :—

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.	Time of Winner.
100 yds. . . .	Richards, Yale.	Bucholtz, U. of P.	Baker, Harv.	10 1-5 sec.
220 yds. . . .	Richards, Yale.	Anderson, Yale.	Lowell, Columbia.	22 3-5 sec.
440 yds. . . .	Sayer, Harvard.	Brokaw, Princeton	{ Shaw, Cornell. Bingham, H.	50 4-5.
880 yds. . . .	Corbin, Harvard.	Hubbell, Harvard.	Turner, P.	1 m. 59 4-5 sec.
1 mile run . . .	Jarvis, Wesleyan.	Morgan, Yale.	Collamore, H.	4 m. 34 3-5 sec.
1 mile walk . .	Ottley, Princeton.	Borcherding, P.	Bunnell, Y.	6 m. 57 2-5.
120 hurdles . .	Van Ingen, Yale.	Lyman, Yale.	Sheed, H.	16 2-5 sec.
220 hurdles . .	Van Ingen, Yale.	Garcelon, Harv.	Jamecon, H.	25 4-5 sec.
2-mile bicycle .	Glenny, Yale.	Coates, U. of P.	Davis, H.	5 m. 41 4-5 sec.
High jump . . .	Fearing, Harvard.	Putnam, Harvard.	Sherwin, H.	5 ft. 10 3-4.
Broad jump . .	Biose, Harvard.	Sheldon, Yale.	Bucholtz, U. of P.	22 ft. 9-8 in.
Putting shot . .	Hickock, Yale.	Shea, Harvard.	Brown, Y.	41 ft. 1-8 in.
Hammer . . .	Hickock, Yale.	Ellis, Brown.	Knipe, U. of P.	
Pole vault . . .	Bucholtz, U. of P.	Cartwright, Yale.	{ Bowman, Col. Rice, Yale. Wheelwright, H.	10 ft. 10 1-8 in.

Totals for 1893: *Yale*. 7 firsts, 5 seconds, 2½ thirds; total, 47½.

Harvard. 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 7½ thirds; total, 34½.

U. of P. 1 first, 2 seconds, 2 thirds; total, 11.

Princeton. 1 first, 2 seconds, 1 third; total, 10.

Wesleyan. 1 first; total, 5.

Brown. 1 second; total, 2.

Columbia. 1½ third; total, 1½.

Cornell. ¼.

This leaves the total of intercollegiate points since 1875: *Harvard*, 191½; *Yale*, 147½; *Columbia*, 113½; *Princeton*, 84; *Univ. of Penn.*, 55.

the college, and defeated him in a very close match. Hoppin won the first two sets, but then seemed to weaken, apparently not being in condition. Chase won the last three sets, but in spite of his defeat Hoppin still holds the championship, for it is only in the fall tournament that the championship may be won.

The finals in the consolation were won by R. E. Phillips, '94, over A. Codman, '96. Read and Phillips defeated Pier and Dodge in the doubles in a beautifully played and at times finely contested match.

HERBERT H. WHITE, '93.

June 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

In tennis matters several important changes have been made this year. The Harvard Lawn Tennis Association no longer exists, the name having been changed to the Harvard Lawn Tennis Club. A constitution has been drawn up, and Wrenn, '95, elected president. The club is open to all men in the University, and this has had a membership of over seventy. Owing to the unusually late spring and bad weather, it was not until the latter part of April that regular play began.

The Spring Tournament was commenced on May 23, and lasted during a week. There were 28 entries for the singles, and 10 for the doubles. Johnson, '95, was looked upon as the winner in the singles, but failed to reach the final round, Read and Chase being the only two men who escaped defeat. The sets between these two were very interesting, but not particularly brilliant. Chase won all three sets after a hard struggle, the score being 6-3, 6-3, and 7-7. On May 26 Chase played an exhibition match with Tracy Hoppin, '93, the champion of

BASEBALL.

After three years of waiting, the justice of our position in baseball has been recognized, and this year will see the baseball championship definitely decided. That we have had the better nine during the past two seasons has been generally acknowledged outside of New Haven. The history of the diplomatic relations with Yale in regard to the third game is told in the correspondence published below. Harvard was willing to make any arrangements that would provide for an equal number of contests in Cambridge and New Haven with a deciding game, if necessary, on some neutral grounds. Yale finally presented the following offer, which for two years she persistently adhered to as her ultimatum. If three games are played, the first is to be on neutral ground, the second the Harvard Class Day game at Cambridge, the third the Yale Commencement Day game at New Haven. It must be admitted in justice to Yale that at the beginning she intimated that if by any chance the custom of years should be so changed that Har-

vard's Class Day should follow Yale's Commencement, she would still be willing to play the game. At last, owing to the efforts of prominent New York alumni of both universities, three games have been arranged as follows: June 22 at Cambridge, June 27 at New Haven, and, if necessary, July 1 at New York.

Harvard has had good material to work with this year, but has met with several accidents. Her best battery has been disabled, owing to Mason's sickness, and to Highlands's being put on probation. Frothingham sprained his ankle on May 20, so that he could not play in the second Princeton game. Hovey's leaving the nine to devote himself to tennis has also interfered with its team work. But clearly the worst misfortune was Colonel Winslow's illness, which kept him from acting as coach until the middle of May. It has been said that we have no coaches that can do for us what Cook and Camp have done for Yale. In baseball this is not true, as there is no reason why "Sam" Winslow should not point out the way to victory for our nine to follow as unerringly as "Bob" Cook has shown Yale crews how to win on the water.

The methods upon which our coaches, Colonel Winslow and Mr. Smith, have worked are well known to the undergraduates, but probably not so well to those graduates at a distance. There is now but one rule for a candidate for the nine to follow: "Do everything you can to get runs, or to prevent your opponents from getting them." Men are taught that they are not judged by their so-called "records" nor by erratic performances of a startling nature. "Team play" is the motto that haunts every ball-player in Harvard University.

The individual make-up of the team is unusually strong. The best battery is J. Highlands and Mason. Highlands has terrific speed and good curves. He uses his head fairly well, but might have better control. He was the strongest batter on the team last year, with the exception of Mason, but is too slow and heavy to be of value on the bases. Mason is a hard worker, and can easily hold Highlands's delivery. He throws to bases well, and is a good base-runner. He plays ball all the time, but is liable to let his eagerness run away with his judgment.

By far the larger part of the work this year, however, has been done by Wiggin and Upton. Wiggin has been a substitute pitcher since his Freshman year. He has fair curves, perfect control, and uses his head well. But as he is not quite heavy enough, he consequently lacks speed and endurance. He is a poor batter. Upton catches Wiggin excellently, and throws to bases well. He is batting very well this year, and is a good base-runner. Wiggin and Upton were the battery in both Princeton games, and made a good record.

A. Highlands and Corbett form the third battery. They are both good players, but erratic. Their batting is not up to the average. Highlands fields his position well, and materially strengthens the infield.

Trafford has played first every year since he entered college, except last year when A. Dickinson took his place. These men are very nearly equal, both being good steady players. Trafford, however, is a little the harder worker.

At second base Hovey has played up to the first of June. He is quick, and covers a great deal of ground. Frothingham, who should take his

place, is a good infielder, and although he does not cover so much ground, he can be depended upon. He is good on thrown balls, and is also a good outfielder. Both Hovey and Frothingham are strong batters and fast base-runners, although Frothingham excels in both of these respects.

Sullivan, who captained last year's Amherst team, covers a great deal of ground at short stop. He takes every chance, and consequently makes some excusable errors. At the beginning of the year he was a poor batter, but has perceptibly improved.

Abbott has been put in Cook's place at third base, and is perhaps the best player on the infield. He is also a good batter and base-runner. Cook, who has been put in left field, is a good third baseman, although he does not cover so much ground as Abbott. He plays left field very acceptably, and seems much quicker there than he was at third. His throws to the plate are very good indeed. He is a strong batter, but a poor man on bases.

Hallowell is one of the finest outfielders in any college. He is very sure, covers much ground, and throws well. He is a fair batter, with a happy faculty of getting to first, and then by good base running he so improves his opportunities as to keep at the head of the batting list. Right field will probably be filled by one of the candidates already mentioned.

The progress of the nine thus far has been very gratifying. Out of 24 games, 4 were lost and 3 were drawn. The games that were lost and tied on the spring trip were to be expected, as the team had had but a few days of out-door practice, and met teams that had been playing together for two weeks. The games later in the

season were against strong clubs which, from the nature of the game, must beat us once in a while; yet probably not one of them will win its series with Harvard.

The two most important games thus far were the ones with Princeton. In the first, we outplayed Princeton at every point; in the second game Harvard won it by good uphill work. Princeton hit Wiggin very hard and fortunately. Wiggin was troubled by a lame wrist, but he kept cool during a fusillade of hard hits that would have completely demoralized the majority of pitchers. Our fielding was particularly good, — only two errors, but these were costly, giving Princeton five runs. Cook and Hallowell both played a fine game in the field, but Mason at right displayed poor judgment, although his base-running, and Hallowell's, were excellent.

Taken as a whole the nine is as strong as any Harvard ever put in the field. Since Colonel Winslow came back, it has batted very well. With Highlands and Mason there is not a weak batter on the team; in this respect it leads the amateurs. It is also, in spite of newspaper comments, strong in base-running; though they are sometimes poorly coached, the men often succeed on seemingly hard chances. Base-running consists, not in making bases when perfect playing could not put the runner out, but in making them when it could; and our opponents find our men dangerous to have on bases with any nervous infielders. Our infield has been shaken up considerably, but it is nevertheless reliable, and with either Frothingham or Hovey at second, and Cook or Abbott at third base it is strong. With Hallowell, Cook, Abbott, Upton, and Frothingham to choose from, the out-

field should be nearly perfect in fielding and strong in batting.

By a fair estimate Harvard's nine excels its college competitors, with three possible exceptions; Brown perhaps can equal it in the infield and in base-running, and Dartmouth and Yale would doubtless claim superiority in the pitcher's box. Carter is unquestionably a great pitcher, but he is all there is to Yale's battery. O'Connor and Ranney are Dartmouth's veterans, but is either as good individually as Highlands or Mason? As this criticism is written on June 1, it is too early to forecast final results, but it certainly looks as if Harvard would win every series she has to play.

Following is the record of games up to June 1:—

Date.	Opponents.	H.	Opp.
April 2	Andover	12	0
3	Mathews	11	1
5	Lehigh	14	2
6	Pennsylvania	12	12
7	Georgetown	2	3
8	Virginia	1	1
11	Boston League	2	10
17	Thompson Houston	15	3
19	Williams	15	1
22	Holy Cross	6	3
24	Amherst	6	0
26	Dartmouth	20	0
29	Brown	7	5
May 1	Tufts	11	2
6	Princeton	7	0
8	Pennsylvania	6	7
10	Lowell	18	0
13	Williams	3	2
15	Brown	2	2
17	Holy Cross	0	2
20	Amherst	4	3
22	Cornell	20	3
24	Amherst	9	2
30	Princeton	9	8

A. P. STONE, '93.

June 1.

YALE DIPLOMACY.

The correspondence with Yale, in regard to her proposition to play the third game first, referred to above, is printed in full, as a matter of inter-

est and for future reference, as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE, April 20, 1893.

MR. NOAH H. SWAYNE, *Manager Y. U. B. B. A., New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR,—The outcome of the Yale-Harvard baseball games last year—one victory for each college, and the tie not played off—was so unsatisfactory to all interested in true sport that we desire to prevent if possible a similar experience this year. As our present arrangement provides for a game in Cambridge on June 22, and a game in New Haven on June 27, we hereby invite you, in case these games result in a tie, to play a third game on any day after June 28 (our Commencement Day) and before July 5. We are willing to play the game on neutral ground or, if you prefer, to toss for the right to name the place, the side losing the toss to have the right to name the place of the next tie game in a subsequent year.

We sincerely hope that you will give us a favorable and an early reply.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) LEWIS D. HILL,
Manager H. U. B. B. C.

MR. LEWIS D. HILL, 366 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of April 20 is at hand, and in reply I would say that our position in regard to the arrangement of an additional game is unchanged.

In our meetings and correspondence with you we have from the first stated that we were unwilling to play after June 27. Our reasons for taking this stand you already know.

(Signed) N. H. SWAYNE, 2d.

MR. NOAH H. SWAYNE, *Manager Y. U. B. B. C. New Haven, Conn.*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of April

25 is at hand. As we understand your position, you object to a possible third game after Commencement Day because it is difficult to keep your players together after the close of the academic year. This does not seem to us a sufficient reason for declining our proposal.

In the first place there was nothing novel in that proposal. The Yale and Harvard nines have repeatedly played off a tie after Commencement Day. Indeed, until Yale declined last year to follow the uniform precedents of 20 years, no question was ever raised as to the propriety of an arrangement like that proposed by us. Nor do we see how it could be more difficult for your nine to play ball as late as Thursday or Saturday of Commencement week than it is for your crew to row on Friday of that week.

Finally, whatever difficulty there may be falls equally on both nines, and is, indeed, of your own making. If you had seen fit to play the New Haven game in May or earlier in June, instead of the last week in that month, as we suggested at our conference, the tie game might easily have been played before vacation. We should not and do not take any exception to the date you have chosen for the New Haven game. But, on the other hand, since it is your selection of so late a date as Tuesday, June 27, that throws the possible tie game into the vacation, it does not seem to us just for you to make that selection a reason for declining to play off the tie in the manner customary among sportsmen.

You have proposed as an alternative plan that we play three games, whether the first two result in a tie or not, and that the first of these games be played on neutral ground, the second at Cam-

bridge and the third at New Haven. Such a plan is, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of sport. The objections to it are obvious. If either university wins the first two games, there is no occasion for a third game unless we are to play ball for the gate receipts only. If, on the other hand, the first two games result in a tie, by your plan, the tie game would be played at New Haven on your Commencement Day, so that the natural advantage of playing on your own grounds would be increased to the highest point by the multitude of Yale men among the spectators. Surely if one game of the three is to be played on neutral ground, it ought in fairness to be the tie game.

But notwithstanding our conviction of the reasonableness of our position, since it does not commend itself to you, and since you must desire as strongly as we do to avoid the fruitless outcome of last year's games, we propose to you to refer the decision as between your plan and ours to two graduates, one from Yale, to be chosen by us, and one from Harvard, to be named by you. In case the two graduates so chosen cannot agree they shall choose a third person, not a graduate of either university, to act with them, and the decision of the majority shall be final.

Hoping for an early and favorable reply, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) LEWIS D. HILL,
Manager H. U. B. C.
366 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.

YALE UNIV. B. B. ASS'N.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 9, '93.
MR. LEWIS D. HILL, 366 Harvard St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

DEAR SIR, — My absence from New Haven has prevented me from

answering your letter of May 5 more promptly.

In regard to what you say concerning our selection of June 27 as the date for the game in New Haven, I would remind you that this date is chosen, as is yours, for the benefit of the alumni.

You state that such a plan as that proposed by us is, in your opinion, "unprecedented in the annals of sport." Unless I am misinformed, you only last year played an exactly similar series with the Brown University nine, to wit: On April 16 you defeated them at Worcester, on April 23 you were defeated by them in Providence; and on June 13 you defeated them in the third, and, as it happened, deciding game at Cambridge. I regret that you do not see the fairness of our proposition and that, as we cannot play after June 27, it would be useless to put the matter in the hands of an arbitration committee.

Sincerely yours,

N. H. SAWYNE, 2d.

THE UNIVERSITY CREW.

Like the baseball nine and the athletic team, the Varsity crew has been greatly handicapped this spring by the lateness of the season and the inclemency of the weather, and this must not be lost sight of in criticising the crew's work. The coaching during the last three months has been wholly in the hands of T. Nelson Perkins, '91, while Clifford Watson and Charles Francis Adams, 2d, have been out in the launch at intervals. The men meet in the yard at eight sharp every morning, and are required to be sharp on time for their meals at Mrs. Bucknell's on Mt. Auburn Street. In the afternoon the men get a good deal of coaching in pair oars before taking

their places in the shell. This year's training differs from that of last year in that the men are not kept in the boat for such long stretches. Instead of taking long, hard pulls, they row shorter distances, more attention being given to speed and watermanship. While competent critics do not wholly agree, it is generally understood that the crew is in many respects further along than was its predecessor at this time last year.

In one thing, however, last year's experience is being repeated, in the constant changes made in the position of the men. Less than six weeks remain before the race, and yet it cannot be definitely said, at this writing, that the crew is picked. Some change or other has been made every ten days or every fortnight, sometimes a slight one, as for instance the substitution of Richardson, '95, for Johnson, '94, at 2. More important is the interchange of positions between Fearing, '93, and Cummings, '93, the latter going from 5 to 7. Fennessy, the only Freshman in the boat, seems to be sure of stroke, while Newell has kept his old place in bow for 3. Since the Class Races, in which his crew met with such hard luck, Burgess, '93, has been rowing at bow; Vail, '93, and L. Davis, '94, have been steadily at 6 and 4. Fearing had one day off to compete in the Harvard-Yale games, and he got another respite by his trip to New York to win points for Harvard in the intercollegiate sports. The substitutes, with the exception of Richardson, '95, who goes out in the launch, row daily in a four-oar, and three are from the victorious Sophomore boat. As far as can be ascertained, there is no intention to purchase a new shell this year, and the crew will probably row in the same one they used last year. The

four-oar which the substitutes u
new boat. The new launch wit
engine of the old *John Harv*
a great improvement, and has
oped much more speed than its
decessor. The crew will pr
leave for their quarters in New
don about June 15, and have
hard work cut out for them o
Thames. To all appearances th
lowing men will be taken :—

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height.
Stroke,	E. H. Fennessy, '96,	20	5.10
7,	C. K. Cummings, '93,	23	6.01
6,	D. R. Vail, '93 (Capt.),	22	6.00
5,	G. R. Fearing, '93,	21	6.01
4,	L. Davis, '94,	20	6.01
3,	M. Newell, '94,	22	5.07
2,	W. S. Johnson, '94,	21	5.10
Bow,	G. E. Burgess, '93,	21	5.08
Sub. H. H. Richardson, '95,		20	5.08
Sub. R. P. Blake, '94,		22	5.11
Sub. S. F. Eddy, '95,		20	6.00
Sub. J. Pendor, '95,		20	5.08
Sub. J. M. Davis, '96,		20	5.08

These weights are the last g
out. As a whole, the crew will
lighter one than last year's, and
worthy of note that it is wholly
posed of undergraduates, every
being represented.

OSWALD G. VILLARD, '91

May 25.

THE CLASS RACES.

The Class Races were to have b
rowed over the Charles River cou
on Friday afternoon, May 5, but v
and rough water caused a postpo
ment till the following afterno
The Juniors were the favorite c
but the Seniors got off first and l
the lead until they were opposite D
mouth Street, when Chew (No.
broke his oarlock. To lighten
boat he jumped overboard, but bef
the Seniors could recover from
effects of this accident, the Sop
mores overtook and passed them, w

Freshmen next, and Sophomores the outside course. The officers of the race were: Referee, W. A. Brooks, '87. Judges, for '93, S. Ellsworth, '93; for '94, E. C. Storrow, '89; for '95, D. F. Jones, '92; for '96, F. N. Watriss, '92. Judge at the finish, C. R. Falk, '93.

FOOTBALL WITH PENNSYLVANIA.

Early in the spring Harvard was challenged by the University of Pennsylvania to play two games of football on Thanksgiving Day, 1893 and 1894. After friendly negotiation, the challenge has been accepted; the game this year will be played in Cambridge, that next year in Philadelphia. The conditions concerning Amateurs, *Bona Fide* Students, and Time Limit are those which were printed in the April number of the *Magazine* (pp. 472-73); to them the following rules are added:—

4. *Announcement of Names of Players.*—Each captain shall send to the captain of the opposing team a complete list of his players and substitutes, with a statement that he believes them to be *bona fide* students and amateurs, at least twenty-five days before the date of the contest in which they are to take part. No one shall be included in such list who has not declared in writing his eligibility within the preceding rules in the presence of a member of the Graduate Committee. No one whose name is not on such a list shall be allowed to play in an intercollegiate game except by the consent of the captain of the opposing team. All objections to the eligibility of the persons whose names appear upon the said lists shall be considered as waived unless taken at least twenty

days before the contest in which they are to take part.

5. *Arbitration.*—In the event of any difficulty arising in the interpretation or application of the foregoing rules relating to eligibility, two representatives, one from each of the two competing universities, shall meet and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. In case they cannot agree they shall choose a third person, not a member or graduate of either university, to act with them. The decision of the majority of these three persons shall be final. In case of an objection to eligibility under Rules II or III, it shall be the duty of the Arbitration Committee to meet forthwith for the consideration of the objection; and they shall make a final decision with respect to it, and notify both captains thereof at least fourteen days before the contest.

The agreement is signed by B. G. Waters, '94 (Capt.), and George A. Stewart, '84, for Harvard; and by H. A. Mackey (Capt.), and George W. Pepper, for Pennsylvania.

NOTES.

The winter meetings in the Gymnasium were of only average interest. One of the novelties was an exhibition of Japanese top-spinning, by N. Kishimoto.—R. D. Wrenn, '95, won the Gulf championship in the Florida tennis tournament on March 25.—The Nine practiced on Holmes Field for the first time this season on March 17.—N. D. Alexander, L. S., has broken the record for the best strength test of students now in college. E. Cockrell, '95, had the record previously. His total was 1016.6; Alexander's record is 1030. G. C. Chaney, '94, has the best record for capacity of lungs, which is 455, while E. Klein,

'95, has made a record of 80 for strength of the right forearm. Other strong men are, J. E. Young, L. S., has made 967.2; H. A. Gehring, '95, 854.3; C. Brewer, '93, 842.7; J. C. D. Hitch, '95, 840.3; and F. Winsor, '93, 787.6. — J. H. Chase, '95, won the Spring Tennis tournament. In an exhibition game he defeated T. Hoppin, '93, the present Harvard champion, by the following score: 4-6, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2, 62. — On May 29 there

was a three-cornered shooting match at Wellington among marksmen from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Following is the score: *Yale*. Wells, 25, A. Miller, 22, H. G. Miller, 23, Franklin, 29, Benedict, 25, total, 129. *Harvard*. Gould, 21, Gibson, 26, Sargent, 23, Pike, 29, Heckscher, 27, total, 126. *Princeton*. Lewis, 19, Swain, 23, Clay, 19, Williams, 22, Phillips, 25, total 108. — The Freshmen won the inter-class baseball tournament.

THE GRADUATES.¹

HARVARD CLUBS.

CINCINNATI.

The Commercial Club of Cincinnati, an organization of representative business men, had invited President Eliot to deliver an address at a dinner in his honor on March 18, and, in anticipation of this visit of the head of the University, the annual dinner of our Harvard Club was this year postponed until March 17 in order that we might have Mr. Eliot with us.

The dinner was given at the University Club, where Mr. Eliot held an impromptu reception before the dinner was served, and each alumnus was able to extend his individual welcome to the man who has done so much for old Harvard. Mr. Julius Dexter, '60, the President of our Harvard Club, presided at the dinner. Around the tables sat forty-three graduates of different branches of the University, and several prominent citizens and local educators, not Harvard men, who had been invited to meet our

honored guest. When the cigars had been lighted Mr. Dexter formally welcomed the President, saying that in his youth he had been a worshiper of muscle, in his manhood first of intellect and later of character; that in all three periods he had found an embodiment of what he admired in the man who this evening was our guest. He closed his remarks with a jocular reference to the recent mishaps in Harvard Athletics, suggesting that possibly they might be redeemed by some of the spirit of the 'Varsity crew of '53, of which Mr. Eliot had been a member.

Mr. Eliot in response, recurring to his own boating experiences, told how the crew of '53, by tying bandanna handkerchiefs about their heads on the day of their race, had unconsciously originated the Harvard color. He referred to the encouraging spread of Harvard's influence in the West, and showed by statistics that she was getting every year a larger quota of recruits from that section of our

¹ In order to discriminate between graduate and temporary members of a Class, the Class

year of the latter will, when feasible, be inclosed in brackets.

country. He spoke of the new buildings in Cambridge, especially of the plans for the enlargement of the Library; he mentioned some of the increased opportunities for aiding needy students which have been placed at the disposal of the Faculty; and in particular he told us of the methodical organization at Cambridge for enabling students to help themselves. Mr. Eliot's remarks were happy in every respect and were cordially applauded.

The premeditated music of the occasion was furnished most satisfactorily by Messrs. Joseph Wilby, '75, C. L. Harrison, '86, C. J. Livingood, '88, and S. L. Swarts, '88, and after the formal programme of the evening had been enjoyed, this quartette was reinforced by many voices of those who in the old songs recalled their college days.

The address of Mr. Eliot, at the dinner given him by the Commercial Club of Cincinnati on the following evening, awakened deep interest, and will have a permanent effect in promoting the growth of the Harvard spirit in this locality. His subject was "Primary Education." Though this subject was not one likely to provoke enthusiasm, it was so handled as to command attention and lead to reflection.

As Mr. Eliot left the club-house after the meeting had adjourned, he was followed and his hand shaken again and again by those who wished to express their appreciation of his coming to Cincinnati. One of these, who no doubt intends that his son shall have greater advantages than he has himself enjoyed, stopped the writer on the street a few days later and said: "I've decided to send my boy to Harvard. That man who spoke at the dinner the other night must keep a good school."

The officers of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati recently elected are:—

President, Julius Dexter, '60; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Worthington, '67, Nathaniel H. Davis, '80; Secretary, C. B. Wilby, '70; Treasurer, Frank O. Suire, '80; Chorister, S. L. Swarts, '88; Executive Committee, John R. Holmes, '78, Chas. J. Livingood, '88, C. L. Harrison, '86.

C. B. WILBY, '70, *Sec.*

KENTUCKY.

On March 10 Professor John Fiske lectured here. The Harvard Club invited a small number of graduates of other colleges to meet him at supper, after his lecture that evening, and though the reception was quite informal, it seemed to be a source of pleasure to the guest of the evening, as well as to the "outer barbarians." The members of the Club, always happy in such works of charity, thoroughly enjoyed the affair. The same evening we added to our roll of membership two new members; one of them, the Rev. John H. Heywood, '36, the oldest Harvard man in Kentucky, being chosen unanimously to an honorary membership.

J. S. BELL, '81, *Sec.*

MINNESOTA.

At the last annual meeting the retiring president presented to the Club the last report of his Class (1861) and suggested that the secretaries of other College classes be asked for their reports. This suggestion was adopted, and the resulting correspondence has brought reports or letters, frequently both, from forty-nine of the sixty-two secretaries addressed. From these it appears that — except the Memorials to the Class of 1833 and those of the Class of 1834, printed in 1883 and

1884 respectively, and Mr. McCleary's interesting account of the fiftieth anniversary of his Class (1841) and of his classmates — 1855 is the earliest class which has issued a printed report. Succeeding classes, with the exception of the Class of 1859, whose secretary entered the Navy at the beginning of the Civil War, have all followed the practice of printing a report at intervals. Through the courtesy of the secretaries the Club has thus acquired six bound volumes and forty-two pamphlets of these reports, and would be glad to obtain others.

HENRY B. WENZELL, '75, *Sec.*

NORTHWEST.

The Harvard admission examinations will be held at Portland, Oregon, late in June, as last year. Notices to this effect will be distributed in the name of our Club. Our next annual meeting and dinner will be held at Seattle; the date is not yet fixed.

J. D. SHERWOOD, '83, *Vice-Pres.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The past year has been the most important in the life of our Harvard Club, as it was our first in a club-room. We started out in a very simple way, and engaged one room at No. 31 So. 15th St. The object was to have a meeting-place for all the Harvard men in and about Philadelphia. A "Club Night" proved so successful that another was held, which was even more enjoyable. During next fall and winter we hope to hold a series of such meetings, and thus draw all the Harvard men in the vicinity nearer together. The annual dinner was held on Saturday, Feb. 11, with the largest attendance for several years. We were unfortunate in being unable to get any one from Cambridge

to answer to the toast of "Harvard," but the Rev. Jos. May, '57, kindly consented to fill the vacancy, and did so most delightfully. The other speakers were, for Princeton, Professor Woodrow Wilson; for Yale, the Hon. Robt. R. Willson; and for the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hampton L. Carson. The Hon. James T. Mitchell, as president of the Club, presided. The officers of the Club, elected a year ago for a term of three years, are: President, James T. Mitchell, '55; Vice-President, Theodore Frothingham, '70; Secretary and Treasurer, Herbert L. Clark, '87.

H. L. CLARK, '87, *Sec.*

RHODE ISLAND.

The Club held its semi-annual meeting and dinner at the "Narragansett House," Providence, on the evening of March 2; Dr. H. G. Miller, the Vice-President, presided. Professor G. L. Kittredge spoke for Harvard. Professor J. R. Jewett represented Brown University. The Rev. Alfred Manchester responded for the Theological School, Amasa M. Eaton for the Law School, and Dr. G. L. Collins for the Medical School. Dr. C. A. Brackett of the Dental School also spoke, and Professor Armitage explained the plans for the three years' course. Since the Annual Meeting, the Club has lost two most esteemed members, Francis O. French, of New York, the Poet of the Club for many years, and Dr. George A. Pike, of Bristol, whose death is mourned by many outside the wide circle of his practice.

H. G. MACKEY, '78, *Sec.*

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

Our annual meeting and dinner occurred on February 17 at the Hotel Imperial, and about twenty-five members

attended. It was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings for years. Dr. O. J. Pfeiffer, M. D., '84, was elected President, and J. N. Hall, M. D., was chosen Secretary. Several new members joined the Club. The Club scholarship has been awarded for next year to James E. Gregg, of Colorado Springs.

J. N. HALL, M. D., Sec.

ROME.

The following letter was printed in the *Crimson* of April 13:—

ROME, March 27, 1893.

To the Editors of the *Crimson*:

The second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rome took place last evening at the Café Doni in this city. Four members were present: H. S. Potter, L. Thompson, S. K. Wood, and T. C. Tebbets, all '92. Toasts were to our Alma Mater, Romulus and Remus, the Ruins, and these were responded to by the members. It is to be hoped that the only Harvard Club on the continent which has withstood the vicissitudes of two years may be kept up, and we now look forward to '93 to do its duty.

Yours truly, T. C. TEBBETS, Sec.

ST. LOUIS.

Not long since the members of the Harvard Club of St. Louis met to enjoy their annual dinner. Dr. John Green, '55, President, presided, and upon his right as the guest of the evening was Mr. Edward Cummings, '83, sent West to represent the University, who spoke most pleasantly upon the condition of affairs at Cambridge, and entertained us with many amusing incidents. Judge Treat, President of the Class of '37, who attended the 200th anniversary of Harvard College, and well remembers the day when the

fare from Cambridge to Boston was twenty-five cents, was the oldest graduate present. Besides Mr. Cummings, Swarts, '88, and Butler, '88, were guests of the Club for the evening. Along with the usual social features, some more important matters were touched upon, and stress was particularly laid upon the oblivion of the St. Louis graduates in the life of Harvard's alumni. Mr. Cummings also spoke before the University Club an evening or two later, his wit and wisdom making him a most popular guest wherever he went.

Though St. Louis is the fifth city in the United States in population, and stands very high when rated financially, yet in college spirit it falls far below that prominent rank, for St. Louis is a quiet business city, where graduates from colleges very soon lose their social life in the more absorbing life of business. In the Mississippi Valley we have very few of what is known as the leisure class; and so fresh is our life here that a young man having no occupation is looked down upon as a burden upon society, and men actively engaged in business pursuits find little time to devote to club life. Our Harvard Club is similarly affected, but it can be said now, to our credit, that we are in the ascendancy, and are developing, as from year to year more men are graduated from our universities, and become enrolled as members. The growth of St. Louis, to a large extent, has been internal, having comparatively few Eastern men in the city, and most of the Harvard graduates here have always lived in St. Louis, so we do not possess that Eastern characteristic, be it good or bad, of not being happy without club life. With other advances the West is mak-

ing, and with the loss of our simpler life, we are gradually taking on the more diversified habits of the East, and in a comparatively short time college men in St. Louis will be more closely associated.

The first social movement of any kind in St. Louis, in connection with Harvard University, was in the winter of 1868-69, when Judge Treat, '37, invited all the graduates in the city to a dinner given by him at his house. At that dinner eighteen gentlemen were present, and an informal organization was formed; it being understood that an annual dinner was to be held, and the senior member was to preside. At this dinner Judge Nathaniel Holmes, '37, who was later Professor of Law at Harvard, and is now a resident of Cambridge, was elected President for the next year, he being a few months older than Judge Treat. The following year, 1869-70, Judge Holmes gave a dinner to the graduates at his hotel. To use Judge Treat's words: "At these meetings the usual reminiscences, humorous and otherwise, were indulged in. For some unknown reason, after 1870 the organization fell into innocuous desuetude." The next meeting was in 1873 at the University Club, and then again there seems to be a break until 1881, when in May of that year a dinner was held at the St. Louis Club. J. A. Dillon, '64, presided, and John Fiske, '63, was the guest of the Club. Since 1881 we have had a regular organization, and regular meetings once or twice a year. In 1883 graduates of professional schools, and undergraduates who had not completed the course, were admitted to active membership.

Harvard men in St. Louis have been but little heard of in our college publications, but they wish now to se-

cure proper recognition in the *Graduates' Magazine*; for though we are less fortunate here than in the large Eastern cities, in not having a closer organization, and being able to do more for Harvard interests, yet we are anxious, in every way in our power, to work for her, and are proud of every advance she makes. It is unpleasant for us in St. Louis to note the larger number of other university graduates in the city, but now that Harvard has taken on a broader university life, and has extended her views until she now is the first of all our universities, we are confident that her new policy will soon put her in the lead here, where she belongs.

GEORGE F. STEEDMAN, '92, Sec.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting will be held on Commencement as usual. The Hon. Horace Davis, '49, of San Francisco, will probably preside at the meeting and at the dinner. Leverett S. Tuckerman, '68, has been appointed Chief Marshal for Commencement.

HENRY PARKMAN, '70, Sec.

CANDIDATES FOR OVERSEERS.

The Committee on Nomination sent out on April 27 the following list of names: *Outgoing Overseers Eligible for Re-election*: Arthur T. Lyman, '53; Robert S. Peabody, '66; Samuel Hoar, '67; Moses Williams, '68. *Names suggested for Nomination*: Robert M. Morse, '57; J. A. Rumrill, '59; John E. Hudson, '62; Charles P. Bowditch, '63; Edwin P. Seaver, '64; James R. Chadwick, '65; Edward N. Fenno, '66; Herman W. Chaplin, '67; A. G. Bullock, '68; Charles F. Dole, '68;

William F. Wharton, '70; W. S. Bigelow, '71; Nathaniel Thayer, '71; William Farnsworth, '77; W. A. Bancroft, '78; John Homans, 2d, '78; W. A. Gaston, '80; George A. Gordon, '81.

The following twelve candidates have received the highest number of ballots, and will be voted for at Commencement: A. T. Lyman, '53, Moses Williams, '68, Samuel Hoar, '67, R. S. Peabody, '66, E. P. Seaver, '64, W. A. Bancroft, '78, N. Thayer, '71, R. M. Morse, '57, W. F. Wharton, '70, G. A. Gordon, '81, C. P. Bowditch, '63, J. R. Chadwick, '65.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Harvard Dental School Association will hold its twenty-second annual banquet at the Thorndike in Boston on Monday, June 26, at 6.30 o'clock. The Association will entertain the following gentlemen as guests: Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott, Hon. Martin Brimmer, J. Collins Warren, M. D., Col. Albert A. Pope, Mr. A. Shuman, Col. Henry Lee, B. E. Cotting, M. D., Rev. Edward A. Horton, Mr. Daniel Ford.

H. L. UPHAM, D. M. D., '86, Sec.

DIVINITY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The alumni of the Divinity School will meet on Tuesday, June 27, 1893, at 2 P. M., in the chapel of Divinity Hall, Cambridge. In the absence of the President, the Rev. E. H. Hall, the Vice-President, the Rev. E. J. Young, of Waltham, will preside. After the election of officers, and the usual routine business, the Rev. F. B. Hornbrook, of Newton, will read a paper on "The Influence of the Moral Emphasis on Religion." The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, will be the "second speaker." After

the formal meeting there will be a collation in the Divinity Library.

J. L. SEWARD, '68, Sec.

HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association will be held at the office of the Association, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Tuesday, June 27, 1893, at noon.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, '88, Sec.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Treasurer of the Harvard Law School Association presents the following report of membership to June 1, 1893:—

Total membership, Jan. 1, 1893	1,636
Deaths recorded, Jan. 1 to June 1, '93	17
Resignat'ns record'd, Jan. 1 to June 1, '93	20
	<hr/> 37
New members, Jan. 1 to June 1, '93	1,589
	<hr/> 103
Total membership, Jan. 1, '93	1,692
Net increase in membership	66
<hr/>	
Life members, Jan. 1, 1893	L. M. FUND. 144 2,160
Life members, June 1, 1893	177 2,635
Increase	33 465

WINTHROP H. WADE, '81, Treas.

MEDICAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Association issued in May an extra *Bulletin*. The first article in it, by Dr. D. W. Cheever, '52, is entitled "The Professional Horizon." Dr. Cheever's purpose is to caution members of his profession against the present tendency to run after novelties. "The unbalanced predominance of operative surgery," he says, "has destroyed all natural and harmonious proportion between operations and surgery, and between surgery and medicine. Antisepsis has insured an immunity which over-emboldens the operator, and which substitutes the precipitate certainty of an incision for the well-considered conservatism of

diagnosis and delay. No one can deny that anesthesia first and antiseptics next have enormously increased the domain of operative surgery. No one can assert that much of this is not both useful and hopeful. And yet, in proportion to other surgery, operations should fill a second place. The rare has become the common, and the common has been pushed aside and neglected. Contusions, abscesses, fractures, varicosities, atheroma, are the every-day things we always see; and abdominal diseases have usurped undue attention, and displaced the common classes of surgical events. . . . Perspective is lost, the natural proportions of classes of cases obscured. Rare things are magnified; common things are overlooked. There is also constant danger of confounding functional and temporary with organic and permanent conditions, of operating for a symptom and finding a phantom tumor. Visceral surgery replaces therapeutics. Forlorn hopes are common operations. . . . Is there not danger, also, that the ease of looking breeds littleness of wit; that intuition, that sum of experience, shrinks and wastes when unused; that the balancing of chances, the estimating of probabilities, the struggle for a diagnosis, may be belittled in face of reputed certainties revealed by a cut, and thus delay sober judgment. Is not the therapeutic use of drugs also much unlearned by this fatal ease of operating? Obscure brain affections, nervous habits, apparently organic and incurable growths, sometimes yield to medicine, and escape the knife? We may not often thus succeed; but does not the fact that we do not try medication lead finally to a loss of knowledge as to the chances of a trial?

"Specialties magnify regions, dis-

tort wider vision, focus the attention on a point, and ignore a more important whole. A diathesis, a constitutional bent, often directs or influences the general progress of a disease. A symptom may be local or general. If local, it is seen; if general, it may be easily overlooked. . . . The somewhat ungrateful task of advancing heretical opinions in the preceding remarks can be condoned only from our profound conviction that the operative *furore* of modern surgery is resulting in a serious detriment to the best qualities of sound diagnosis, sound pathology, and surgical therapeutics, — to diagnosis, because we do not exhaust means of harmless research; to pathology, because we operate to know what is the matter, and not from proved pathological processes and results; to therapeutics, because we neglect much that can be accomplished by regimen, by rest, by sedatives, by alteratives, and by time. When we survey the medical horizon, we find equally great changes. That harmony of knowledge and character which made the general practitioner many-sided but symmetrical — 'Sapiens, teres, atque rotundus' (Horace); that self-reliance which equalized extremes, balanced chances, judged impartially — has been sadly damaged by the fatal facility of the habit of consultations, and by the narrowing spirit of specialism. A great ignorance of the simpler products and processes of pharmacy has accompanied as great a lack of careful study in therapeutics. The medicine is now made to hand for the doctor by steam and chemistry, and the useful combinations of older drugs are swept aside. Bred myself in an era of therapeutic nihilism, experience has failed to confirm my unbelief. On the contrary, long

trial has convinced me that we can accomplish much with a few well-selected, familiar, and potent remedies. If the surgeon and physician have changed, the lay public has changed faster. Credulity is undiminished. Modern witchcraft rivals the older kind. Therapeutic nihilism has become a system and a school of medicine. Practice has lost its stability. Formerly there was a family physician whose patients retained him as a familiar and much used fixture until he died. Now he shares a family with others, and he does not look on any person as his patient for life. This is a greater loss to the community than to the doctor. We regret, but we yield to these revolutions. Meanwhile should we take a depressing view of our professional future? By no means; for never was surgical and medical science so bold, so advancing, so successful. Never was the young doctor so well educated as now. Never had he so large a clinical experience before entering on practice. Moreover, partly from this cause and partly from the mutable character of modern society, the young physician or surgeon never succeeded so fast as now."

Dr. H. P. Bowditch, '61, describes "The Exhibit of the Medical School at the World's Fair;" his article is reprinted elsewhere. Dr. W. L. Richardson, '64, gives an account of the work done in the Obstetrical Department; Dr. W. T. Councilman shows the method of instruction in the Pathological Department; Dr. A. L. Mason, '63, writes upon "Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever at the Boston City Hospital;" and Dr. Charles Harrington, '78, concludes this important number by an article on "The Teaching of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

During the spring the Association defrayed the expense of a series of lectures on "Therapeutics" by Professor H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia.

Graduates of the Medical School, who desire to join the Association, should apply to the Secretary, Dr. R. W. Lovett, 379 Boylston Street, Boston.

CLASS DAY NOTICE.

Graduates must have tickets to the Yard. These will be given to graduates on personal application to the committee at the Parker House Ticket Office from 11 to 12 A. M., June 20 and 21. At the same time there will be a limited number of other tickets on sale to graduates. Mr. Jones will be in Harvard Hall, June 19, 20, 21, and 22, and on Class Day from 2 to 3 P. M., to give graduates Yard tickets. To obtain admission to the Tree, graduates will please form and march in together. There will be a special Yard entrance for graduates in front of Harvard Hall.

FRANK W. HALLOWELL,
Chairman '93 Class Day Committee.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

1828.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, besides contributing to the *March Scribner's* an article on the death of J. Q. Adams, delivered a short eulogy of Dr. Peabody and Bishop Brooks at the annual meeting, on March 20, of the Massachusetts Bible Society, of which he is President. At the celebration of his 84th birthday on May 12 he said: "To show you that I am growing old, you may know that I am the oldest honorary member of the Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable

Association, the oldest member of the Handel and Haydn Society and of other organizations, and am one of the six survivors of my class at Harvard." Nevertheless, Mr. Winthrop's cheeks still retain a good deal of their youthful freshness, his voice is firm, his hand steady, and his sight as clear as that of a man of fifty.

1829.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, *Sec.*

Leicester.

We seem to hold our own. Still we are five ; and, so far as known, all in fair health. All have passed the winter season at their respective homes excepting Dr. Smith who, with Mrs. Smith, spent that time with children and friends in Iowa and Illinois homes. They have quite recently returned to Massachusetts. Should we count as members of the Class all who have been connected with it, whether alumni of the College or not, we should report *six* survivors,—the sixth being the Rev. M. P. Stickney, at one time assistant minister of the Church of the Advent in Boston, but now of Royalton, Vt. He was in college with us for two years or more. Upon his coming to Boston, many years ago, our Class Committee gave him a brother's welcome, and he became a regular attendant at our annual meetings, finding an evident pleasure in them. He was born in July, 1807, being thus the oldest of the survivors. Until some two years ago he has been able to take part in the public duties of his office. Now, nearing his 86th anniversary and quite infirm, "in a tiny cottage by the riverside he enjoys the retirement of rural life and the daily report of the world outside." These words, direct from his side, come as a benediction to the rest of us.

1831.

REV. JOHN H. MORISON, *Sec.*

26 Marlborough St., Boston.

It is sixty-two years—since my college class was graduated. When sixty-two years more have passed by, of its sixty-five members, there are only two whose names will be familiar to students of our history and literature. And both of these will be honored for the distinguished part they took in the defense of human rights. The great historical works of John Lothrop Motley will still be read with enthusiasm, not only for their literary qualities, but for the ability and fervor with which they are written, and still more for their profound sympathy with the great champions of civil and religious liberty, and the power with which they have placed them before us in their desperate struggles for the well-being of our race. And the name of Wendell Phillips will enter into the history of one of the greatest events of these modern days, not as a wise counselor or legislator, but as the most eloquent orator of the generation to which he belonged. He was also a man whose life, while consecrated especially to the emancipation of the slave, was also given to the cause of the down-trodden and the oppressed in every walk of life, and in every land. All honor to these men whose names are enrolled among the foremost, not only in our little community, but in the whole civilized world, as defenders of the right in the mighty conflict that is going on for the suppression of what is wrong, and the advancement of a more humane and beneficent civilization.

But when I think of what these, my classmates, have been and done so conspicuously, compared with others whose names fill no place in the liter-

ature or history of their times, I do not honor them any the less because my mind turns involuntarily to some of their earlier associates, who, in the private walks of life, have been laboring as faithfully as they, with as true a purpose, with aims as lofty, courage as daring, talents as great, though not so conspicuous, and a benignity as far reaching as theirs. One such example I have loved to dwell upon. And at the close of this academic year, it is especially fitting that some slight account of the man should appear in this journal, for he loved our College as few of its children do. He was many years secretary of the Class of 1831, and interested in its records down almost to the day of his death, which took place the 22d of March, 1893.

His name, George Cheyne Shattuck, was not often seen in the papers. He was born July 22, 1813. For nearly twenty years he was one of the medical professors in Harvard University, and visiting physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital for thirty-six years. He was honored by his professional brethren, who chose him to be president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. But the work of his life, the acts in which his great qualities of mind and character found their largest sphere of activity and development, were those which he did, as a private citizen. He was a skilful, thoroughly educated physician. But the man was greater than his profession. His personal endowments created around him an atmosphere of cheerful trust, of kindly sympathy and tenderness, which as a gracious influence entered with him into the chambers of sickness, and aided him in his ministrations to body and mind. Wherever he went, this atmosphere went with him, consecrat-

ing his daily routine, needing no visible halo to introduce him as one of God's saintly ones, to act as a higher presence on those who were brought into close personal relations with him.

As belonging to a Christian society, he was first of all a devout and constant attendant on its services. Here his rare personal qualities were opening before him an ever-enlarging field of usefulness. Here also was a bond uniting him by invisible ties to those around him, extending and deepening his sense of fellowship with others, and giving to what might otherwise be regarded as an accidental relationship something of a sacred character.

In his private meditations his "soul was as a star and dwelt apart." But these higher communings were not sought and cherished as personal indulgences. Through them, unconsciously and in all lowliness of spirit, he was preparing to enter more fully and with a deeper sympathy into the wants of those around him. And through them came up with a constantly increasing emphasis the question how he, a private member of the church, could be most useful in extending and deepening its influence, and helping it to become more a beneficent power with its own members and in the community at large. Acting strictly as a layman, in concert with pastor and people, with untiring industry and a soul-inspiring faith, in season and out of season, he was seeking to find out by what appropriate forms and agencies the branch of the church with which he was connected should most effectively accomplish its work.

The visible result has been the Church of the Advent, and what may be regarded as its dependencies or brotherhoods. It would hardly be becoming

in one living apart from these institutions to enter into details respecting their growth and history. No one would say, and least of all would my classmate allow any one to say, that what we now see has been all his work. Able and devout clergymen and laymen have been engaged in this movement. One saintly and gifted man at the beginning, the Rev. Mr. Crowell, gave to it an impulse and a name which have gone with it through good report and through evil report, from that day to this, as an angel of mercy. Rectors, wardens, vestrymen, and humble worshipers have come and gone. But from the beginning, for nearly fifty years, by labors more abundant, with a steadfastness that never faltered, and a faith that never lost its hold on the powers of the world to come, our friend has been there "in his lot," and to him, a modest layman, more than to any other—I think we might almost say, more than to all other—human instrumentalities, has been due the continued progress of the church with influences touching the souls of men, and diffusing themselves with ever-increasing benefactions within and beyond its immediate limits. It is difficult to trace minutely the genealogy and descent of such a movement, though it is easy to see that the Church of the Advent, by its various ministrations and the spirit which pervaded them, has had influences reaching far and wide beyond what its modest beginnings might suggest.

I have spoken of Dr. Shattuck in his relation to this church. But deeply as he was interested in it, and heartily as he gave to it his time and strength, his liberal and expansive nature was by no means bound up in its concerns. It was supposed to be, in some re-

spects, the narrowest and straitest form of Christian worship. But I have never known a man of a more catholic spirit, or of wider sympathies. No one branch, but the whole "Church of Christ," in the broadest application of its terms, was uppermost in his affections. It was said of him that "without doubt he was the foremost layman in the diocese of Massachusetts." The last time that I saw him, which was a few days before his death, referring to his ancestry, he said emphatically, "I am a Puritan." He was none the less loyal to his own church, because his heart reached out to others who were not of that fold, and especially with loving tenderness towards the simple forms of worship in which his childhood had been nurtured.

I have spoken of some of the ways in which Dr. Shattuck has been doing a work that will go on infusing itself as a beneficent presence among the higher influences which, in many ways seen or unseen, are advancing the well-being of society. He was the founder of two important schools for the education of boys. One, St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., was established thirty-eight years ago, and has already attained a distinction hardly second to any school of its class in New England. The other school, which he founded through the agency of his friend, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in Faribault, is also a large and prosperous school. It would not be easy to give any adequate description of the immediate and far-reaching results of these schools; of the work successfully begun, and which they have still to do for generations yet unborn.

Men die, but institutions live. Not the single church or schools which have been thus established; but other

churches and schools called into being by their example, quickened by their spirit, and inspired by their faith, bear witness to the extension, the perpetuity, and the beneficence of the work thus begun. The founder's name may not be mentioned; but the work which he has inaugurated goes on with increasing power from one generation to another. And the man, by whose wise foresight and the upright, self-sacrificing labors of a lifetime these ever-widening and beneficent agencies have been instituted and organized as permanent working forces, is to be numbered among the really great benefactors of society. — J. H. M.

1834.

THOMAS CUSHING, *Sec.*

170 Newbury St., Boston.

The Secretary has very little to report for the past year, which fact, considering the age of its members, ranging from seventy-eight to eighty-seven, is, perhaps, the best report that could be made. No death has occurred among the ten members surviving in 1892, which is the first time we have been so blessed for many years; and, so far as is known to the Secretary, the little remnant are all in good health. — The Class will partake of the annual Gassett memorial dinner at the University Club, Boston, at 3 P. M., on Commencement Day.

1843.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*

Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.

The Class will meet and dine at the Parker House, Tuesday evening, June 27, at half past seven. There will be no Class Report. Twenty-nine members, out of seventy who graduated, now survive.

1847.

Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff Shaw, the Secretary of the Class, died in Boston on May 2, after a short illness. He was born in Boston, Sept. 12, 1827. After graduating in 1847, he studied at the Medical School, taking the degree of M. D. in 1850, and then studied in Paris. He was appointed Resident Physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital in May, 1858, and performed the duties of that position till May, 1872, when he resigned. From February, 1873, to January, 1884, he was a visiting physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was also Secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1852-58, member of the Boston School Committee, 1853-57, and councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He leaves a widow and one daughter, the wife of Wm. Endicott, '87.

1848.

DR. T. H. CHANDLER, *Sec.*

161 Newbury St., Boston.

The annual meeting and dinner will be held as usual at Parker's on Commencement afternoon, Wednesday, June 28, at 6 P. M. — James Steuart Thorndike died in Paris, France, on April 20; the Secretary has received no particulars. — On April 13 died Charles Smith Weyman, who was graduated as Charles Weyman Smith. From 1868 till 1890 he was connected with the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*.

1851.

HENRY W. HAYNES, *Sec.*

239 Beacon St., Boston.

The Rev. E. H. Hall has gone to Europe for a long stay. His address is with J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, England. — Benjamin Homer Hall died at Troy,

N. Y., on April 6. He was born there Nov. 14, 1830. While a student at Harvard he published a work entitled "A Collection of College Words and Customs," which was so popular that a revised edition was issued in 1856. In 1858 he published a "History of Eastern Vermont," which is considered a standard authority. He was by profession a lawyer, but from 1877 to 1879 he was editor and proprietor of the *Troy Whig*. For one year he served as clerk, and for two terms as chamberlain of his native city. He married Margaret M. Lane, and leaves two sons and two daughters surviving him. — The Class will meet in 5 Thayer as usual on Commencement.

1852.

HENRY G. DENNY, *Sec.*

70 Pearl St., Boston.

Weld 1 will be open for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. Business meeting at 12 M. The Class will meet at Young's Hotel for their annual dinner at half past six o'clock. Dinner will be served at seven o'clock precisely.

1856.

WM. W. BURRAGE, *Sec.*

27 School St., Boston.

For the twentieth time Stoughton No. 3 will be open for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. The Class will dine at the Parker House, Boston, on the evening of Tuesday, June 27, the evening before Commencement.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, *Sec.*

76 Westland Ave., Boston.

President Cleveland has appointed ex-Gov. J. D. Long a member of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy.

1858.

JAMES C. DAVIS, *Sec.*

70 Kilby St., Boston.

Gov. Russell has reappointed Dr. H. P. Walcott to the Massachusetts Board of Health, of which he is chairman.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*

32 Weld, Cambridge.

William Everett, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Seventh District of Massachusetts. On the first count he had a plurality of 14 votes over his Republican competitor, Speaker Barrett, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The recount by the Executive Council resulted as follows: Dr. W. Everett, Dem. 9,733; W. E. Barrett, Rep., 9,699; G. H. Carey, Populist, 1,006; Rev. L. Banks, Prohibition, 602; scattering, 8; Everett's plurality, 34. Last autumn H. C. Lodge, '71, Rep., carried this district by a large plurality.

1861.

REV. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*

Montpelier, Vt.

The Class Secretary, Rev. J. Edward Wright, after a year's absence in Europe, — principally on the Continent, — sailed from Liverpool for Boston on June 1. — Arthur Welland Blake, who left the Class after the first term of the Freshman year, but who always retained a fraternal feeling for it, died in Brookline, Mass., on February 28, 1893. He gave a thousand dollars toward the Class window in Memorial Hall, and, more than any one else, insured the success of the undertaking. — The Class will meet in 24 Stoughton on Commencement.

1863.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Sec.*
53 State St., Boston.

The Class will dine together at the Parker House, Boston, Tuesday, June 27, at 6.30 P. M. This will be the thirtieth anniversary. On Commencement Holworthy 19 will be open as usual. The Secretary will publish a short report this year.

1865.

T. FRANK BROWNELL, *Sec.*
120 Broadway, New York.

Room No. 10 Holworthy will be open for the use of the Class on Commencement Day.—Dr. Edward T. Williams has changed his address from 2293 to 2257 Washington Street, Boston.—David S. Greenough arrived home, May 24, from a journey around the world.

1866.

CHARLES E. STRATTON, *Sec.*
68 Devonshire St., Boston.

J. M. Whittemore, Jr., died of pneumonia at Cambridge on Apr. 20.—Changes of address: John G. Curtis to 327 West 58th St., New York city; James W. Hawes to *Times* Building, 41 Park Row, New York city.

1867.

FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*
60 Devonshire St., Boston.

The Rev. Arthur Brooks has been reappointed chairman of the Trustees of the Barnard College for women, New York city.—Henry G. Monks died at Nice, France, on May 23.

1868.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*
50 Equitable Building, Boston.

A quarter-centennial Class Report will be published in June. The Class will dine on Tuesday evening, June

27, at the University Club, 270 Beacon St., Boston. Moses Williams will preside.

1871.

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*
38 Central St., Boston.

On May 4, the Massachusetts Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church met in Boston to elect a bishop to succeed the late Phillips Brooks. The principal candidates were the Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop W. H. Hare, of South Dakota, Father A. C. A. Hall, and the Rev. Edward Abbott. The first ballot resulted as follows: *Clergy.* Number voting, 162; necessary for a choice, 82. Lawrence, 65; Hare, 56; Hall, 22; Abbott, 7; Scattering, 9. *Laité.* Number voting, 114; necessary for a choice, 58. Lawrence, 72; Hare, 23; Hall, 12; Abbott, 2; Scattering, 2. As the canon requires a concurrent majority of both branches, a second ballot was taken, and resulted in Mr. Lawrence's election, viz.:—*Clergy.* Number voting, 160; necessary for a choice, 81. Lawrence, 82; Hare, 59; Hall, 10; Abbott, 3; Scattering, 6. *Laité.* Number voting, 110; necessary for a choice, 56. Lawrence, 75; Hare, 24; Hall, 9; Abbott, 2. William Lawrence was born in Longwood in 1850, his father being the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and his mother the daughter of William Appleton. After graduating from Harvard in 1871, he studied for the Episcopal ministry at Andover and Philadelphia, and took his degree at the Cambridge Divinity School, in 1875. In April, 1876, he became assistant rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, and rector the following year. Jan. 1, 1884, he was appointed Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Care in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and in 1889 he succeeded

the late Dean Gray as head of that institution. In 1888 he was appointed a preacher to Harvard University. He married, in 1874, Julia Cunningham of Boston. In 1888 he published the "Life of Amos A. Lawrence."—Henry C. Townsend has formed a partnership with Delbert H. Decker, graduate of Cornell, for the practicing of patent law, soliciting patents, and any and all matters relating to patents, designs, trademarks, and copyrights. —Holworthy 12 will be open to the Class as usual on Commencement Day. Business meeting at noon.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, JR., Sec.

18 P. O. Square, Boston.

The Class will hold its Commencement meeting at room 3 Thayer Hall, as usual, and will dine on the evening before Commencement at the Algonquin Club.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, Sec.

940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The Class will this year have the usual Commencement meeting in Cambridge, and among other things will act upon the suggestion to have a committee appointed to make arrangements for the dinner in 1894, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of graduation. —Dr. Charles P. Bancroft is Superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. —Erastus Brainerd, who has resided in Seattle, Washington, for some time past, has again become managing editor of the *Seattle Press Times*. —Dr. Charles M. Green is serving another term as a member of the Boston School Committee. —Edward Higginson, formerly City Solicitor of Fall River, is now engaged in general practice, with offices in Fall

River and Boston. — Charles S. Tuckerman, who has again become a winter resident of Salem, Mass., is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Democratic Club of that city. — William R. Tyler, so long associated with Dr. William Everett, '59, in the management of Adams Academy at Quincy, will be in charge of the school while Dr. Everett is in Washington attending to his Congressional duties. — Dr. William A. Wheeler, Surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, is now stationed at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, having been transferred from Norfolk, Va. — George Wigglesworth has again been elected Treasurer of the Mass. Institute of Technology.

1876.

WILLIAM L. CHASE, Sec.

233 State St., Boston.

The death of Wm. Fletcher Weld, Jan. 9, was followed by that of Chas. P. Strong on March 14. Both were peculiarly sad, and cut short lives of eminent usefulness. Few of those who knew Weld intimately realized what a large-hearted, helpful life he led. Only on last Commencement I told him about a Home for Sailors, in which Gardiner was much interested with me. He spoke with charming frankness of what he had enjoyed afloat, and sent me his check the next morning for \$1,000, simply adding that there was no need of mentioning his name.

Dr. Strong won his way to honorable distinction in his profession, in which he laid down his life, so rich in promise, yet complete with good work well done. He was a recognized authority in his specialty, — gynaecology. At the time of his death he was assistant surgeon at the Free Hospital for Women, physician to out-patients at

the Massachusetts General Hospital and assistant in gynaecology in the Medical Department at Harvard University.

The friends, patients and associates of Dr. Strong have started a Scholarship in the Harvard Medical School, to be known as the Charles Pratt Strong Memorial Scholarship. While the greater part of the fund required has been subscribed already, any contributions that members of the Class may desire to send will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Miss S. W. Daggett, 116 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — President Thwing of Adelbert College offers two prizes of \$30 and \$20 respectively, for the two best essays on "The Value of a College Education for a Boy." The competition is limited to boys who are actually members of the graduating classes of high schools or fitting academies, and the essays must be sent to President Thwing at Cleveland, O., by Aug. 1. — A Class Report will be brought out this year, and the blanks for data will issue in June. The Secretary desires as full details as practicable, with prompt responses, that proof may be shown at the Class meeting. — Hollis 19 will be open for the Class on Commencement. Class meeting at noon.

1877.

JOHN F. TYLER, Sec.

5 Tremont St., Boston.

Holworthy 14 will be open to the Class on Commencement. — E. H. Strobel has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State.

1878.

JOSEPH C. WHITNEY, Sec.

P. O. Box 3573, Boston.

The committee appointed last Com-

mencement Day to arrange for the second smoke talk of the year have under consideration a subscription dinner, for the evening before Commencement.

The annual class meeting will be held at Stoughton 4, at noon on Commencement.

De Billier can be addressed at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., where he is living. — The Rev. John B. Harding has left the Church of Our Saviour in Baltimore, of which he was rector, and is now connected with St. Mark's Church, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. — Joseph F. Johnson has been elected Professor of Business Practice in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. — Edward C. Moore, Jr., has changed his address to 32 Nassau Street, New York. He is making a specialty of Probate practice and of the management of property and estates. — Dr. George W. Nash is deputy health officer at Hamburg, under Dr. Jenkins, and medical inspector for the Hamburg American Packet Company. He can be addressed care of the Hamburg American Packet Company, Dovenfleth, 18-21, Hamburg, Germany. — William Sigourney Otis died at Boston, on April 20, of pneumonia; he leaves a widow.

Temporary. Teschemacher is closing up his business interests in the West, and will soon join his father in Europe. He and De Billier have been acquitted of the charges under which they were held. Letters addressed to him, care of the Somerset Club, Boston, will be forwarded. — Towne no longer gets letters addressed to him at 50 North 13th Street, Philadelphia; his address is not known.

1879.

FRANCIS ALMY, *Sec.*

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Benjamin Rand has been appointed Honorary Vice-President of the Congress of Rational Psychology, at the Columbian Fair.

1880.

FREDERIC ALMY, *Sec.*

24 Law Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pres. Cleveland has appointed N. M. Brigham, U. S. Marshal for Utah. During the last campaign Brigham had charge of one of the Democratic press bureaux in the West.

1881.

DR. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*

St. Louis, Mo.

Holworthy 21 will be open as usual on Commencement. — C. A. Coolidge's firm is designing three new buildings for Harvard, viz.: Perkins Hall and Conant Hall, dormitories, and the new Reading-Room. — Mills is President of the Harvard Club of the Northwest. — C. Sprague went to Europe during the spring. — B. Penrose has pushed through the Pennsylvania Assembly an act abolishing the Public Building Commission of Philadelphia. This is one of the most noteworthy reforms that has come about in the Quaker City for many years. — The Rev. J. W. Suter is mentioned as the probable successor to Bishop-elect Lawrence as Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*

89 State St., Boston.

Holworthy 13 will be open for the use of the Class on Commencement. — W. W. Kent has become a member of the firm of Jardine, Kent & Jardine,

architects, 1262 Broadway, New York city. — F. A. Dakin's address for the summer will be Natick, Mass.; next autumn it will be Haverford College Grammar School, Haverford, Pa. — Sherman Hoar is President of the Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni Association. — At the annual meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association at New York, Professor G. L. Kittredge read a paper on "College Admission Requirements in English." — Walter I. McCoy has been elected one of the town trustees of Orange, N. J., for two years.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*

2 Joy St., Boston.

The decennial dinner will be held at the Parker House, Boston, on the evening of June 27, the day before Commencement. Stoughton 11 will be open as usual to the Class on the following day. — H. H. Crapo is a member of the New Bedford Board of Aldermen. — Edward Cummings has been appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology at Harvard University for five years, from September 1, 1893. — Wm. C. Endicott, Jr., has been appointed Private Secretary to Attorney General Olney. — The Rev. Percy S. Grant has accepted a call to the Church of the Ascension in New York city, as successor to the Rev. E. Winchester Donald. — C. S. Hamlin was appointed in April, by President Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and during the absence of the Cabinet at the Columbian Naval Review, he was the Acting Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. — G. E. Howe has changed his permanent address to 114 Washington Ave., Cambridge. — Edward Kent became, on Jan. 1, 1893, a member of the law firm of Butler, Stillman &

Hubbard, of New York city. — Wm. H. Page, Jr., has changed his permanent address to 22 William St., New York city. — C. R. Rockwell is connected with the United States Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo. — J. H. Wigmore goes to Chicago in September, to fill a position in the Law School of the Northwestern University.

1884.

E. A. HIBBARD, Sec.

111 Broadway, New York.

The Rev. S. A. Eliot was installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18.

1885.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

39 Court St., Boston.

The usual Commencement spread will be held at 9 Holworthy. There will be a short business meeting at 12.30 o'clock. — The Secretary expects soon to issue a Class Report. — J. Hays Gardiner has been reappointed an instructor in English for the ensuing year. — Edmund S. Middleton's address is 151 W. 22d St., New York city. — F. Winthrop White can be addressed at 81 Fulton St., New York city.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.

26 W. 60th St., New York city.

Stoughton 4 will be open as usual for the Class on Commencement. — G. R. Carpenter has been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Composition at Columbia College, to succeed Professor J. D. Quackinbos.

1887.

GEO. P. FURBER, Sec.

53 State St., Boston.

The second triennial dinner will be held at Young's Hotel, Boston, at 6.30

P. M., Tuesday, June 27. All members of the Class, whether graduates or not, will be welcome. Thayer 53 will be open to the Class on Commencement. — The Secretary has a Class Report in preparation. — J. H. Robinson is associate Professor of European History in the University of Penn. — J. B. Fletcher, Instructor in English, has been granted leave of absence for two years, which he will spend abroad in study. His address is care of Brown, Shipley & Co., Founder's Court, Lothbury, E. C., London.

1889.

JAMES H. ROPES, Sec.

Andover.

The room which the Class will use on Commencement will be announced in the Boston *Advertiser* of Commencement week. — Changes of address: W. L. Jennings, 900 Beacon St., Boston; M. A. Kilvert, 14 Harding Block, Jackson, Miss. — The Rev. Geo. D. Latimer has been installed as associate pastor of the North Church, Salem. — F. E. Haynes is teaching history in the University of California. — The Secretary expects to go abroad about July 1, having been awarded the Andover Theological Seminary Scholarship of \$600 annually for two years. During his absence, H. H. Darling, 3 Pemberton Sq., Boston, will act as secretary.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.

25 Hells, Cambridge.

The triennial dinner of the Class will be held at the Tremont House, Boston, Tuesday evening, June 27, 1893. The Class will meet on Commencement Day, June 28, at 19 Stoughton. — Frank L. McKean has been appointed principal of the largest grammar school in Nashua, N. H. —

R. L. McDuffie has been appointed to organize the General Supplies Department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., with headquarters at New Haven. — The following men in the Medical School have received hospital appointments : To the City Hospital, P. R. Waughop and G. L. West ; to the Mass. General Hospital, G. L. Barney and F. J. Cotton.

1891.

H. A. DAVIS, Sec.

52 W. E., Cambridge.

The Class Cradle has been awarded to J. C. Bishop, whose daughter was born Feb. 4, '93. The daughter of R. W. Wood was not born till a month later. — Murry Nelson has been admitted to the bar at Chicago, Ill. — H. W. Corning's address is, Cleveland, Ohio. — Edward D. McCollom, during the past year principal of the High School at Plattsburgh, N. Y., from which he is sending up the first candidates for Harvard, has accepted the principalship of the schools in St. Mark's District, West Orange, New Jersey. — William Hill, who has held the Henry Lee Memorial Fellowship in Political Economy during 1891-93, has been appointed instructor in political economy at the University of Chicago.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover.

The Class will meet on Commencement Day at some room in the College Yard. Notices will be published in the Boston papers and in the New York Times. — On May 6, eighteen members of the Class, who live in New York, dined together at the Hoffman House. It was planned by those present to hold similar reunions, in the future, to which all '92 men in the city

should be invited. — Henry F. Hollis has been admitted to the New Hampshire bar, and is practicing law at Concord. — William MacDonald has been elected to the professorship of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Professor C. C. Everett, S. T. B., '59, goes abroad in June to spend his sabbatical year.

James B. Eustis, LL. B., '54, has been appointed American Ambassador to France.

John B. Sedgwick (Law Sch., '83-4) has settled in Buffalo, with the New York Car Wheel Co.

Herbert D. Foster, A. M., '92, has been elected Professor of History in Dartmouth College.

Shurtleff College, of Upper Alton, Ill., has recently conferred the degree of LL. D. on Flavel S. Thomas, M. D., '74.

Judge Robert I. Burbank, of the South Boston district court, who died in May, studied at the Law School in 1843.

To R. M. Hunt, LL. D., '92, has been awarded, by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the golden medal of Queen Victoria.

The Rev. Francis B. Hornbrook, S. T. B., '77, has been elected president of the Boston Browning Society for the ensuing year.

Dr. W. S. Tyler, D. D., '57, who has been connected with Amherst College as instructor and professor during sixty-one years, has resigned.

Thomas F. Bayard, LL. D., '77, has been appointed U. S. Ambassador to London. He is the first American diplomatist to receive the title of Ambassador.

Henry Astor Reginald Carey, Sp., '85-'87, died suddenly of heart disease in New York city on April 29. His home was Newport, R. I., and he had been recently elected as a Democrat to the Rhode Island Legislature. He had taken a prominent place in the civic and social affairs of Newport. In 1889 he gave to the University the Athletic Building on Holmes Field.

General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who died at Hampton, Va., on May 11, received the degree of LL. D. in 1889. He was born at Waliuka, Sandwich Islands, in 1839; entered Williams College in 1860; graduated there in 1862; enlisted as captain in the 125th regiment of New York Volunteers; was promoted major for gallantry at Gettysburg, and soon after took command of the 8th U. S. Colored Regiment. After the war, he was appointed, in 1868, Principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for Negroes, over which, for twenty-five years, he presided with marked success. In 1878 he received the official thanks of the government for his services in educating the freedmen. At present the Hampton Institute has 500 negro pupils and nearly 200 Indian youths working side by side.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The recent change in the National Administration has brought several Harvard men into prominent positions. Richard Olney, LL. B., '58, enters President Cleveland's Cabinet as Attorney-General; Josiah Quincy, '80, is First Assistant Secretary of State, superseding W. F. Wharton, '71; Charles S. Hamlin, '83, and E. H. Strobel, '77, are respectively First and Third Assistant Secretaries of the

Treasury; J. B. Eustis, LL. B., '54, goes to represent the United States at Paris, and succeeds T. J. Coolidge, '50; T. F. Bayard, LL. D., '77, is Ambassador to Great Britain, in place of R. T. Lincoln, '64. Theodore Roosevelt, '80, continues in office as Civil Service Commissioner. J. W. Foster, L. S., ['55,] late Secretary of State, is a member of the commission to settle the Bering Sea difficulty; and J. C. Carter, '50, is counsel for the United States before that commission. This is also the proper place to note the election of H. C. Lodge, '71, to the United States Senate, and of William Everett, '59, to Congress.

At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League in New York on April 26, Carl Schurz, LL. D., '76, was elected President, and Charles Francis Adams, '56, a Vice-President. Mr. Schurz delivered an address in which he spoke of the achievements and prospects of the League. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, read a paper on "The Use of Patronage to Influence Legislation."

Among the officers of the Boston Society of Natural History for the ensuing year are Vice-Presidents B. Joy Jeffries, '54, Samuel Wells, '57, and N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62; Curator, A. Hyatt, S. B., '62; Councilors, R. T. Jackson, S. B., '84, N. T. Kidder, S. B., '82, E. S. Morse, A. M., '92, H. F. Sears, '83, and T. A. Watson, '45.

At the Annual Conference of the Unitarian Association at Washington, D. C., on May 3, the Rev. C. E. St. John, '79, conducted the services, and papers were read by the Rev. Grindall Reynolds, S. T. B., '47, the Rev. G. L. Chaney, '59, and the Rev. Joseph May, '57.

Among the Directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of

Theological Education, chosen at the annual meeting on May 3, are the Rev. J. H. Morison, '31, the Rev. W. H. Lyon, S. T. B., '73, the Rev. G. W. Briggs, S. T. B., '34, the Rev. E. J. Young, '48, the Hon. G. S. Hale, '44, and the Hon. A. T. Lyman, '53.

The American Oriental Society met in Cambridge during Easter Week at the house of H. C. Warren, '79, once the dwelling of Professor Beck. The following papers were presented by Harvard members: The Rev. W. H. Hazard, A. M., '91, "The Scholia on Deuteronomy and Joshua in the *Horreum Mysteriorum* of Gregory Bar 'Ebrāyā;" Professor Lanman, "The Buddhist form of the legend about Atri and the eclipse of the sun," and "Kathā-sarit-sāgara, iii, 37;" Professor Lyon, "On some Phœnician glass objects in the Harvard Semitic Museum;" P. E. More, Gr. Sch., "Influences of Hindu thought on Manichæism;" G. A. Reisner, '89, "The pronominal suffixes in Assyrian and Hebrew;" H. C. Warren, '79, "On the Buddhist 'Chain of Causation';" F. D. Chester, '91, "Early Moslem Promissory Notes." The meeting was attended by President Eliot, and by Presidents Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Harper of Chicago, and W. F. Warren of Boston University. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are, D. C. Gilman, President; I. H. Hall, Professor Toy, and W. H. Ward, Vice-Presidents; Professor Lanman, Corresponding Secretary; Professor Lyon, Recording Secretary; H. C. Warren, Treasurer; and A. Van Name, Librarian.

Professor Goodwin represented Harvard, and Professor Lanman represented the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, at the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Ameri-

can Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia, May 22-26, 1893.

The problem of ventilation has been solved so far as the Laboratory of Organic Chemistry is concerned. A motor supplied with electricity from the street furnishes power for five revolving fans placed in the flues. The result is altogether admirable, except for the whirring noise of the revolving machinery; the air in the Laboratory is better than it has ever been.

The Boylston Prize Speaking took place in Sanders Theatre on the evening of May 11. Two first prizes of \$60 each were awarded to T. L. Ross, '93, and to J. H. Hickey, '93. Three second prizes of \$45 each were assigned to H. C. Metcalf, '94, F. C. McLaughlin, '93, and A. F. Cosby, '94.

Memorial Day, May 30, was observed as a holiday. In the morning there was a simple ceremony in Sanders Theatre, at which the Glee Club sang and Edward W. Emerson, '66, read a paper on "The Lesson of the Soldier,"—a biography of Charles Russell Lowell, '54.

LITERARY NOTES.

The past twelvemonth has been particularly prolific in historical works by Harvard men. The following list is probably incomplete, but it will serve to illustrate the wealth and scope of Harvard's recent contributions to historical literature: Caleb W. Loring, '39, "Nullification, Secession, Webster's Argument, and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions;" Henry Parkman, '44, "A Half Century of Conflict;" Justin Winsor, '53, "Life of Columbus;" F. B. Sanborn, '55 (associated with W. T. Harris), "Life and Letters of A. B. Alcott;" Charles Francis Adams, '56, "Three

Episodes of Massachusetts History ;" John C. Ropes, '57, "The Campaign of Waterloo ;" John T. Morse, '60, "Abraham Lincoln ;" John Fiske, '63, "The Discovery of America ;" E. J. Lowell, '67, "Eve of the French Revolution ;" A. B. Hart, '80, "Formation of the Republic, 1750-1829 ;" W. R. Thayer, '81, "The Dawn of Italian Independence."

Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot, S. D., '78, has recently issued, through Wood & Co., New York, a work on "Human Embryology." It treats the subject by the comparative method, discusses sex and heredity, and describes the development and morphology of all the organs of the body. The book has 463 illustrations, most of which are from new and original drawings.

W. S. Collins, '76, discussed, in *Belford's Monthly* for March, "Our Divorce Statutes: What They Are and What They Ought to Be." His story entitled "A Yankee Blue-Beard ; or, Marriage according to the State Statutes," originally published in a weekly paper, has just been reissued in pamphlet form by the National Reform Society of Philadelphia.

Bayard Tuckerman, '78, has written the life of Peter Stuyvesant for the "Makers of America" Series. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York.)

A. B. Nichols, Instructor in German, has edited Sybel's "Die Erhebung Europas gegen Napoleon I" for use as a text-book in German. (Ginn: Boston.)

T. W. Surette, Sp. '89-'91, has recently published a serenade for piano and violin. His operetta, "Priscilla ; or, The Pilgrim's Proxy," has reached a third edition, and he has just completed the score of another comic opera.

The Scribners have recently issued

in two volumes "Wagner and his Works: The Story of his Life, with Critical Comments," by Henry T. Finck, '76, the musical critic of the *New York Evening Post*.

"A New England Boyhood," by E. E. Hale, '39, with illustrations by his son, has been published by Cassell.

Dr. Alexander McKenzie, '59, writes about "Phillips Brooks and Harvard University" in the *New England Magazine* for May.

Two Tales, edited by A. L. Ware, '73, has suspended publication.

The latest issue in the American Statesmen Series is "Abraham Lincoln," by John T. Morse, Jr., '60, in two volumes. (Houghton: Boston.)

F. D. Sherman, ['87], contributes verses to the *Cosmopolitan* for May, and the *Century* for May.

The *Atlantic* for May might be called a Harvard number, as nearly half of its articles are by Harvard contributors, viz.: "The Columbian Exposition and Civilization," Henry Van Brunt, '54 ; "Individuality in Birds," Frank Bolles LL. B., '82 ; "European Peasants as Immigrants," N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62 ; "The English Question," J. J. Greenough, '82 ; "Frances Anne Kemble," Henry Lee, '36. It contains also reviews of "The Eve of the French Revolution," by E. J. Lowell, '67 ; of "The Campaign of Waterloo," by J. C. Ropes, '57 ; of J. B. Flagg's "Life of Washington Allston," 1800.

The *Century* for April has an illustrated article on the Arnold Arboretum, by M. C. Robbins ; and a Sonnet, by J. W. Chadwick, Div., '64. In the May number T. Roosevelt, '80, writes on "Indians who deserve Pensions."

The Rev. Charles J. Wood, '75, rector of St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven, Pa., delivered in 1892, before the

Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, a course of special lectures on "Survivals in Christianity: Studies in the Theology of the Divine Immanence." These have been published in book form (Macmillan: New York), and comprise, besides an introduction, the following subjects: The Idea of God, The Church, The Forgiveness of Sins, The Resurrection, and Eternal Life. Each lecture is furnished with notes, and there are a bibliography and full index.

Dr. Wm. H. Appleton, '64, ex-President of Swarthmore College, is the compiler of "Greek Poets in English Verse," — an anthology of the best translations by various English writers. (Houghton: Boston.)

Professor C. C. Everett, Div., '59, has recently published "The Gospel of Paul." (Houghton: Boston.)

Professor J. K. Paine has published recently the following compositions: "Columbus March and Hymn," for chorus and orchestra, written by official invitation for the opening ceremonies of the World's Fair (Ditson & Co.: Boston); Two Organ Preludes (Arthur P. Schmidt: Boston); National Song for the School Children of Chicago, "Freedom our Queen," words by O. W. Holmes, '29. (Novello & Co.: London.) To the work on "Famous Composers and Their Works," which Professor Paine is editing, he contributes an article on "Beethoven as Composer," and (in collaboration with Leo R. Lewis, '88) a "History of Music in Germany."

Arthur Foote, '74, has published during the past season several compositions, viz.: Symphonic Prologue, "Francesca da Rimini," orchestra score and parts; Serenade in E major, for string orchestra, score and parts; "Festival March," "Allegretto,"

"Pastorale," three pieces for the organ; "The Skeleton in Armor," for chorus and orchestra. (Schmidt: Boston.)

The Harpers announce "The Complaining Millions of Men," a new novel by Edward Fuller, '82.

"Horatian Echoes," contains metrical translations by the late John O. Sargent, '30, of all but three or four of the Odes of Horace. Mr. Sargent's interest in Horace was shown by his offering every year a prize to the best translation made by a Harvard student. Dr. O. W. Holmes, '29, writes a pleasant preface to this volume, which is also furnished with a short sketch of the translator. (Houghton: Boston.)

"Perfect Freedom: Addresses by Phillips Brooks," contains six sermons and addresses, including the memorial sermon preached on Abraham Lincoln in 1865. Julius H. Ward furnishes an introduction, and there is a portrait etched by Bicknell. (Chas. E. Brown & Co.: Boston.)

Walter C. Sabine, Ph. D., '88, has prepared a "Student's Manual of a Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements" (Ginn: Boston), which was primarily written for use in the course known as Physics C at Harvard. The same course is given in the Summer School, and requires 180 hours of laboratory work and 90 hours of outside study. The manual furnishes eighteen experiments in Mechanics, five in Sound, seven in Heat, seventeen in Light, and twenty-five in Magnetism and Electricity, and is accompanied by explanatory diagrams and an appendix.

The second volume of the *Journal of American Ethnology and Archaeology*, edited by J. Walter Fewkes, '75, contains the results of recent explora-

tions by the Hemenway Expedition. The leading article, by the editor, describes "A Few Summer Ceremonials at the Tusayan Pueblos;" the late J. G. Owens treats of the "Natal Ceremonies of the Hopi Indians;" and the editor presents "A Report on the Present Condition of a Ruin in Arizona called Casa Grande." The whole makes a handsome volume of 193 pp., with numerous illustrations. (Houghton : Boston).

The Rev. E. G. Porter, '58, contributed to the *Andover Review* for March a paper on "The Andover Bank in Maine."

John H. Wigmore, '83, has published in the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* (June — December, 1892), a series of articles entitled "Materials for the Study of Private Law in Old Japan," viz : Part I, Introduction; Part II, Contract : Civil Customs; Part III, Section I, Contract : Legal Precedents; Part V, Property. The material already published is less than half of the series, which will be continued on the same lines.

E. F. Bradford, M. D., '69, is one of the authors of the recently published "Handbook of Emergencies and Common Ailments."

C. Lambert Baird, '82, contributed two sonnets entitled "Atlantis" and "After Many Years" to the volume of "Representative Sonnets by American Poets," published recently by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

H. S. White, '73, Professor of German in Cornell University, is the editor of "Deutsche Volkslieder : A Selection from German Folksongs," No. 38 of the Knickerbocker Nuggets Series, published by Putnam, New York.

The American Unitarian Associa-

tion publishes "The Divine Unity," a sermon by the Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Div., '49.

The Rev. Wm. Mitchell, '88, has printed at Kendallville, Ind., a sermon on Phillips Brooks.

Up to April 28 the College Library had received twenty-four sermons on Phillips Brooks.

Justin Winsor, '53, discusses "The Future of Local Libraries" in the *June Atlantic*.

"The Wilderness Hunter, with an Account of the Big Game of the United States, and its Chase with Horse, Hound and Rifle," is the title of the latest book by T. Roosevelt, '80. It is illustrated by Remington, Frost, and others. (Putnam : New York.)

Walter C. Nichols, '93, has edited "The Niagara Book : a Complete Souvenir of Niagara Falls, containing sketches, stories and essays, — descriptive, humorous, historical, and scientific." W. D. Howells, A. M., '67, contributes a short story; Mark Twain relates "The First Authentic Mention of Niagara Falls, Being Extracts from Adam's Diary;" Professor N. S. Shaler, S. B., '62, treats of the geology of the Falls; Frederic Almy, '80, compiles a guide; E. S. Martin, '77, furnishes some humorous verse. The illustrations are by Harry Fenn. (Underhill & Nichols : Buffalo, N. Y.)

C. M. Flandran, '95, has won the prize offered by the New York publication *Short Stories* for the best story of American college life.

Lewis S. Thompson, '92, has published the following musical compositions during the past season : "The Sphinx, or Love at Random" (the Pudding Play in 1892); "Six Love Songs;" Part songs and choruses, "The Hoar-frost fell," "Wake Not, but

Hear Me, Love;" for piano, "D. K. E. Waltzes," "Sphinx Waltzes" (Miles & Thompson, publishers, Boston); "Sanctus" (O. Ditson Co., Boston).

"The Art of Horsemanship," by Xenophon, translated, with chapters on the Greek riding-horse, notes, and illustrations from the antique, by Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, is in the press of Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

John L. Patterson, '83, is the author of "Lyric Touches," a volume of verse (16mo), published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. A. Tupper, '80, has written the words for a "March Song for Schools." (Held: Brooklyn, N. Y.)

In the *New World* for June, Professor C. C. Everett writes upon "Tennyson and Browning as Spiritual Forces;" George Batchelor, '66, discusses "The Triple Standard in Ethics;" and the Rev. P. S. Moxom has an appreciation of Andrew P. Peabody.

Joseph Le Roy Harrison has edited a volume of College verse with the title "Cap and Gown." (Jos. Knight Co.: Boston.) Nearly forty of the selections are from the Harvard undergraduate papers of recent years.

Any persons having in their possession letters from the late Bishop Brooks, which either in whole or in part might be useful in the preparation of his biography, are requested to send them or copies from them to the Rev. Arthur Brooks, No. 209 Madison Avenue, New York city.

E. S. Martin, '77, has a poem entitled "Egotism" in *Scribner's* for June. In the same number, R. Grant, '73, begins "The Opinions of a Philosopher," a sequel to "The Reflections of a Married Man."

The second part of Professor Ashley's *Economic History* has been issued, and covers the end of the

Middle Age. It forms a substantial volume of some five hundred pages, published in England by Longmans, in the United States by Putnam.

The *Harvard University Bulletin* for May contains, besides the usual official news, and accessions to the Library, a list of Book Funds, and a bibliography through the letter C of the "Historical Literature of North Carolina" compiled by Stephen B. Weeks.

MARRIAGES.

REPORTED BY CLASS SECRETARIES.

- 1864. James Henry Elliot to Helen Ainslie Smith, Aug. 14, 1889.
- 1876. John Charles Holman to Ida Lusk, at St. Paul, Minn., May 10.
- 1881. Edward Reynolds to Harriet Wolcott Parker, at Boston, April 12.
- 1881. William York Peters to Amey Dexter Sharpe, at Providence, R. I., April 25.
- 1882. Russell Whitman to Alice Mason Miller, daughter of Henry G. Miller, at Chicago, Ill., April 3.
- 1883. José Antonio Machado to Eleanor Esmond Whitman, at New York, N. Y., May 16.
- 1886. William Cowper Boyden to Mabel Grace Burlingham, at Chicago, Ill., April 13.
- 1886. Lewis Peirce Frost to Ruth Read Gage, at Boston, April 20.
- 1886. Alfred Henry Lloyd to Margaret Elizabeth Crocker, at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1892.
- 1888. Henry Temple Pope to Jesse Lenora Colburn, at Fort Payne, Ala., April 27.
- 1888. Fred Bates Lund to Zoe M. Griffing, at Lexington, May 13.

1888. Edmund Channing Stowell to Sarah Russell May, at Dorchester, June 1.
1889. Thomas Suffern Tailor to Maude Lorillard, at New York, N. Y., April 15.
1889. Philip Murray Reynolds to Mabel Blasdel Gardner, at Longwood, April 18.
1889. Martin Allison Taylor to Gertrude Talbot, at Lowell, Apr. 26.
1889. Gardner Cutting Bullard to Mary Arnold Whitman, at Brookline, May 17.
1889. George Andrew Reisner to Mary Putnam Bronson, Nov. 23, 1892.
1890. Leigh W. Chamberlin to Rowena Goddard, at Roxbury, Mass., April 11.
1890. Frank La Mont De Long to Ella Finney, San Francisco, Cal., April 20.
1890. Robert M. Fullerton to Lannie Whitthorne, at Fort Smith, Ark., April 24.
1891. Guy Pattillo to Nellie May Gaffney, at Gloucester, April 26.
1892. Roy Jones to Pauline Williamson, at Washington, D. C., April 5.
- [1892.] Chapman Henry Hyams, Jr., to Violet Victoria Hildreth, at New York city, April 26.
1892. Charles Paine Cheney to Mary Ward Lyon, at New Britain, Conn., April 27.
1892. Frederick Warren Johnson to Anna May Harrison, at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 29, 1892.
1892. Ralph Waldo Gifford to Sarah Lowell Parsons, at Greenfield, June 30, 1892.
1892. Hugh McKennan Landon to Suzette Merrill Davis, at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 22, 1892.
- [1892.] James Otis Porter to Mabel Ballou, Dec. 22, 1892.

NECROLOGY.

APRIL 1 to JUNE 30, 1893.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM HOPKINS TILDENHAST,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue.**The College.*

1826. Andrew Preston Peabody, D. D., LL. D., b. 19 March, 1811, at Beverly; d. at Cambridge, 10 March, 1893.
1831. George Cheyne Shattuck, M. D., b. 22 July, 1813, at Boston; d. at Boston, 22 March, 1893.
1832. John Warren Gorham, M. D., b. 9 Nov., 1813, at Boston; d. at Westerly, R. I., 18 April, 1893.
1832. David Worcester, b. 13 April, 1806, at Hollis, N. H.; d. at Albion, Iowa, 9 May, 1893.
1833. Charles Warren Hartshorn, b. 8 Oct., 1814, at Taunton; d. at Taunton, 31 March, 1893.
1839. Bernard Bemis Whittemore, b. 15 May, 1817, at Boston; d. at Cambridge, 5 March, 1893.
1840. Frederick Hussey, b. 30 Jan., 1821, at Nantucket; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 March, 1893.
1847. Benjamin Shurtleff Shaw, M. D., b. 12 Sept., 1827, at Boston; d. at Boston, 2 May, 1893.
1848. James Steuart Thorndike, LL. B., b. 2 April, 1829, at Boston; d. at Paris, France, 20 April, 1893.
1848. Charles Smith Weyman, b. 29 April, 1828, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 13 April, 1893.
1851. Benjamin Homer Hall, b. 14

- Nov., 1830, at Troy, N. Y. ; d. at Troy, N. Y., 6 April, 1893.
1856. Charles Carroll Tower, M. D., b. 26 Sept., 1833, at Cohasset ; d. at Weymouth, 29 May, 1893.
1863. Moses Dillon Wheeler, b. 16 March, 1840, at Zanesville, O. ; d. at Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1889.
1864. James Henry Elliot, b. 5 Nov., 1842, at Keene, N. H. ; d. at New York, N. Y., 4 May, 1893.
1866. John Marshall Whittmore, b. 6 Jan., 1846, at Boston ; d. at Cambridge, 20 April, 1893.
1867. Henry Grafton Monks, b. 6 June, 1846, at Boston ; d. at Nice, France, 23 May, 1893.
1876. Charles Pratt Strong, M. D., b. 19 Dec., 1855, at Springfield ; d. at Boston, 14 March, 1893.
1877. Charles Maynard Barnes, LL. B., b. 12 Oct., 1854, at Decatur, Ill. ; d. at Boston, 9 March, 1893.
1877. William Donnison Hodges, M. D., b. 9 March, 1855, at Boston ; d. at Nahant, 6 March, 1893.
1878. William Sigourney Otis, b. 3 July, 1857, at Nahant ; d. at Boston, 20 April, 1893.
1885. William Wharton Smith, b. 29 Aug., 1861, at Philadelphia, Pa. ; d. at Newport, R. I., 3 July, 1892.
1886. Percy Hayes Taylor, b. 28 Aug., 1857, at Baltimore, Md. ; d. at Cambridge, 22 May, 1893.
1889. Moses Day Kimball, LL. B., b. 14 Feb., 1868, at Boston ; d. at Washington, D. C., 31 March, 1893.
- at San Francisco, Cal., 11 March, 1893.
1844. Ephraim Wales, b. 5 May, 1819, at Randolph ; d. at Randolph, 30 April, 1893.
1852. Samuel Lane Young, b. 3 Jan., 1813, at Lanesville, Gloucester ; d. at South Portland, Me., 19 April, 1893.
1861. Edgar Everett Dean, b. 17 Dec., 1837, at Easton ; d. at Brooklyn, 31 Dec., 1892.
1863. Giles Moseley Pease, b. 3 May, 1839 [Boston] ; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 14 Dec., 1891.
1865. Peter Paul Gilmartin, b. 29 June, 1839, at Boston ; d. at Detroit, Mich., 1 April, 1893.
1866. William Hughes Richards, b. 22 Nov., 1813, at Dolgelly, North Wales ; d. at Warren, R. I., 1 April, 1893.
1871. John Harpin Wilson, b. 18 Sept., 1857, at Dubuque, Iowa ; d. at Chicago, Ill., 11 Aug., 1892.
1888. James Tolman Byron, b. 27 June, 1865, at Jamaica Plain ; d. at Thomasville, Ga., 13 March, 1893.

Veterinary School.

1890. Frederick Hiram Gage, b. 12 June, 1869, at Cottage Farm ; d. at New York, N. Y., 8 May, 1893.

Law School.

1850. John Spanning, b. 8 Aug., 1817, at Townsend ; d. at Roxbury, 24 May, 1893.
1862. Charles Shepherd Colburn, b. 2 July, 1833, at Pittsford, Vt. ; d. at Pittsford, Vt., 19 April, 1893.
1865. Douglas Campbell, b. 1839, at Cherry Valley, N. Y. ; d. at Schenectady, N. Y., 7 March, 1893.

Medical School.

1838. Samuel Russell Gerry, b. 18 April, 1815, at Marblehead ; d.

1877. Edward Everett Livermore, b. any department of the University are requested to send it to the Editor.
7 Aug., 1853, at Eastport, Me.;
d. at Eastport, Me., 23 March, 1893.

Divinity School.

1852. Rushton Dashwood Burr, b. 5 [L. S., 1892-3.] Alexander Oliver Young, b. 17 March, 1871, at Newark, N. J.; d. at Boston, 28 April, 1893.
Feb., 1828, at Haverhill; d. at Löhne, Germany, 8 May, 1893.
1891. Joseph William Stocks, d. at Spokane Falls, Wash. Henry Eliason Seaton, Assistant Curator of the Herbarium; b. at Indianapolis, Ind., 15 April, 1869; d. at Cambridge, 30 April, 1893.

Honorary Graduate.

1889. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, b. 30 Jan., 1839, in the island of Mani, Hawaiian Islands; d. at Hampton, Va., 11 May, 1893. [Sp., 1885-7.] Henry Astor Reginald Carey, b. 9 July, 1865, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 29 April, 1893.

Temporary Members.

This list is made up by the Editor from such data as reach him. All persons who have information of the decease of Temporary Members of

- [L. S.] Oliver Whyte, Jr., b. 2 Nov., 1871, at Medford; d. at Medford, 30 May, 1893.

CORRECTIONS IN NO. 3.

Page 427, l. 30, for Frank Bolles, LL. B., '92, read '82.

Page 489, 2d col., for 1857 news read 1858.

Page 490, 1st col., l. 1, for 3 read 1.

Page 504, 2d col., l. 21, for 1874 (sp.), read 1893 (sp.).

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Hereafter the *Magazine* will be published Sept. 1, Dec. 1, March 1, and June 1.

There remain a few signed artist's proofs on Japan paper of Kruell's portrait of Phillips Brooks, which will be sent mounted at the rate of five dollars each, to whoever applies to the Treasurer, Mr. Winthrop H. Wade, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

